Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred Journal

Chief Editor

Dr. R. V. Bhole

'Ravichandram' Survey No-101/1, Plot No-23, Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon (M.S.)

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Agriculture Land Ownership in Socialist Economic System

Dr.Rajshekhar K.Nillolu
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Introduction: Nationalization of agricultural land is one of the characteristics of socialist economic system. The term Socialism is defined by various thinkers and various schools of thought. There is no hard and fast definition of socialism. But its fundamental principle mainly concerned with eradicating inequality from the society. The idea of socialism came into prominence since October Revolution (1917) in Russia. Karl Marx laid down a foundation of modern socialism. Nationalisation of agricultural land as a social necessity was firstly advocated by Karl Marx. In the socialist countries where the agricultural land was nationalised, farms are cultivated as 'State Farms', 'Collective Farms' and Private Farms. The ground rent is transferred to the State and no private individual can claim ownership right over agricultural land. In India Dr.Ambedkar advocated for nationalisation of agricultural land for planned development of the sector and to eliminate inequality from rural India.

Socialist Economic System:

Economically socialism denotes and economic system of state ownership or worker ownership of the means of production and distribution. The general characteristic of socialist economic system has been explained by J.Wilczynski in his book 'The Economics of Socialism'. He presented four fundamental characteristics as

Concentration of power in the Communist Party representing the working class: The system of government based on monopoly rule has important economic implications.

Social ownership of Means of Production: A socialist economy is characterized by public or social ownership of means of production and distribution. There is collective ownership of all natural and capital assets viz., mines, farms, factories, financial institutions, distributing agencies, means of transportation and communication etc. are owned and controlled and regulated by government departments and state corporations.

Central Economic Planning: A socialist economy is centrally planned which functions under the direction of a central planning authority. It lays down the various objectives and targets to be achieved during the plan period. Central economic planning means the making of major economic decisions by the determinate authority, on the basis of a comprehensive survey of the whole economic system.

Socially equitable distribution of national income: In a socialist economic system, there is an equality of income distribution as compared with a free market economy. The elimination of private ownership in the means of production, private capital accumulation and profit motive under socialism prevent the amassing of large wealth in the hands of a few rich persons.

Pricing Process: The pricing process under socialism does not operate freely but works under the control and regulation of the central planning authority. There are administered prices which are fixed by the central planning authorities. There are also the market prices at which consumer goods are sold.

Definite Objectives: A socialist economy operates within definite socio-economic objectives. These objectives may concern aggregate demand, full employment, satisfaction of communal demand, allocation of factors of production, distribution of the national income, the amount of capital accumulation, economic development and so forth. For achieving the various objectives laid down in the plan, priorities and targets are fixed covering all aspects of the economy.

Consumer Sovereignty: Under socialism, consumers' sovereignty implies that production in state-owned industries is generally governed by the preferences of consumers, and the available commodities are distributed to the consumers at fixed prices through the state-run department stores. Consumers' sovereignty under socialism is confined to the choice of socially useful commodities.

Types of Property: Another important characteristic which is concerned with forms of property in socialist economic system is noted down by Puranik A.D. in his book 'Socialism and Cooperation' as The economic system based on the principles of socialism recognizes three forms of property, viz. (a) state property (b) co-operative (collective) property and (c) private property."[1]

Agricultural Land in Socialist Economic System

In socialist agricultural system no individual can claim private ownership over agricultural land. In such countries exists nationalisation of agricultural land. Nationalised agricultural land is farmed as either 'state farms' or 'collective farms'. State farms are owned managed and operated directly by the

State, and those who work on them are paid wages. They are usually larger than collective farms. They are generally less efficient and less popular than collective farms. Collective farms are the dominant type of socialised farming. They are collectively owned, managed and worked by the members. Each farm has its own constitution and is headed by the chairman elected by the members. Remuneration of the members is based on the success of the farm and quality and quantity of work contributed by each member. Vladimir Stanis in his book 'The Socialist Transformation of Agriculture' has maintained that the collective farming, as a method of socialist agricultural system, was first advocated by Marx and Engels.

Nationalisation of land was advocated by many thinkers such as David Ricardo and James Mill. But Karl Marx explained it as a social necessity and integrated it into a scheme of a new social order. Marxian view regarding agricultural land presented by J.Wilczynske as "In his (Marxian) view, the private ownership of land hindered progress in agriculture and was responsible for existence and perpetuation of antagonistic social classes in the countryside (landowners, capitalist or tenants and agricultural labourer)."[2]

Marxian idea of nationalisation of agricultural land and collective farming as a method of cultivation further elaborated by other communist writers such as Engels and Lenin. They put it into operation when socialist states came into existence. In this concern V.Stanis rightly observed that "The founder of Marxism foresaw that during the transition to the communist economy it would be necessary to utilize cooperative production as an intermediate link."[3]

Marx in his writings on land and value explained ground rent as a part of 'surplus value'. The surplus value on ground rent is similar to interest and private profit. This surplus value was unjustifiably charged by landowners and capitalists taking advantage of monopoly of land ownership. Marx advocated nationalization of land is essential under any social system for two reasons. J.Wilczynski explained these two reasons as- First, "…......he (Marx) looked upon rent as unwarranted income from the free gift of nature and, as such, a form of exploitation of agricultural workers and society in general by land owners andcapitalists, Second, he (Marx) viewed rent as a drag on the modernisation and growth of agriculture because not only does it absorb tenants liquid resources and discourages land improvements but also (through higher prices) it reduces the demand for agricultural products."[4]

On land and its value Marx in his treatise on Capital stated "the earth is not a product of labour and therefore no value."[5] While explaining rent as a part of surplus value Marx differentiated two types of rents, i.e., differential rent[6] and absolute rent. V.I. Lenin explained the definition of absolute rent as "Absolute rent arises from the private ownership of land.This rent contains an element of monopoly, an element of monopoly price."[7]To eliminate the monopoly element of absolute rent Marx advocated nationalisation of agricultural land. In case of nationalisation of land under socialism absolute rent would disappear, differential rent would occur but it would be absorbed by the State. In this concern V.I.Lenin while explaining 'What is Nationalisation of Land' stated "The nationalisation of land under capitalist relationship means nothing more nor less than the transfer of rent to the state."[8]

The USSR was the first country in the world to realise the socialist transformation of agriculture. The first important measures that the Bolsheviks took was nationalisation of land in 1917, on the basis of Marxist ideology. Lenin implemented the cooperative method of farming. Thereafter China adopted the model of cooperative farming for socialist transformation of agriculture. In India Dr.B.R.Ambedkar advocated socialist transformation of agriculture for planned development of this sector along with industry and to eliminate caste based inequality in rural India. But he advocated to put this programme under democratic set up.

Notes and References:
1. Puranik A.D. (1973), *Socialism and Cooperation,* Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Sangh Publication, Bombay, pp.1
2. Wilczynski J. (1982), *The Economics of Socialism*, George Allen &Unwin Publishers Ltd., London, U.K., pp.116
3. Vlamidir Stanis (1976), *The Socialist Transformation of Agriculture*, Progress Publishers, Moscow
4. Wilczynski J, Op.Cit. Pp.118-119
5. Karl Marx (1951), *Capital: A Critique of Political Economy, Vol. III*, Foreign Language Publishing House, Moscow, , pp.50
6. Differential rent is of two types. One is based on natural differences in the quality of land i.e., soil fertility and location with regard to climate and proximity of markets. Another derives from the differences in productivity of land which is brought about by man made improvements.

Regional Analysis of Sectoral Differentials in Literacy in Karnataka, India

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Abstract: *The present paper is an attempt to study the spatial distribution of population and literates by sectoral literacy rates, the trends and spatial pattern of sectoral differentials in literacy and the relationship between urban and rural literacy rates among the districts of Karnataka state, India. The literacy in Karnataka as per 2011 presents a highly inspiring portrait but the spatial pattern shows the disparities in literacy is not only in overall but it is displayed in sectoral literacy also. The spatial pattern of sectoral, male and female sectoral differentials in literacy is marked with notable variations in its distribution among the districts of the state. The overall sectoral differential index is found to be high in the north-eastern part and it tends to decline towards western part of the state. The relationship between urban and rural literacy rates are marked by a substantial increase from western to eastern regions of the state.*
Key words: urban population, rural population, literacy rate, sectoral differential index, relationship

Introduction:

Literacy is one of the biggest and the most difficult issues that people in the developing countries are facing. The developing countries of the world, of which India is a part, are characterized not only by low literacy rates but also by a great disparity in the literacy rates between urban and rural, between males and females and between young and the aged, a disparity in consonance with differences in necessity, prosperity, and opportunity to become literate. Equally striking are the regional disparities in literacy and differentials in literacy itself. Literacy is one of the dynamic demographic elements, a human right, a tool of personal empowerment and a means for social and human development (Shakir, 2012), main components of Human Development Index (Khan, 2004 and Jhariya, 2014) and also one of the important indices of the social and cultural advancement and economic progression of a society, which is good measure of human process towards modernization (Sule and Barakade, 2012). It acts as a catalyst for social upliftment enhancing the returns on investments made in almost every aspects of development efforts, be it population control, health, hygiene, environmental degradation control, empowerment of women and weaker sections of the society. Illiteracy, on the other hand takes away from man his dignity, perpetuates, ignorance, poverty and mental isolation, deters peaceful and friendly international relations and free democratic processes and hamper social advancement, economic growth and political maturity.

Above all, literacy rate is considered to be key variables influencing demographic attributes such as fertility, mortality, sex-ratio, migration and occupation etc. it greatly contributes in improving quality of life, particularly with respect to life expectancy, infant mortality, learning levels and nutritional levels of children. Higher level or literacy and educational progress lead to greater awareness on the one hand and help to people in acquiring new skills on the other. As per the definition of the Census of India 2011, a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. All children below the age of seven years have been treated as illiterate. In the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses, children below the age of 5 years were considered as illiterates (Census of India, 2011).

Sectoral differences are essentially a function of the differential rates of change occurring in towns and villages. Literacy, like other innovations, originates in urban places and diffuses subsequently into the countryside: The process of literacy begins in the town and trickles down to the village. The pace of the process depends on the intensity of interaction between the two. The degree of urban influence and the intensity of urban- rural interaction are evidently two major factors involved in the reduction of disparities between urban and rural literacy rates. Urban influence may also pay an indirect role by stimulating diversification of the rural economy. A diversified economic base in village generally accelerates the progress of rural literacy (Krishan and Shyam, 1978).

This problem has attracted attention of many scholars from different sciences resulting in a voluminous and diverse literature from various perspectives. Some of the important contributions are by Gurumurthy (1976), Siddique (1977), Krishan and Shyam (1978), Gosal (1979), Mishra (1980), Mamoria (1981), Usha Rao (1981), Mathur (1982), D'Souza (1982), Ahmad and Nuna (1986), Nain 1988), Chandna RC (1989), Sagar, (1990), Krishan (1991), Premi (1991), Jolly (1991), Ali (1995), Siddiqui and Naseer (2004), Shafiqullah (2011) A. Kaushik and K. Kaushik (2012), Sule and Barakade (2012), V. Shuklaand and U. S. Mishra (2014), R. Jangra and S. P. Kaushik (2016) Patil and Patel (2016) and others. But perhaps there is no particular study on sectoral differentials in literacy at district level.

Keeping these observations in view, in the present study, an attempt has been made to study the 'Regional Analysis of Sectoral Differentials in Literacy in Karnataka, India'. The objectives of this analysis are:

To analyse the spatial distribution of population and literates by range of sectoral literacy rates in Karnataka state for 2001 and 2011 censuses.

1. To examine the trends of sectoral differentials in literacy rates in Karnataka and India from 1971 to 2011.
2. To describe the spatial distribution of sectoral, male and female differential indices in literacy in the districts of Karnataka state and,
3. To examine the relationship between rural and urban literacy rates in the of Karnataka state.

Study Area:

Karnataka is one of the developed states of India which is located in the south-western part of the Indian peninsular and lies between $11^0 31^I$ to $18^0 45^I$ Northern latitude and $74^0 12^I$ to $78^0 40^I$ Eastern longitude. The state is bounded by Maharashtra and Goa from north, Tamil Nadu and Kerala from south, Arabian Sea from west and Andhra Pradesh from east (Fig.1). The Karnataka state extends for about 750 Kms from north to south and about 400 Kms from east to west. The total land area is 1.91.791 sq. kms. It accounts for 5.83% of the total area of the country (32.88 lakhs sq. kms) and ranks 8th among the major states of India in terms of size. In 2011, the state had 30 districts, 176 Taluks, 29340 villages, 347 towns and 22 Urban Agglomerations.

Karnataka state has total population of 6,10,95,297 persons in 2011, out of which 3,09,66,657 are males and 3,01,28,640 females. The state occupies 9th place (5.05% of the country total population) in India with regard to population. Out of thirty districts only 7 districts have registered decennial growth rates higher than the state average of 15.60 per cent. Of the remaining 23 districts as many as 14 districts have registered a growth rate of below 10 per cent. The density of population is 319 persons per sq. km and the sex ratio recorded 973 females per thousand males, which is more than national average. Karnataka state has 38.67 percent urbanization which varies from 90.94 percent in Bangalore to 14.61 percent in Kodagu district preceded by Koppal District (16.81 per cent), Mandya District (17.08 per cent), Chamarajanagar District (17.14 per cent) and Yadgir District (18.79 per cent). The predominance of rural population makes the state economy primarily agrarian. The State's more than 65 per cent of the work force, however, is still dependent on the agriculture and its allied activities for their livelihood. The economic development and prosperity of the masses depend mainly on agricultural base. It has witnessed rapid industrialization in the recent past particularly after the launch of policies of economic liberalization in the state.

Fig.1 Location of Karnataka State in India
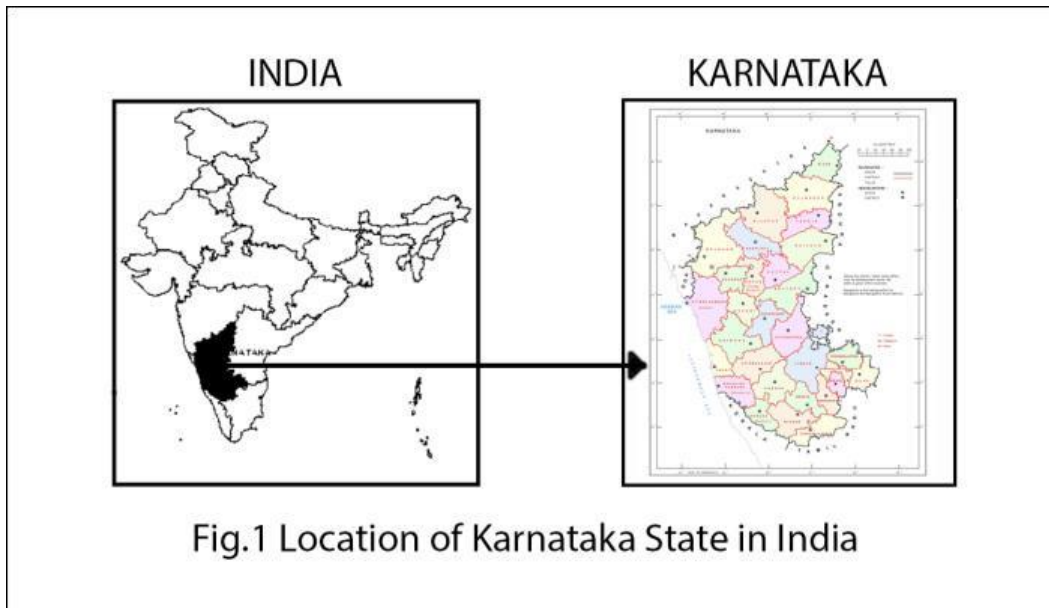
Karnataka state has 4,06,47,322 literate person out of which 2,26,49,176 are males and 1,79,98,146 are females in 2011. In other words, the state has 75.36 per cent literacy rate with differential of 82.47 per cent male literacy and 68.08 per cent female literacy. The corresponding figures for urban and rural literacy rates are 85.78 and 68.73 per cent respectively. Among the districts of state, Dakshina Kannada District with overall Literacy rate of 88.57 per cent retains its top position, closely followed by Bangalore District (87.67 per cent) and Udupi District (86.24 per cent). The lowest overall Literacy rate of 51.83 per cent is recorded in the newly created Yadgir district, preceded by Raichur District which has recorded 59.56 per cent. Apart from these two districts, all the remaining 28 districts have registered more than 60 per cent Literacy rates.

Data Base and Methodology:
The present study is based on the secondary sources of data. Mainly, the following documents are used to obtain the required data, related to the selected variables such as, the data about decadal change of literacy rates from 1971 to 2011, overall, sectoral and male and female sectoral literacy rates in-light of growth and distribution of population of Karnataka state from the decades 1991 to 2011 are collected from Karnataka PCA 1991, 2001 and 2011, Indian Census Handbook;1991, Indian Census Report;2001 and Census of India 2011, PCA Data Highlights, Series 30, Karnataka State and other related reports. A large number of books, articles, various websites, dissertations, published and unpublished works from different sources have been used.

The district has been considered as the smallest unit of study. In 2011, the Karnataka state comprises of 30 districts, but information required for the present study is not available for newly formed three districts i.e. Ramanagar, Chikkaballapur and Yadagir in 2001 census. Hence, the study has been used restructured 2001 population census data in to 30 districts instead of the old classification of 27 Districts of Karnataka state. After collecting data, these were compared and analysed in a suitable manner by using simple statistical and cartographic techniques along with Microsoft Excel and STATA 12. The analysis and inferences were finally carried out through textual and tabular formats followed by the description of the study results. The study is based on 2011 census data and differential index of sectoral, male and female sectoral literacy rates is calculated by using the following formula (Krishna and Shyam, 1978).

$$\text{Differential Index of Sectoral Literacy} = \frac{ULR\text{-}RLR}{TLR}$$

ULR: Urban Literacy Rate, **RLR**: Rural Literacy Rate & **TLR**: Total Literacy Rate

$$\text{Differential Index of Male Sectoral Literacy} = \frac{MULR\text{-}MRLR}{TMLR}$$

MULR: Male Urban Literacy Rate, **MRLR**: Rural Literacy Rate & **TMLR**: Total Male Literacy Rate

$$\text{Differential Index of Female Sectoral Literacy} = \frac{FULR\text{-}FRLR}{TFLR}$$

FULR: Female Urban Literacy Rate, **FRLR**: Female Rural Literacy Rate & **TFLR**: Total Female Literacy Rate

Result and Discussions:

The Concept of Literacy:

According to the 2011 Census of India, a person aged seven and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not considered as literate. In the census, prior to 1991, all children below the age of five years are necessarily treated as illiterate. The age limit was raised to seven years based on the advice of experts that the ability to read and write with understanding is not ordinarily achieved until that age. It was, therefore decided at the 1991 Census that all children in the age group 0-6, would be treated as illiterate by definition and the population aged seven years and above only would be classified as literate or illiterate. The literacy rate is defined as the proportion of literates in the population. In censuses up to 1981, the literacy rate was being estimated taking into account the total population in the denominator has been now termed as '**crude literacy rate**' while the literacy rate is more meaningful if the sub-population in the age group 0–6 is excluded from the total population, and then it is calculated taking into account the seven years and above population in the denominator is called as '**effective literacy rate**'. The same concept is retained in all the censuses since 1991.

Spatial Distribution of Population and Literates by Sectoral Literacy Rates (2001-2011):

According to 2011 Indian census, Literates in Karnataka state founds 75.36 per cent of the population of aged seven years and above as compared to 66.64 per cent in 2001. The matching figures for male and female are 82.47 and 68.08 per cent and for urban and rural are 85.73 and 68.73 per cent in 2011 respectively. Thus 3/4th of the population of aged seven years and above is literate in the state. Four out of every five males or urban residents and two out of every three females or rural peoples in the state are literates.

Table 1 and Fig. 2 to 4 depicts comparable analysis of spatial distribution of population and literates in absolute numbers and in per centage for 2001 and 2011 censuses by range of total and sectoral literacy rates in Karnataka state. In Census 2001, only two districts had reported literacy rate less than fifty per cent and had a share of 4.97 per cent of the state's population and 3.24 per cent of state's total literates. It is really satisfying to note that in Census 2011 none of the districts has reported literacy rate below fifty per cent rate. There were seven, thirteen and five districts having literacy in the ranges of the fifty-sixty, sixty-seventy and seventy-eighty per cent in Census 2001, accounting for 20.76 per cent, 44.31 per cent and 11.90 per cent of the state's population and 17.04 per cent, 43.41 per cent and 13.35 per cent of state's total literates respectively, but in Census 2011, the corresponding number stands in the same ranges at only two, eight and thirteen districts with 5.08 per cent, 22.64 per cent and 42.03 per cent of the state's population and 3.67 per cent, 19.79 per cent and 41.70 per cent state's total literates respectively. The number of the districts having more than eighty per cent literacy rate in Census 2001 was only three districts and had a share of 18.06 per cent of the

state's population and 22.95 per cent of state's total literates. This has increased to seven districts with the share of 30.25 per cent of the state's population and 34.85 per cent of state's total literates at the Census 2011 (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2 Distribution of Total Population and Total Literates by Literacy Rates in Karnataka State; 2001 & 2011
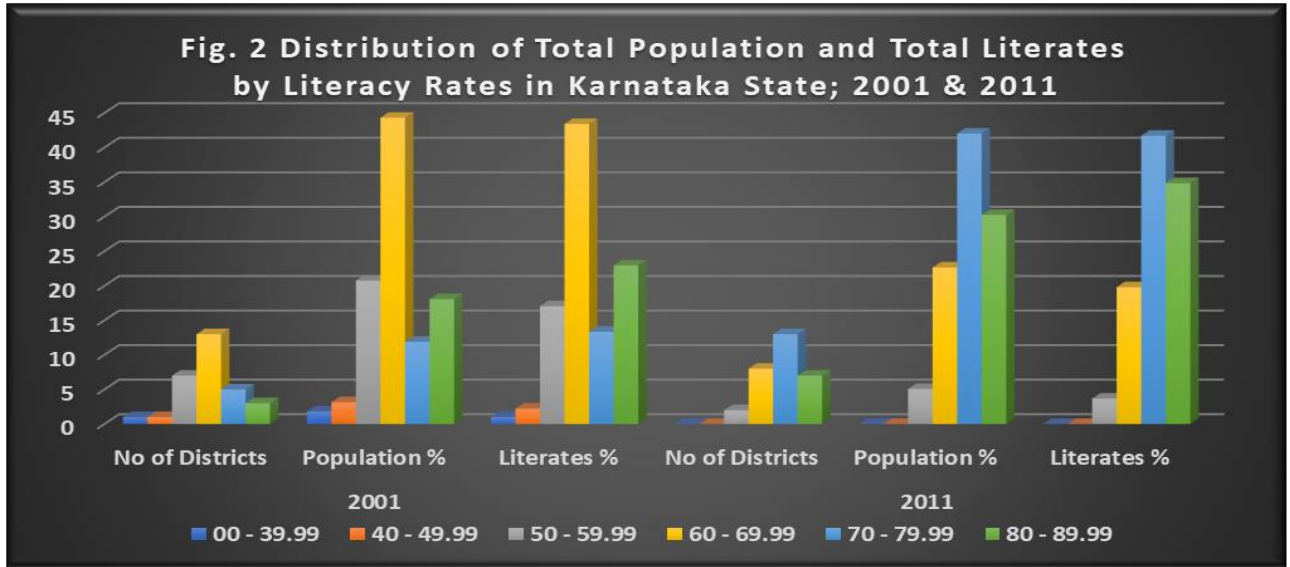
There were only three districts having urban literacy rate in the range of the sixty-seventy per cent in Census 2001, accounting for 4.35 per cent of the state's urban population and 3.50 per cent of state's urban literates. It is heartening to note that in Census 2011, in all districts of the state the urban literacy rate is above seventy per cent. The number of districts having urban literacy of seventy per cent and above was twenty-seven districts in Census 2001 covering 95.64 per cent of states urban population and 96.50 per cent of states urban literates. The corresponding number for Census 2011 is all thirty districts covering cent per cent state's urban population and cent per cent of state's urban literates. There are thirteen and fourteen districts having urban literacy in the ranges of seventy-eighty and eighty and above per cent in Census 2001, accounting for 27.05 per cent and 68.59 per cent of the state's urban population and 24.46 per cent and 72.04 per cent of state's urban literates respectively, whereas in Census 2011, the corresponding number stands in the same ranges at only seven and nineteen districts with 14.70 per cent and 77.55 per cent of the state's urban population and 12.93 per cent and 78.64 per cent state's urban literates respectively. One of the most outstanding and interesting fact is that in Census 2011 four districts of the state have the urban literacy rate is ninety per cent and above and covering 7.75 per cent of states urban population and 8.43 per cent of states urban literates (Fig. 3).

Range of Literacy Rates	2001					2011					Range of Literacy Rates
	No of Districts	Population		Literates		No of Districts	Population		Literates		
		Absolute	%	Absolute	%		Absolute	%	Absolute	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	**30**	**52850562**	**100.00**	**30434962**	**100.00**	**30**	**61095297**	**100.00**	**40647322**	**100.00**	**Total**
00 - 39.99	1	956180	1.81	310588	1.02	--	--	--	--	--	00 - 39.99
40 - 49.99	1	1669762	3.16	676799	2.22	--	--	--	--	--	40 - 49.99
50 - 59.99	7	10971250	20.76	5187429	17.04	2	3103083	5.08	1489772	3.67	50 - 59.99
60 - 69.99	13	23416365	44.31	13212600	43.41	8	13834455	22.64	8043013	19.79	60 - 69.99
70 - 79.99	5	6289908	11.90	4062659	13.35	13	25677734	42.03	16950046	41.70	70 - 79.99
80 - 89.99	3	9547097	18.06	6984887	22.95	7	18480025	30.25	14164491	34.85	80 - 89.99
90 +	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90 +
Urban	**30**	**17961529**	**100.00**	**12662850**	**100.00**	**30**	**23625962**	**100.00**	**17998146**	**100.00**	**Urban**
00 - 39.99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	00 - 39.99
40 - 49.99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40 - 49.99
50 - 59.99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50 - 59.99
60 - 69.99	3	782184	4.35	443003	3.50	--	--	--	--	--	60 - 69.99
70 - 79.99	13	4859324	27.05	3097925	24.46	7	3473339	14.70	2328040	12.93	70 - 79.99
80 - 89.99	14	12320071	68.59	9121912	72.04	19	18322507	77.55	14153323	78.64	80 - 89.99
90 +	--	--	--	--	--	4	1830116	7.75	1516783	8.43	90 +
Rural	**30**	**34889033**	**100.00**	**17772112**	**100.00**	**30**	**37469335**	**100.00**	**22649176**	**100.00**	**Rural**
00 - 39.99	1	793125	2.27	224160	1.26	--	--	--	--	--	00 - 39.99
40 - 49.99	3	3551473	10.18	1344756	7.57	1	953594	2.54	374244	1.65	40 - 49.99
50 - 59.99	11	15127519	43.36	7094776	39.92	3	4015056	10.72	1959028	8.65	50 - 59.99
60 - 69.99	10	11126551	31.89	6252870	35.18	11	16599956	44.30	9558782	42.20	60 - 69.99
70 - 79.99	5	4290365	12.30	2855550	16.07	11	12472147	33.29	8186370	36.14	70 - 79.99
80 - 89.99	--	--	--	--	--	4	3428582	9.15	2570752	11.35	80 - 89.99
90 +	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90 +

Table 1 Spatial Distribution of Population and Literates by Sectoral Literacy Rates in Karnataka State; 2001 & 2011

Sources: Census of India 2001 and 2011, PCA Data Highlights, Series 30, Karnataka State Published by the Office of Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Fig.3 Distribution of Urban Population and Urban Literates by Literacy Rates in Karnataka State; 2001 & 2011
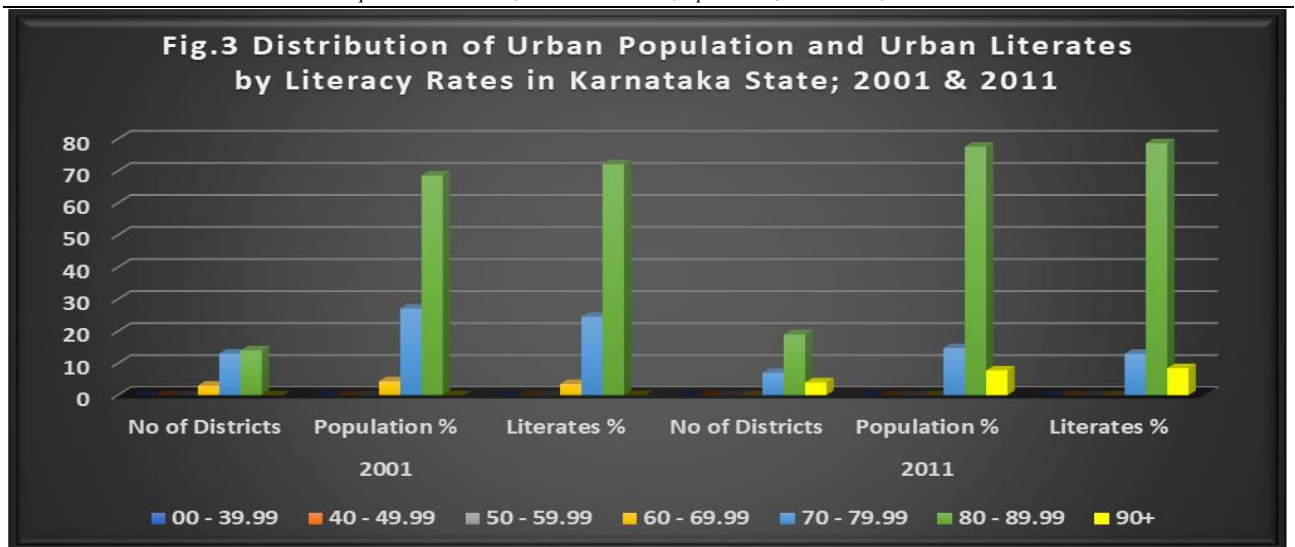
There were four districts having rural literacy rate in the range of fifty per cent and below in Census 2001 and had a share of 12.45 per cent of the state's total rural population and 8.83 per cent state's rural literates whereas in Census 2011, the corresponding number stands at only one district with 2.54 per cent of the state's total rural population and 1.65 per cent state's rural literates. Census 2011 marks the decade when the state achieved more than fifty per cent literacy for rural in twenty-nine districts of the state. There were eleven and ten districts having rural literacy in the ranges of the fifty-sixty and sixty-seventy per cent in Census 2001, accounting for 43.36 per cent and 31.89 per cent of the state's rural population and 39.92 per cent and 35.18 per cent of state's total rural literates respectively, whereas in Census 2011, the corresponding number stands in the same ranges at only three and elven districts with 10.72 per cent and 44.30 per cent of the state's rural population and 8.65 per cent and 42.20 per cent state's rural literates respectively. The number of districts having rural literacy of seventy per cent and above was only five districts in Census 2001 covering around 12.30 per cent of states rural population and 16.07 per cent of states rural literates. The corresponding number for Census 2011 is as high as fifteen districts covering 42.44 per cent state's rural population and 47.49 per cent of states rural literates. Another notable and most highlighting status of rural literacy is that in Census 2011 four districts have the rural literacy rate is eighty per cent and above covering 9.15 per cent of states rural population and 11.35 per cent of states rural literates (Fig. 4).
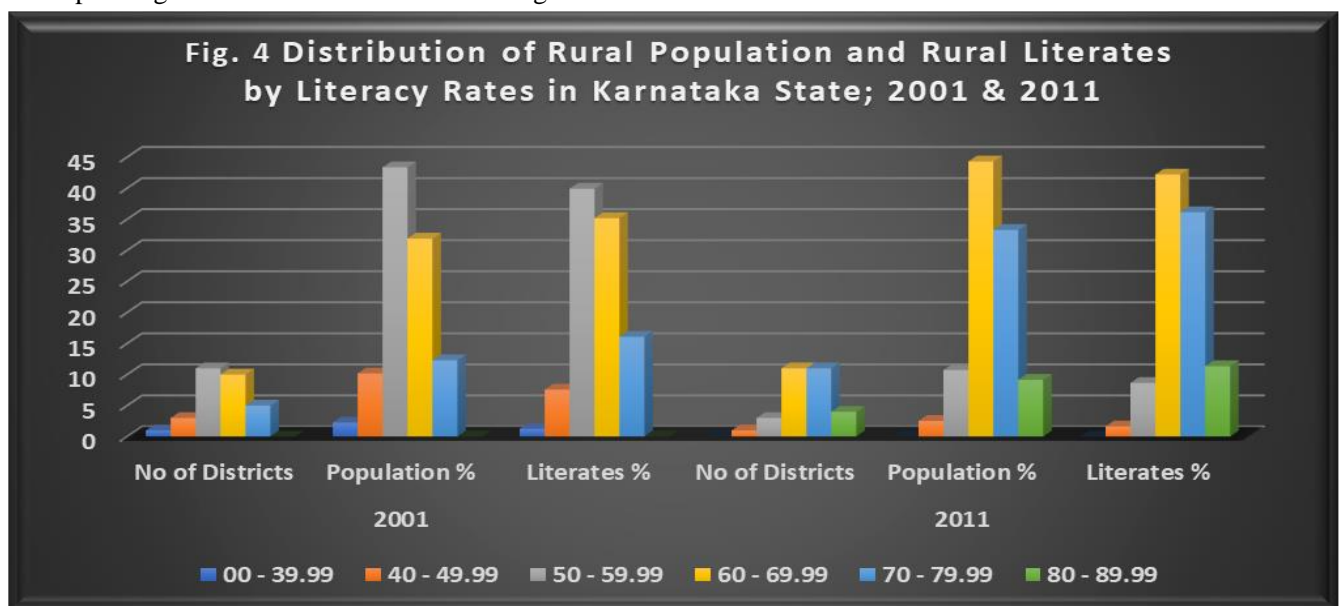

Fig. 4 Distribution of Rural Population and Rural Literates by Literacy Rates in Karnataka State; 2001 & 2011

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The state of literacy in Karnataka state as per Census 2011 figures presents a highly inspiring portrait. The highlights have been the decline of the number of illiterates and rise in the number of literates across the state. The most encouraged trend has been the narrowing down of the sectoral and also gender gap in literacy. Though a detailed analysis would reveal more contours a prime face inference is that a large proportion of the children born after 2001 are becoming literate. A note of caution has however to be struck. A few districts have shown a tendency to ship back into illiteracy after having attained a certain level of literacy. This slide back has to be arrested and the momentum to be sustained in order to achieve the cherished goal of universal literacy.

Trends of Sectoral Differentials in Literacy in Karnataka, 1971 to 2011:

The Karnataka state is witnessing constant increase in the literacy rate over the past decades. In continuation of the trend witnessed during the previous decades the literacy rate of the state has increased from 66.64 per cent in 2001 to 75.36 per cent in 2011 (Table 2.) State of literacy in state is characterized by sharp contrast between one part of state to another, between males and females, between urban and rural residents and between various social groups. Such contrasts are manifestation of differences in the socio-economic background of the concerned regions/peoples. A brief analysis of such literacy differentials is necessary for a comprehensive understanding of the process of literacy transition which is taking place in the districts of the state.

Table 2 and Fig.5 shows the analysis of differentials in literacy by sectoral/residence in Karnataka state and also in India from 1971 to 2011. Table 2 reveals that the literacy rate improved from 31.51 per cent in 1971 to 56.05 per cent in 1991 and rose further to 75.36 in 2011. Similarly, the literacy rate for urban areas which was 52.09 per cent in 1971 rose to 74.25 per cent in 1991 and then increased further to 85.78 per cent in 2011. In rural areas, the literacy rate which was only 29.23 per cent in 1971 increased to 47.69 per cent in 1991 and further improved to 68.73 per cent in 2011 (Table 2 and Fig.5).

Table 2. Literacy Rate and Differential Index of Sectoral Literacy in Karnataka & India, 1951 to 2001

Census Years	Karnataka				India			
	Persons	**Urban**	**Rural**	**DI**	**Persons**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**DI**
1971	31.51	52.09	29.23	0.726	34.43	60.23	27.94	0.936
1981	46.21	68.03	38.72	0.634	43.57	67.24	36.04	0.716
1991	56.05	74.25	47.69	0.474	52.21	73.12	44.71	0.544
2001	66.64	80.58	59.33	0.319	64.83	79.91	58.73	0.327
2011	75.36	85.78	68.73	0.226	74.04	84.13	67.84	0.220

Sources: Indian Census Report;2001 and Census of India 2011, PCA Data Highlights, Series 30, Karnataka State published by Registrar General and Census Commissioner, GoI, New Delhi.

A considerable growth has taken place in literacy during 20th century, but it has not been satisfactory. It is however, well known that this progress is mainly concentrated in the urban areas, while the vast rural areas are far behind. An encroaching feature is that the growth rate of literacy in the decade ending 2001 has been higher in the rural areas. Despite these improvements, literacy in urban areas was 80.58 per cent and that in rural areas, 59.33 per cent. The most important reason behind the increase in literacy is the new definition and concept of literacy in the census of 1991 which excludes the population in the age-group of 0 to 6 years from the total population. In this way, the 1991 census uses the term 'Effective Literacy Rate' in relation to the age-group of seven years and above (Census of India, 1991).

The sectoral differential index in literacy rate in Karnataka state decreased continuously from 0.726 point in 1971 to 0.226 point in 2011. India has also made remarkable differences in literacy since independence. It has decreased during the same period from 0.936 point in 1971 to 0.220 point in 2011. The sectoral differential index of Karnataka has been decreasing continuously over the time since 1971, when it was louder (0.726), as there was only the rural literacy rate for nearly every two (1:1.78). This disparity ratio declined from 1.78 in

1971 to 1.25 in 2011. The rural literacy had, nonetheless, registered as gradual increase from 29.23 per cent in 1971 to 68.73 per cent in 2011 and differential index narrowed down gradually from 0.726 in 1971 to 0.226 in 2011. From 2001 to 2011, the sectoral differential literacy index fell sharply to 0.226 and 0.220 point in the state and country, respectively. If progress is made at the same rate in the coming decades as well, then it would be possible to remove illiteracy by 2040 A.D.

FIG.5 TOTAL AND SECTORAL LITERACY RATES IN KARNATAKA AND INDIA, 1951 TO 2001
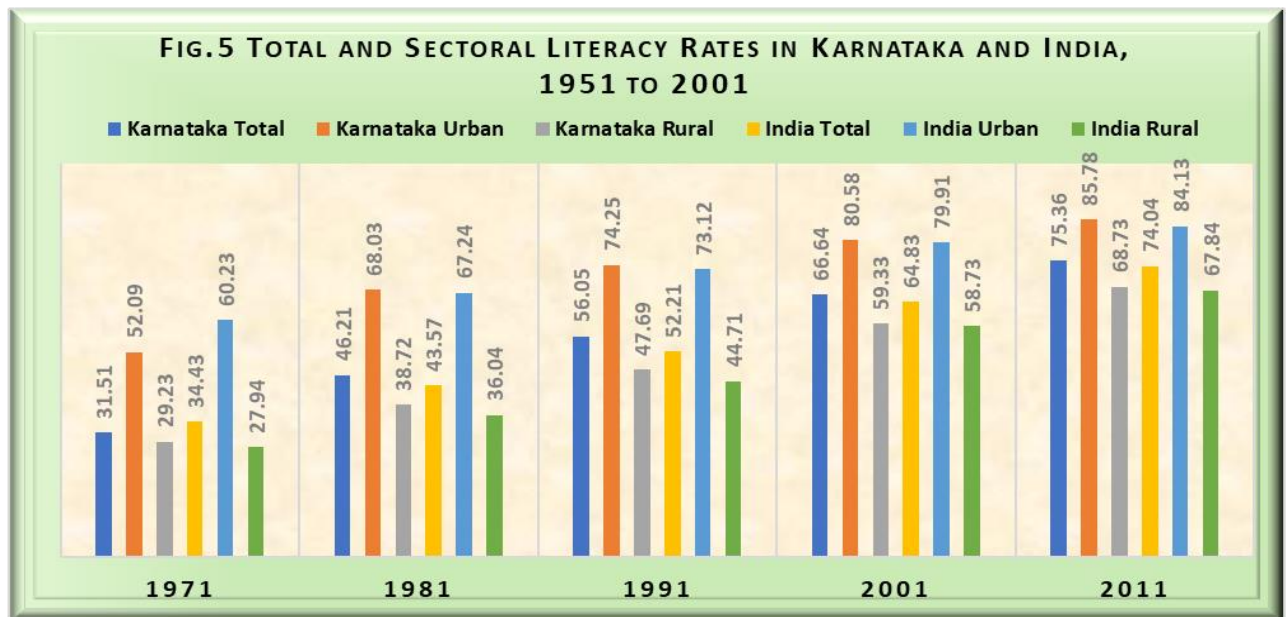
The narrowing down of the sectoral differential index as well as disparity ratio was associated with increasing degree of sectoral interaction, increasing socio-economic functional values of education in the countryside, improving standards of living, and increasing facilities for schooling in the countryside. The 1991 to 2001 decade is the first census period when the absolute number of Karnataka illiterates declined (by 1.00 million), indicating that the literacy growth rate is now outstripping the population growth.

Differential Index in Sectoral Literacy in Karnataka:

Table 3 depicts that there is wide disparity in overall and sectoral literacy rates, with urban literacy rates far exceeding rural literacy rates in the districts of Karnataka state. The state is witnessing constant growth in the overall, urban and rural literacy rates over the past decades. In continuation of the trend witnessed during the previous decades the overall literacy rate of the state has increased from 66.64 per cent in 2001 to 75.36 per cent, the urban literacy rate has improved from 80.58 per cent in 2001 to 85.78 per cent and the rural literacy rate has enhanced from 59.33 per cent in 2001 to 68.73 per cent in 2011 respectively. The increase in the overall literacy rate by 8.72 per cent points and urban literacy rate by 5.20 per cent points against the rural literacy rate increase of 9.40 per cent points has substantially narrowed the gap between sectoral literacy rates.

Again, there are large variations in overall as well as sectoral and gender literacy rates in different districts of the state. According to 2011 census figures, the state has 75.36 per cent overall literacy rate with differential of 82.47 percent male literacy and 68.08 percent female literacy, among the districts it varies from 88.57 per cent in Dakshina Kannada to 51.83 per cent in Yadagir district, apart from these two districts, all the remaining 28 districts have registered more than 60 per cent literacy rates. Out of thirty districts, 12 districts have high literacy in compare to state average while 18 districts are below state average. Disparities in literacy is not only in overall but it is also displayed in sectoral as well as gender literacy also.

Table-3 Percentage of Overall and Sectoral Literates in Karnataka (2011)

Districts	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bagalkot	68.82	79.23	58.40	78.58	86.55	70.65	64.20	75.77	52.58
Bangalore	87.67	91.01	84.01	88.61	91.66	85.27	78.21	84.54	70.92
Bangalore Rural	77.93	84.82	70.63	85.37	89.57	80.95	75.16	83.06	66.80
Belgaum	73.48	82.20	64.58	85.56	91.10	79.95	69.28	79.12	59.20
Bellary	67.43	76.64	58.09	76.63	83.58	69.62	61.81	72.42	51.02
Bidar	70.51	79.09	61.55	81.81	87.42	75.88	66.73	76.28	56.82
Vijayapur	67.15	77.21	56.72	81.33	87.80	74.79	62.81	74.03	51.10
Chamarajanagar	61.43	67.93	54.92	78.39	83.29	73.54	57.95	64.80	51.06
Chikkaballapur	69.76	77.75	61.55	81.57	86.01	77.06	66.39	75.41	57.10
Chikmagalur	79.25	85.41	73.16	87.93	91.40	84.51	76.95	83.82	70.15
Chitradurga	73.71	81.37	65.88	85.89	90.22	81.55	70.68	79.19	61.91
Dakshina Kannada	**88.57**	**93.13**	**84.13**	92.12	**95.50**	88.83	**85.33**	**90.97**	**79.83**
Davanagere	75.74	82.40	68.91	84.02	88.19	79.77	71.77	79.63	63.69
Dharwad	80.00	86.37	73.46	85.92	90.49	81.31	72.09	80.98	62.72
Gadag	75.12	84.66	65.44	80.94	88.01	73.92	71.86	82.83	60.62
Gulbarga	64.85	74.38	55.09	78.61	85.12	71.91	58.09	69.08	46.86
Hassan	76.07	83.64	68.60	88.36	91.94	84.81	72.79	81.41	64.29
Haveri	77.40	84.00	70.46	83.39	87.39	79.29	75.69	83.05	67.89
Kodagu	82.61	87.19	78.14	91.48	94.41	88.58	81.09	85.94	76.37
Kolar	74.39	81.81	66.84	86.13	90.05	82.18	69.08	78.11	59.82
Koppal	68.09	78.54	57.55	78.03	85.48	70.59	66.05	77.12	54.85
Mandya	70.40	78.27	62.54	83.24	87.78	78.75	67.78	76.34	59.21
Mysore	72.79	78.46	67.06	86.09	89.50	82.67	63.29	70.64	55.78
Raichur	59.56	70.47	48.73	75.12	83.10	67.10	54.11	66.01	42.37
Ramanagara	69.22	76.76	61.50	81.54	85.47	77.51	65.26	73.96	56.36
Shimoga	80.45	86.07	74.84	87.79	91.35	84.24	76.37	83.14	69.60
Tumkur	75.14	82.81	67.38	87.32	90.93	83.67	71.66	80.48	62.71
Udupi	86.24	91.41	81.58	**92.13**	95.22	**89.21**	83.91	89.85	78.65
Uttara Kannada	84.06	89.63	78.39	90.73	94.49	86.91	81.31	87.63	74.87
Yadgir	**51.83**	**62.25**	**41.38**	**72.01**	**80.03**	**63.92**	**47.05**	**58.02**	**36.05**
State	**75.36**	**82.47**	**68.08**	**85.78**	**90.04**	**81.36**	**68.73**	**77.61**	**59.71**

Sources: Indian Census Report;2001 and Census of India 2011, PCA Data Highlights, Series 30, Karnataka State published by Registrar General and Census Commissioner, GoI, New Delhi.

Among the districts, Udupi district with urban literacy rate of 92.13 per cent retains its top position, closely followed by Dakshina Kannada (92.12), Kodagu (91.48) and Uttara Kannada (90.73) districts. The lowest urban literacy rate of 72.01 per cent is recorded in the newly created Yadgir District, preceded by Raichur District which has recorded 75.12 per cent, Bellary (76.63), and Koppal (78.03) districts of the state. The districts with urban literacy rate above the states average (85.78) are noticed in the thirteen districts namely Udupi (92.13),

Dakshina Kannada (92.12), Kodagu (91.48), Uttara Kannada (90.73), Bangalore (88.61), Hassan (88.36), Shimoga (87.79), Chikmagalur (87.93), Tumkur (87.32), Kolar (86.13), Mysore (86.09), Dharwad (85.92) and Chitradurga (85.89) districts of the state. Apart from these thirteen districts, all the remaining seventeen districts have registered below the state average of urban literacy rate.

Similar variations are also found in rural literacy rates which ranged from to 47.05 in Yadgir to 85.33 per cent in Dakshina Kannada district. The

districts with rural literacy rates below the states average (68.73) are observed in Mandya (67.78), Bidar (66.73), Chikkaballapur (66.39), Koppal (66.05), Ramanagar (65.26), Bagalkot (64.20), Mysore (63.29), Vijayapur (62.81), Bellary (61.81), Gulbarga (58.09), Chamarajanagar (57.95), Raichur (54.11) and Yadgir (47.05) districts of the state. The districts with rural literacy rate above 75 per cent are noticed in Dakshina Kannada (85.33), Udupi (83.91), Uttara Kannada (81.31), Kodagu (81.09), Bangalore (78.21), Chikmagalur (76.95), Shimoga (76.37), Haveri (75.69) and Bangalore Rural (75.16) district of the state. Apart from these twenty-one districts, all the remaining nine districts have registered in the range of state average (68.73) to 75 per cent of rural literacy rate.

Spatial Pattern of Differential Index in Sectoral (Urban- Rural) Literacy:

The differential index in sectoral literacy is marked with notable variations in its distribution among the districts of the Karnataka state. It varies from 0.077 in Dakshina Kannada to 0.482 in Yadagir district with a state average of 0.226 in 2011 (**Table 4**). Out of thirty districts only eight districts of state have more differential index in sectoral literacy than the state average, while remaining twenty-two districts have lower differential index in sectoral literacy than the state average. These variations may be conveniently grouped into five grades (**Table 5 and Fig.6**) to appreciate the spatial patterns in differential index in sectoral literacy in Karnataka state. The graded distribution of differential index in sectoral literacy as given in Table 5 shows that only one district (3.33 per cent) of the state falls under very high grade (>0.400+) covering the district of Yadagir (0.482) in the north-eastern part of the state. This district having very high differential index which is more than double of the state average (0.226). The reasons for this differential are low level of urbanization, basically traditional agricultural economy, high concentration of socio-economically backward sections of the society, inadequate educational infrastructure and late start of education in rural areas.

Only four districts (13.33 per cent) having high differential index of 0.300 to 0.400 forms a one separate region in the southern part of the state. The former which is relatively small in size comprises the Chamarajanagar (0.333) and Mysore (0.313) districts of the state. The other two districts located in the north-eastern part, namely Raichur (0.353) and Gulbarga (0.316) of the same grade is scattered in nature and fails to form a definite region in the state. The sectoral differential has been reducing continuously due to faster increase in rural literacy in the recent decade.

Twelve districts (40.00 per cent) which are very close to the differential index in sectoral literacy of state average (0.226) ranging from 0.200 to 0.300 point are found to be grouped into a number of medium differential regions of which the most important region covers Bellary (0.220), Chitradurga (0.206), Hassan (0.205), Tumkur (0.209), Mandya (0.220), Ramanagar (0.235), Chikkaballapur (0.218) and Kolar (0.229) districts in the south-eastern part of the state and formed a compact region. Another region located in the north-western part of the state comprises Vijayapur (0.276), Bagalkot (0.209) and Belgaum (0.222) districts and formed a distinct region. The rest of the district namely Bidar (0.214), belonging to this grade are scattered sporadically in the northern part of the state. The sectoral gap in terms of literacy is minimizing continuously due to educational facilities in rural mass and the rural population is more aware about the benefit of literacy.

About eleven (36.67 per cent) districts fall under the low grade of 0.100 to 0.200 differential index in sectoral literacy in the state. These districts are found to be grouped into a number of regions of which the most prominent one covers eight districts such as Uttara Kannada (0.112), Dharwad (0.173), Gadag (0.121), Koppal (0.176), Haveri (0.100) Davanagere (0.162), Shimoga (0.142) and Chikmagalur (0.139) districts in the central part of the state. The second region though less prominent, lies in the south-eastern part and comprises Bangalore Rural (0.131) and Bangalore (0.119) districts. The other only one district viz. Kodagu (0.126) of the same grade is scattered in nature and fail to form a notable region in the state.

Table-4 Differential Index of Sectoral (Urban- Rural) Literacy in Karnataka (2011)

Sl. No	Districts	Differential Index of Sectoral Literacy		
		General Sectoral	**Male Sectoral**	**Female Sectoral**
1	Bagalkot	0.209	0.136	0.309
2	Bangalore	0.119	0.078	0.171
3	Bangalore Rural	0.131	0.077	0.200
4	Belgaum	0.222	0.146	0.321
5	Bellary	0.220	0.146	0.320
6	Bidar	0.214	0.141	0.310
7	Vijayapur	0.276	0.178	0.418
8	Chamarajanagar	0.333	0.272	0.409
9	Chikkaballapur	0.218	0.136	0.324
10	Chikmagalur	0.139	0.089	0.196
11	Chitradurga	0.206	0.136	0.298
12	Dakshina Kannada	**0.077**	**0.049**	**0.107**
13	Davanagere	0.162	0.104	0.233
14	Dharwad	0.173	0.110	0.253
15	Gadag	0.121	0.061	0.203
16	Gulbarga	0.316	0.216	0.455
17	Hassan	0.205	0.126	0.299
18	Haveri	0.100	0.052	0.162
19	Kodagu	0.126	0.097	0.156
20	Kolar	0.229	0.146	0.335
21	Koppal	0.176	0.107	0.273
22	Mandya	0.220	0.146	0.312
23	Mysore	0.313	0.240	0.401
24	Raichur	0.353	0.242	0.508
25	Ramanagara	0.235	0.150	0.344
26	Shimoga	0.142	0.095	0.196
27	Tumkur	0.209	0.126	0.311
28	Udupi	0.095	0.059	0.129
29	Uttara Kannada	0.112	0.076	0.154
30	Yadgir	**0.482**	**0.354**	**0.673**
	State	**0.226**	**0.151**	**0.318**

Sources: Based on Table-3 and calculated by Author.

The districts of very low differential index (< 0.100) covers about less than seven percent of the state's area and has one distinct region in the western part of the state. These districts (6.67 per cent) are Udupi (0.095) and Dakshina Kannada (**0.077**) of the state.

The general picture emerged from this discussion is that there is a gradual increase in differential index in sectoral literacy from western to eastern part of Karnataka state.

Table 5.
Category wise Differential Index in Sectoral Literacy in Karnataka (2011)

General Sectoral		Male Sectoral		Female Sectoral	
Literacy Gaps	No. of Districts	Literacy Gaps	No. of Districts	Literacy Gaps	No. of Districts
Very High '> 0.400 +	**1** **(3.33)**	Very High '> 0.300 +	**1** **(3.33)**	Very High '> 0.600 +	**1** **(3.33)**

High 0.300 – 0.400	**4** **(13.33)**	High 0.225 – 0.300	**3** **(10.00)**	High 0.450 – 0.600	**2** **(6.67)**
Medium 0.200 – 0.300	**12** **(40.00)**	Medium 0.150 – 0.225	**5** **(16.67)**	Medium 0.300 – 0.450	**12** **(40.00)**
Low 0.100 – 0.200	**11** **(36.67)**	Low 0.075 – 0.150	**17** **(56.67)**	Low 0.150 – 0.300	**13** **(43.33)**
Very Low < 0.100	**2** **(6.67)**	Very Low < 0.075	**4** **(13.33)**	Very Low < 0.150	**2** **(6.67)**
Total	**30**		**30**		**30**

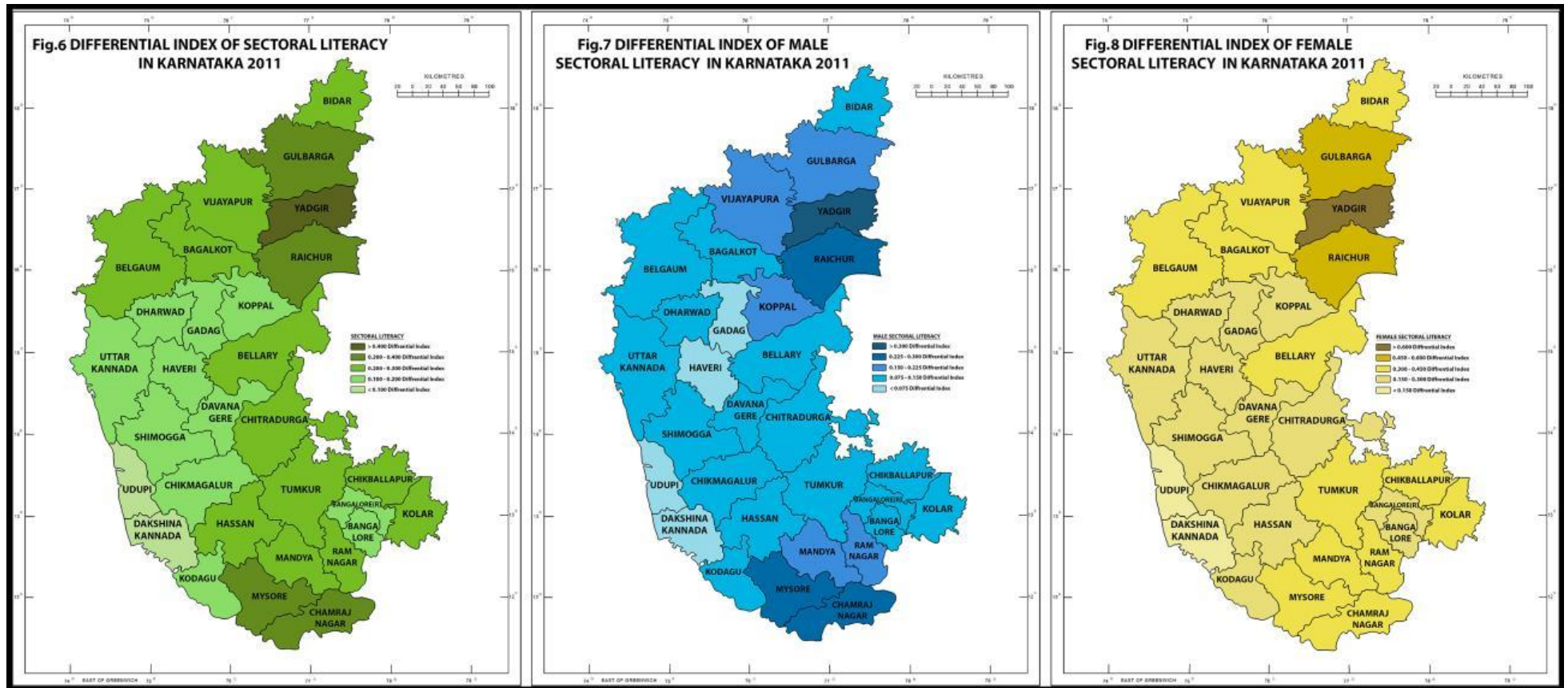Sources: Based on Table-3 and prepared by Author.

i. Spatial Pattern of Differential Index in Male Sectoral (Urban- Rural) Literacy:

Differential index in male sectoral literacy varies between 0.049 in Dakshina Kannada to 0.354 in Yadagir with a state average of 0.151 in 2011 (**Table 4**). Out of thirty districts only six districts of state have more differential index in male sectoral literacy than the state average while twenty-four districts have low differential index in male sectoral literacy than the state average. Districts are grouped into five categories on the basis of the differential index in male sectoral literacy to realize the spatial patterns in male sectoral literacy in Karnataka state (**Table 5 and Fig.7**).

Yadagir (0.354) district (3.33 per cent) is alone fallen under very high (> 0.300+) category and Chamarajanagar (0.272), Raichur (0.242) and Mysore (0.240) districts (10.00 per cent) are lies under high (0.225-0.300) category of differential index in male sectoral literacy. Among these Chamarajanagar and Mysore districts are form a distinct region in the southern part of the state. Raichur district alone form a isolated region in the north-eastern part of the state. The reasons for very high and high differentials are basically traditional agrarian economy, high concentration of deprived habitants of the backward society, inadequate educational and infrastructural facilities, late start of education in rural areas, prejudices against female education and movability and low level of urbanization.

Five districts (16.67 per cent) of the state i.e. Mandya (0.220), Gulbarga (0.216), Ramanagar (0.150), Vijayapur (0.178) and Koppal (0.176) having medium (0.150-0.225) differential index in male sectoral literacy. These districts are found to be grouped into two small regions of which the most popular one covers two districts namely Gulbarga (0.216) and Vijayapur (0.178) located in north-eastern part of the state. The second region though less prominent, lies in the south-eastern part and comprises Mandya (0.220) and Ramanagar (0.150) districts. The other only one district viz. Koppal (0.176) of the same grade is scattered in nature and fail to form a notable region in the state.

Fig.6 DIFFERENTIAL INDEX OF SECTORAL LITERACY IN KARNATAKA 2011

Fig.7 DIFFERENTIAL INDEX OF MALE SECTORAL LITERACY IN KARNATAKA 2011

Fig.8 DIFFERENTIAL INDEX OF FEMALE SECTORAL LITERACY IN KARNATAKA 2011

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About seventeen (56.67 per cent) districts fall under the low grade of 0.075-0.150 differential index in male sectoral literacy in the state. Except Bidar, all others such as Belgaum (0.146), Bagalkot (0.136), Dharwad (0.110), Uttara Kannada (0.076), Shimoga (0.095), Bellary (0.146), Davanagere (0.104), Chikmagalur (0.089), Chitradurga (0.136), Kodagu (0.097), Hassan (0.126), Tumkur (0.126), Chikkaballapur (0.136), Bangalore Rural (0.077), Bangalore (0.078) and Kolar (0.146) districts are located in the central and south-eastern part and forms a most dominant region in the state. Bidar (0.141) only one district falls under the same grade and from an isolated region in the northern part of the state. The gender gap in terms of literacy is minimizing constantly due to upgrading of educational facilities particularly girls' students and creating awareness about the benefit of literacy for rural mass. The very low (< 0.075) differential index in male sectoral literacy is shown only in four districts (13.33 per cent) such as Gadag (0.061), Haveri (0.052), Udupi (0.059) and Dakshina Kannada (**0.049**) and formed two distinct regions in the central and western part of the state. The sectoral differentials have been reducing continuously due to faster increase in rural literacy rate in recent decades.

ii. Spatial Pattern of Differential Index in Female Sectoral (Urban- Rural) Literacy:

The differential index in female sectoral literacy is also marked with notable variations in its distribution among the districts of the Karnataka state. The value of differential index varies from 0.107 in Dakshina Kannada to 0.673 in Yadagir district, while state average is 0.318. The value of differential index of eleven districts is more than state average while rests are below state average. The differential index reflects a positive scenario in Karnataka state which shows a sharp decline from 0.546 in 1991 to 0.318 in 2011. It clearly indicates that the person who lives in rural areas have become conscious in the arena of females' education. These variations of differential index may be conveniently grouped into five categories to understand the spatial patterns in sectoral female literacy (Table 5 and Fig.8).

The graded distribution of differential index in female sectoral literacy as given in Table 5 shows that only one district (3.33 per cent) of the state falls under very high grade (>0.600+) comprising the district of Yadagir (0.673) in the north-eastern part of the state. This district having very high differential index which is more than double of the state average (0.318). The reasons for this differential are low level of urbanization, primarily traditional agricultural economy, high concentration of socio-economically backward sections of the society, inadequate educational infra- structure and late start of education in rural areas.

Only two districts (6.67 per cent) located in north-eastern part, namely Raichur (0.508) and Gulbarga (0.455) having high differential index of 0.450 to 0.600 and form to fails a definite region in the state (Table 4). The differential index in female sectoral literacy has been reducing continuously due to faster increase in rural female literacy in the recent decade.

Twelve districts (40.00 per cent) which are very close to the differential index in female sectoral literacy of state average (0.318 point) ranging from 0.300 to 0.450 point are found to be grouped into a number of medium regions of which the most important region covers Chamarajanagar (0.409), Mysore (0.401), Mandya (0.312), Ramanagar (0.344), Tumkur (0.311), Chikkaballapur (0.324) and Kolar (0.335) districts in the north-eastern part of the state and formed a compact region. Another region located in the north-western part of the state comprises Vijayapur (0.418), Bagalkot (0.309) and Belgaum (0.321) districts and formed a distinct region. The other two districts namely Bellary (0.320) and Bidar (0.310) of the similar grade are scattered too irregularly to form two isolated regions in the eastern and northern part of the state.

About thirteen (43.33 per cent) districts fall under the low grade of 0.150 to 0.300 differential index in female sectoral literacy in the state. These districts are found to be grouped into a number of regions of which the most prominent one covers the Dharwad (0.253), Gadag (0.203), Koppal (0.273), Uttara Kannada (0.154), Haveri (0.162), Shimoga (0.196), Davanagere (0.233), Chitradurga (0.298), Chikmagalur (0.196), Hassan (0.299) and Kodagu (0.156) districts in the central part of the state. The second region though less prominent, lies in the south-eastern part and comprises Bangalore Rural (0.200) and Bangalore (0.171) districts of the state.

The districts of very low differential index (< 0.150) covers in two districts (6.67 per cent) and

have formed one distinct region in the western part of the state. These districts are Udupi (0.129) and Dakshina Kannada (**0.107**) of the state. The general picture emerged from this discussion is that there is a gradual increase in differential index in female sectoral literacy from western part to eastern part of Karnataka state.

Urban- Rural Literacy Rate in Karnataka:

The regional dimensions of urban and rural literacy rate are shown in Figure 9. The districts with reference to percentage may be arranged into three categories, high, medium and low; these categories in terms of value are not found to be same. The figure reveals that only one district (3.33 per cent) of the state namely Yadagir lie under the low grade of urban literacy rate, of which only one district is associated with low grade of rural literacy rate, while medium rural and also high rural literacy regions are not found in the state.

About fourteen districts (46.67 per cent) of the state lie under the medium grade of urban literacy rate, of which six districts are associated with low, seven medium and only one district with high grade of rural literacy rate. Except Chamarajanagar, other five districts such as Gulbarga, Vijayapur, Bagalkot, Raichur and Bellary, a prominent region of medium urban literacy with low rural literacy rate is found in the north-eastern part of the state. Seven districts belong to medium urban and rural literacy rate, each two districts of same grade are formed two distinctive regions in central and southern part and remaining districts namely Bidar, Davanagere and Chikkaballapur are scattered very widely over the state and fail to form an identifiable region in the state. Haveri an alone district of medium urban literacy rate with high rural literacy rate is located in the central part and form an isolated region in the state.

Fifteen districts (50.00 per cent) of the state lie under the high grade of urban literacy rate, of which only one associated with low, six medium and eight high score of rural literacy rate. Only one district of the state namely Mysore is observed in high urban literacy rate with low rural literacy rate is located in the southern part and fail to form a notable region in the state. Apart from Kolar district, two small but identifiable regions of high grade of urban literacy associated with medium grade of rural literacy rate are located in the southwestern part and north-eastern part of the state. Two dominant regions of high grade are found in the western part and south-western part of the state. The largest one constitutes six districts and formed a continuous compact region which extends from Uttar Kannada district in the north to Kodagu district in the south. The second region comprising only two districts of same grade are concentrated in the south-western part of Karnataka state. The general distribution shown in figure is characterized by gradual increase in the level of literacy rate in respect to sectoral rates from western to eastern part of the Karnataka state.

Fig.9 URBAN - RURAL LITERACY RATES IN KARNATAKA (2011)
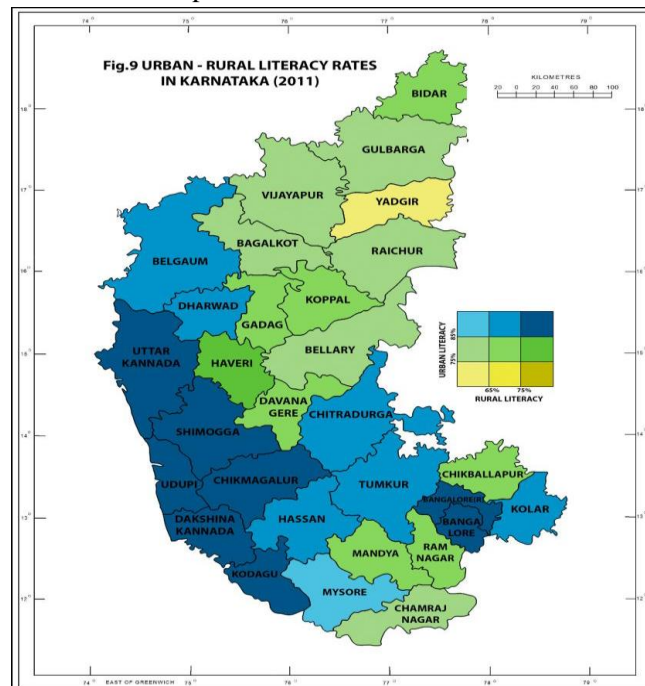
Conclusions:

The analysis clearly specifies that there is a wide range of disparities in differential indices of sectoral, male and female sectoral literacy among the districts of the state. The observation further adds that the sectoral differential indices in the western and central districts are relatively low as compared to the eastern and northern districts of the state. The statistical analysis revels that low sectoral differential in literacy is characteristics of areas marked by relatively high degree of urbanization, literacy rate, educational facilities, medical facilities, commercialization of agriculture and dense road network. The districts (western, central and south-eastern part of the state) which are near to the Coastal and Malnad regions, and State Capital, the differential index was low due to high diversified economy, high degree of rural mobility, industrial, better avenue of employment and business proportion of non-agricultural workers and relatively high functional value of education among the rurality's. A sum of five districts have very high and high category of differential index in sectoral literacy in the state. This is definitely a situation of great concern and should be given top priority so that they may come up at par with developed areas. Hence proper progressive mechanism assumes critical importance par with low category of differential index in sectoral literacy districts and the concept of planning with social justice proves successful. This assessment is undoubtedly a robust marker of the dynamics of sectoral, male and female sectoral literacy in the state.

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Library   Technology- An Overview

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Introduction:
Library Technology Guides provides comprehensive and objective information surrounding the many different types of technology products and services used by libraries. It covers the organizations that develop and support library-oriented software and systems. Smart use of technology can help libraries strengthen their programs and facilities in ways that foster better services, higher patron satisfaction, and more positive perceptions. It's exciting to visit libraries that have a strong spirit of engagement with their patrons. In 1937, the American sociologist Read Bain wrote that "technology includes all tools, machines, utensils, weapons, instruments, housing, clothing, communicating and transporting devices and the skills by which we produce and use them." Some commonly used LMS Software are – SURPASS, Lucidea Integrated Library Systems, Koha ILS, L4U, OPALS, Destiny Library Manager, Handy Library Manager, Insignia Library System, Access-It Library, MODERN LIB, Atriuum, LIBRARIAN, Readerware, etc. In the Digital Age, librarians can no longer be simply information providers or the keepers of knowledge. Technological changes and the use of electronically stored and retrieval information systems have changed the way students and researchers are able to access, retrieve and use information .

10 Main Advantages of Digital Library
Wide Variety of Content Available. ...
Easily Updated. ...
On-Demand Access. ...
Simplified Search. ...
24/7 Availability. ...
Unlimited Access to Multiple Resources. ...
Library Management Automation. ...
Real-Time Interactions.

Public library technology skills
Literacy software.
Virtual reference technologies.
Integrated library systems (ILS)
Automated patron messaging programs.
Scheduling and event management software.
E-book mobile applications.
Circulation management system.
Maker space technologies such as 3D printing.
Technology **provides a tool for the delivery of library service**. Technology also shapes and limits how service can be delivered. The effective library building supports changing service patterns, changing modes of service delivery, and changing technological applications.

Top Ten Challenges Facing Public Libraries
- Growing mistrust of government.
- Erosion of faith in objective information.
- The decline in civility and civic engagement.
- The disappearing middle class.
- Tax revolt and the tyranny of ROI.
- The decline of attention span.

RFID Implementation
The RFID-based library management system is the newest technology used to track inventory and strengthen library theft detection systems.

- The decline in reading.
- Lack of diversity.

The Appropriate Technology Library consists of 1050 books on 29 subject areas of small scale, do-it-yourself technology.   Originally developed by Volunteers in Asia (VIA) it was transferred to Village Earth: The Consortium for Sustainable Village-Based Development in 1993. The Library was developed to be a low-cost and portable source of appropriate technology information for aid and relief workers around the world. Since its inception, it has been used in dozens of countries around the world. Published by ALA TechSource, Library Technology Reports **helps librarians make informed decisions about technology products and projects**. Library Technology Reports publishes eight issues annually and provides thorough overviews of current technology.

10 innovative technologies to implement at the library of the future
Big data. ...
Artificial Intelligence. ...
Blockchain technology. ...
Internet Of Things. ...
Library bookmark apps. ...
User-focused interfaces and application. ...
Augmented reality. ...
Digital interfaces for printed books.
Driverless Cars
Drones

This technology enhances the security of libraries and increases their efficiency by streamlining the processes and reducing human dependence Library service through mobile

technology is a recent trend in library service. Mobile technology and its development have given rise to the excitement of faculty and student fraternity. This type of infrastructure needed by libraries to provide such services. The awareness about technologies like Mobile based services, Augmented Reality, Gamification, Internet of Things applications. The method opted for the study is descriptive and the tool used for collecting information is web survey. Literature related to emerging trends in libraries was collected from similar projects and other related articles from web. The project was started by analysing the technological developments in various libraries, kinds and new trends that emerged recently. Relevant data regarding the topic is also collected from scholarly publications and online databases to review the benefits, usage and the importance of emerging technology trends in libraries. This topic deals with new developments and techniques that are evolving in libraries. Some of the new trends are identified in this work. The limitation of the

References

1. https://librarytechnology.org
2. https://www.libgig.com
3. https;//journals.ala.org
4. https;//library.educause.edu
5. https://www.tandfonline.com

study is that, as many innovations are being introduced and also developed, only a selected number of technologies are included in the study.

Conclusion

For thousands of years, libraries have helped pave the way for billions of people who sought knowledge, inspiration, support, safe harbor, and community. In the 4th century BC, the Library of Alexandria was not only a repository for the world's greatest wisdom, it was also a democratic cultural center that, unlike the other libraries that existed only for the wealthy, opened its doors and collections to any earnest scholar. And then there were the libraries spawned from the Renaissance – a period that advocated for an open and participatory democratic society that stood up for human rights and social justice. Fast forward to the 21st century and we find libraries confronting massive changes in technology and social behavior – trends that are shaking the very foundations upon which libraries were built.

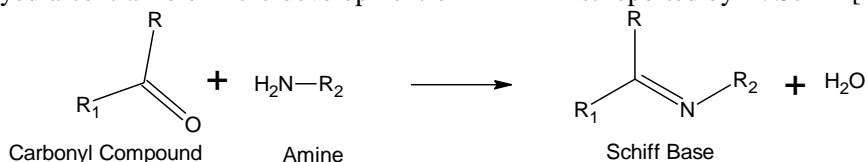# Applications of Schiff Bases and their Metal Complexes: A Review

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Abstract: Schiff bases are formed by the condensation of amines with active carbonyl compounds. Schiff bases are commonly named as imines, anils, azomethines, oximes, hydrazones, semicarbozones, thiosemi-carbozones and allied derivatives continue to provide the most interesting side in the field of coordination chemistry as evident from some excellent reviews. They contain azomethine ($>C=N-$) group as a functional group and hence can act as effective ligand stereogenic centers or other elements of chirality can be introduced in the synthetic design. The coordination chemistry of Schiff bases with transition metals has been widely investigated due to their biological activities, such as anticancer, antitumor, leprosy, antibacterial, antifungal, mental disorders, antioxident and interesting bonding patterns with metal ions. The present review discusses the various applications of Schiff bases and their metal complexes.

Introduction:

Schiff bases and their metal complexes have played a central role in the development of

tuning metal centered electronic factors and enhancing the solubility and stability of homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysis. The coordination chemistry of Schiff bases with transition metals has been widely investigated due to their biological activities [4-7], such as anticancer, antitumor, leprosy, antibacterial, antifungal, mental disorders, antioxident and interesting bonding patterns with metal ions [8].

coordination chemistry. The name ' Schiff base ' is given to this class of compounds as they were first reported by H. Schiff [1].

Metal complexes of Schiff bases have played an important role in the development of coordination chemistry. Azomethine group ($>C=N-$) in Schiff base metal complexes shows considerable biological significance and found to be responsible for biological activity such as insecticidal and fungicidal [3]. To be an effective chelating agent, a Schiff base must possess an additional ligating group such as -OH, -COOH, -NH_2, -SH etc. besides azomethine nitrogen ($>C=N-$) so that atleast five or six membered ring can be formed upon complexation with a metal ion. Chelating ligands with O and N donor atoms show broad biological activity and are of special interest because of the number of ways in which they are bonded to metal ions. This chelating behavior of the Schiff bases associated with the ease of preparation and flexibility in varying the chemical environment about the C=N group makes it an interesting ligand in coordination chemistry. Schiff bases have shown a special feature as chelating ligands in main group and transition metal coordination chemistry because of their stability under a variety of redox conditions and because imine ligands are borderline Lewis bases. The important physical and biological properties of Schiff bases are directly related to the intramolecular hydrogen bonding and proton transfer equlibria. Schiff bases also present opportunities for inducing substrate chirality

Applications of Schiff Bases and their Metal Complexes:

Schiff bases find an important character in inorganic chemistry as they have ability to easily form stable complexes with most transition metal ions in the periodic table. It has been recognized that many of these complexes may serve as models for catalysis, polymers, dyes and biological systems besides they can be used as antifertility and enzymatic agents.

1) Catalysis:

Catalytic activity of Schiff bases or their metal complexes has been reported in literature [9]. Aromatic Schiff bases and their metal complexes catalyze reactions on oxygenation [10,11], hydrolysis [12] andelectro-reduction [13]. Coordination compounds having multimetal centres with magnetic interaction are of considerable interest in the domain of metalloenzymes and homogeneous catalysis [14]. Some polymer bound Schiff base metal complexes exhibit catalytic activity on

decomposition of hydrogen peroxide and oxidation of ascorbic acid [15]. The Cu(II) complexes of Schiff base have been used for allylic oxidation of cyclohexene [16].

2) Polymers:

Photochemical degradation of natural rubber yield amine terminated liquid natural rubber (ATNR) when carried out in solution, in presence of ethylene diamine. ATNR on reaction with glyoxal yield Schiff base which improves aging resistance [17]. The titanium and zirconium complexes derived from thiophene diamide Schiff base ligands exhibited the activity for ethylene and styrene polymerization [18]. Organocobalt complexes with tridentate Schiff base act as initiator of emulsion polymerization and co-polymerization of dienyl and vinyl monomers [19].

3) Dyes:

Metal complexes having azo groups are used for dying cellulose polyester fibres [20, 21]. Cobalt complex of a Schiff base derived from salicylaldehyde and diamine has excellent light resistance and storage ability and does not degrade even in acidic gases (CO_2). Tetradentate Schiff base acts as a chromogenic reagent for determination of Ni in some food samples [22].

4) Biological activity:

a) Antibacterial activity:

VO(II), Co(II), Ni(II) and Cu(II) complexes with the Schiff bases derived from 3-chloro-4-floroaniline and 2-pyridinecarboxaldehyde with 4-aminoantipyrine show a good activity against the bacteria; *S. aureus*, *E. coli* and *S.fecalis* [23]. Metal complexes of isatinic Schiff base gave a fair inhibitor effect on growth of the microorganisms and were more potent as bacteriostatic agents [24]. Metal complexes with an asymmetric tetradentate Schiff base ligands derived from dehydroacetic acid, 4-methyl-*o*-phenylenediamine and salicylic aldehyde show good antibacterial activity against *S. aurus* and *E. coli* [25].

b) Antifungal activity:

Metal complexes of Fe(III) and Co(III) with Schiff bases derived from 3-substituted-4-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole and pyridine-2-carboxaldehyde or thiophene-2-carboxaldehyde show that *the* complexes show antifungal activity against *A. niger* and *F. solani* [26]. Schiff base and their metal complexes possess effective antifungal activities against *Aspergillus* sp., *Stemphylium* sp. and *Trichoderma* [27].

c) Antiviral activity:

Silver complexes of Schiff base with salicylaldehyde and glycine showed considerable effect towards *C. mosaic* virus [28]. High antiviral activity of Schiff bases is reported in literature [29].

d) Antitumor and cytotoxic activity :

Schiff bases derived from condensation of salicylaldehyde, 2,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde with glycine and L-alanine and their metal complexes show antitumor activity [30]. Diorgano-tin (IV) complexes of Schiff base show antitumour activities in vitro and inhibit interaction to tumor cell lines [31].

e) Plant growth regulator:

Schiff base of ester and carboxylic acid show remarkable activity as plant growth hormone [126]. Effective activities have been shown by Schiff bases on plant hormone such as auxins and root growth [32, 33].

f) Synergistic action on insecticides:

Schiff base derived from sulfane thiadizole and salicylaldeyde or thiophine-2-aldehyde and their complexes have shown toxicity against insects [34]. α-amino acid acts as intermediate in synthesis of photostable pyrthriod insecticides [35].

g) Chemotherapy:

Schiff bases used in chemotherapy are now attracting the attention of biochemists [36, 37]. Some drugs showed increased activity when administrated as metal complexes rather than as organic compounds [38, 39].

h) Other therapeutic activities:

Several Schiff bases possess anti-inflammatory, allergic inhibitors reducing activity, radical scavenging, analgesic and anti-oxidative action [40-42].

5) Antifertility and enzymatic activity:

Schiff bases of hydrazine carboxomide and hydrazine and Mo(IV) and Mn(II) might alter reproductive physiology [43]. Schiff base linkage with pyridoxal 5 phosphate from lysine to alanine or histidine abolishes enzyme activity in protein [44].

6) Analytical Applications:

Schiff bases react with metal ions and form colored precipitates or solutions. Hence they are extensively used as analytical reagents. They have been used for the spectrophotometric determination of metal ions [45-47]. Few researchers considered Schiff bases as spectrofluorimetric reagents also [48-49].

7) Other:

In some cases, it is found that Schiff bases with sulphur donor atom are more selecting to form more intense color and stable chelates with certain metal ions than the Schiff bases with oxygen donor [50]. A number of Schiff bases used for the qualitative and

quantitative analysis. Duke estimated copper gravimetrically in brass and bronze with salicylaldimine [51]. Mehta and Sexena reported the use of N-salylidene-β-alanine Schiff base as a gravimetric reagent for copper [52]. Schiff bases derived from salicyldehyde and mono and diamines were used by Terent'ev et.al. [53-55] in developing the qualitative tests for Cu(II), Ni(II), Co(II), Fe(II), Cd(II), Zn(II) and Pb(II). Mukharjee [56, 57] used Schiff base derived from ethylenediamine-bis-sulphosalicylaldehyde and salicylaldehyde glycine hydroxamic acid.

Nair et al. [58] have synthesized some new oxomolybdenum(IV) complexes with a Schiff base derived from 3-methylsalicyldehyde and isonicotinoyl hydrazide. The ligand, $[MoO(L)Cl_2]$ and $[MoO_2 (L)Cl]$ have been screened for their anticancer and antibacterial activity. The complex $[MoO(L)Cl_2]$ showed higher activity than the ligand and its dioxocomplex. Reddy et al. [59] have described

Conclusion:

During the past few decades Schiff bases have drawn great attention of researchers due to their various applications. Schiff bases have been playing a major role as chelating

the synthesis and analytical application of 2-hydroxy-3-methoxy benzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone. The ligand used to determine nickel in aluminium based steel, drinking water, plant samples and vegetable oil. A series of Cu(II) complexes of mixed ligands with Schiff bases derived from 2-aminophenol/2-aminobenzoic acid with substituted benzaldehyde and 1-10 phenanthroline synthesized by Raman and Raja [60]. The complexes show higher antibacterial activity than the free ligand.

Schiff bases and their compounds are being used in clinical [61] and biological implications [62, 63]. A number of Schiff bases have been reported for their bactericidal, antipyretic [64-66], fungicidal [67], antitumor [68], antitubercular [69], stress inhibitory [70] activities and anticancer activities [71-74].

ligand for large variety of metal ions. An attempt has been made through this present review paper to discuss this role of Schiff bases and their metal complexes in various aspects.

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A Study of Stress in Women Police Constables in Pune City and its Impact on Physical and Mental Health

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Abstract:
Work-related stress is considered one of the major concerns of modern enterprises, policing profession is no exception to it. Hence this study was conducted with the objectives of finding out stress among women police constables, to find out the effect of stress on the physical and mental health of women police constables in Pune city. The structured questionnaire was developed for collecting responses from women police constables. The questionnaire was administered to a random sample of 50 women police constables in Pune city. It was found that the majority of the women police personnel experience stress often. Results also indicate that stress not only affects their mental health but also affects physical health. Long duty hours and too much work are the important reason for stress. Maharashtra Police should take some efforts to reduce the stress on women police constables. Maharashtra police should reduce the long duty hours of the police personnel.
Keywords: Stress, Women police constables.

Introduction

Stress has become an inevitable part of almost all professions affecting threats not only to mental health but also to physical health. It has become common among all employees in this era because of the nature of work, work complexity, competition, increased scale of operation, and various other reasons. The police profession is no exception to it. Due to rapid urbanization, increasing crimes including cybercrimes, understaffing police personnel, long duty hours, and unpredicted duty hours, have increased the stress on police personnel. Stress reduces happiness and creativity and effectiveness. Stress has been declared by researchers to be the most dangerous problem in the world today and the police department is no exception to it. Stress is a mental or emotional strain or tension resulting from adverse or demanding circumstances, competitions, changing lifestyles, long working hours, target pressures, and increasing expectations are creating stress on employees. Anxiety and headaches are an outcome of stress. Stress is affecting employees' physical, mental, and emotional levels. Stress is a state of mind that shows certain reactions in the human body and is resulted in anxiety, tension, depression, frustration, and irritations. The most dangerous impact of stress may be increasing in blood pressure, an increase in sugar levels, and even heart attacks and finally death. Stress is part and parcel of every individual's life.

Review of Literature:

Sundaram and Kumaran (2012) The study explained the causes of stress, inadequate personal time, seeing criminals going free, lack of acknowledgment for good work, having to deal with the media, meeting deadlines, working overtime, dealing with crises, lack of opportunity for advancement, competition for advancement, inadequate salary, delivering a death message or bad news are the primary causes of stress among police constables. (1)

Rani and Anbarasu (2016) despite having support from families, women police personnel experience a lack of time and time management. There is also a feeling of not sanctioning adequate leaves. (2)

Roy et. al. (2016): This study reveals that women police those who are working for more than 12 hours in a day experienced more stress than those who are working for 6 - 12 hours. This study also reveals that women police with gender inequality experience high stress levels than those women police without gender issues. (3)

G Ragesh1 et. al. (2017) Stress is more in younger police personnel, lower rank police personnel, and females. Physical and mental health issues are higher among younger police personnel, lower rank police personnel, and females. (4)

Kavitha and Gaythri (2018) this study show that women police constables face the problem of night duty, overtime work, negative comments from the public, additional duties, and working on leave. Female police officers face more difficulties than male police officers at work. Women police personnel face more stress-related issues than their male police personnel. Female police have to discharge the family

responsibilities and also work as police officers. (5)

Vivek S., Rosin George Varghese (2019) the aim of the present study was of estimating the frequency of occupational stress among female police personnel in terms of operational and organizational stress. It also aims to find out the reasons for this stress among experienced female police personnel. Prevalence of organizational and operational stress was as high as 80% and 90% respectively. This study concludes that policing profession is associated with high stress. (6)

R. S. Suresh et. Al. (2013): In the present study the researcher studied the sources of stress in police work in a developing country. The researcher tried to find out events that are perceived as significant sources of stress in police work. The respondents rated 80 job situations as least stressful (0%) to most stressful (100%). The present study revealed that long duty hours (round-the-clock duty), lack of time for family, political pressure, inadequate salary/ facilities, and political pressure within the department are some of the significant events that are the sources of stress in police work. (7)

Priya Xavier (2019): The present study revealed that there is no difference in the moral reasoning levels of male and female officers. It also found that there are differences in burnout and coping styles used by male and female officers. This study also revealed that male and female officers manage different stressful situations and so experience burnout differentially. This study explains that women police personnel have less work satisfaction by solving cases. It may be because of lower recognition of the work of women police officers. (8)

Objectives of the Study

The present study was designed to analyze stress among women police constables in Pune city with the following objectives.

1. To find out the status of stress faced by women police constables in Pune city.
2. To find out the impact of stress on the mental and physical health of the women Police constables working in Pune city.
3. To suggest the measures that can be adopted by Pune city police to reduce the stress of women Police constables working in Pune.

Significance of the study

The rule of law is the basis of a democratic society. In maintaining a rational and effective criminal justice system in the country, police personnel play a pivotal role. The police are the most familiar face in society and a police station is always a people's first point of contact in crises. People expect police personnel to protect their lives, properties, and freedom and maintain law and order situations in the country. Modern organizations experience stress and the police department is no exception to it. This study will light on work stress and the present status of the stress of women police constables in Pune city. This study will help the policymakers to understand the impact of stress on the health of women police personnel and frame the suitable policy which will help to reduce the stress of women police personnel.

Methodology

The objective of the present study is to find out the factors causing stress on women police in Pune city. The random sampling method is used to collect the data. The sample size of the present study is 50 women police personnel working in Pune police commissionerates. Primary data have been collected through a structured questionnaire. Secondary data is collected by a systematic review of the research paper, journals, and thesis on the stress of police personnel. The questionnaires included questions on stress and the impact of the stress on women police personnel.

Limitations

The present study is limited to Pune city police commissionerates. Data is collected from only 50 women police personnel. The accuracy and reliability of the data are subject to some limitations. Hence, there are chances of subjective bias. The present study is limited to women police personnel at the constabulary level only.

Hypothesis

1. Women police constables in Pune city experience stress.
2. Stress adversely affects physical and mental health of women police constables in Pune city.

Analysis and Discussion

Women police constables experience stress

Statistical Test – One sample t test.

Test Value = 3

Women police constables were asked to comment on whether they experience stress on 5 point likert scale. (1 = Never, 2 = Rarely, 3 = Sometimes, 4 = very often, 5 = Always)

Since 3 is the midpoint for 5 point, 3 are considered as test value.

Ho: $\mu \leq 3$ (Women police constables are not experiencing stress)

H1: $\mu > 3$ (Women police constables are experiencing stress)

Level of significance – $\alpha = 0.05$.

One – Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Do you experience stress?	50	3.62	1.193	0.169

One – Sample Test

	t	D.F	P (sig.)	Mean Difference
Do you experience stress?	3.674	49	0.001	0.620

From the above table, it can be seen that observed mean (3), t = 3.674, P = 0.001.

Since p value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected, hence it can be concluded that women police constables experience stress.

Women police constables who experience stress have more physical and mental issues compared to those who do not experience stress.

Statistical Test – Independent Sample t Test

H0: There is no difference in physical and mental health issues of women police constables who experience stress and those who do not experience stress.

HI: Women police constables who experience stress have more physical and mental issues compared to those who do not experience stress.

Independent Variable – Stress (1= Low, 2 = High).

Dependent Variable – Physical and mental health scores.

Group Statistics

S.N.	Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	N	Mean	't' Value	'P' (sig.)
1.	Low Productivity	Low	19	2.58	-2.524	0.015
		High	31	3.39		
2.	Feeling Sick	Low	19	2.42	-3.014	0.004
		High	31	3.29		
3.	Anxiety/Panic	Low	19	2.53	-2.928	0.005
		High	31	3.48		
4.	Mental Tiredness/Fatigue	Low	19	2.63	-4.057	0.000
		High	31	3.74		
5.	Feeling of no time for self	Low	19	2.89	-4.181	0.000
		High	31	4.13		
6.	Feeling of no time for Family	Low	19	3.21	-2.961	0.005
		High	31	4.06		
7.	Feel Irritable/ Short Temper	Low	19	2.79	-3.358	0.002
		High	31	3.87		
8.	Insomnia/Sleep Disorder	Low	19	2.53	-3.764	0.000
		High	31	3.77		
9.	Constant Warring	Low	19	2.89	-4.104	0.000
		High	31	4.10		
10.	Low Morale	Low	19	2.21	-3.385	0.001
		High	31	3.29		
11.	Mood Swing	Low	19	2.21	-3.324	0.002
		High	31	3.45		

1. Productivity – Since the P-value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress are low on productivity.

2. Feeling Sick – Since the P-value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress fall sick.

3. Anxiety/Panic – Since the P-value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high-stress experience anxiety or panic.

4. Mental Tiredness/Fatigue - Since P value is $< \alpha$ i.e. 0.05, null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress face mental tiredness or fatigue.

5. Feeling of no time for self - Since the P-value is $< \alpha$ i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress feel no time for themselves.

6. Feeling of no time for family - Since the P-value is $< \alpha$ i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress feel no time for family.

7. Feel Irritable/Short Temper - Since the P-value is $< \alpha$ i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high-stress experience irritation or short temper.

8. Insomnia/Sleep Disorder - Since P value is $< \alpha$ i.e. 0.05, null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress suffer from insomnia/sleep disorder.

9. Constant Worrying - Since the P-value is $< \alpha$ i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high-stress experience constant warring.

10. Low Morale - Since the P-value is $< \alpha$ i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress feel low morale.

11 Mood Swing - Since the P-value is $< \alpha$ i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high-stress experience mood swings.

For all 9 dependent variables, the null hypothesis is rejected, hence it is concluded that women police constables who experience stress have more physical and mental issues compared to those who do not experience stress.

Stress and Impact of stress on physical and mental health of women police constables.

Sr. N.	Stress and Impact of stress on health	Frequency/%	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	Total/%
1	Are you experiencing stress	Frequency	3	7	9	18	13	50
		Percentage (%)	6	14	18	36	26	100 %
2	Low Productivity	Frequency	4	11	20	7	8	50
		Percentage (%)	8	22	40	14	16	100 %
3	Feeling Sick	Frequency	2	19	12	13	4	50
		Percentage (%)	4	38	24	26	8	100 %
4	Anxiety/Panic	Frequency	2	11	18	10	9	50
		Percentage (%)	4	22	36	20	18	100 %
5	Mental Tiredness/Fatigue	Frequency	1	13	12	17	7	50
		Percentage (%)	2	26	24	34	14	100 %
6	Feeling of no time for self	Frequency	2	8	9	17	14	50
		Percentage (%)	4	16	18	34	28	100 %
7	Feeling of no time for Family	Frequency	-	10	6	21	13	50
		Percentage (%)	-	20	12	42	26	100 %
8	Feel Irritable/ Short Temper	Frequency	2	11	12	12	13	50
		Percentage (%)	4	22	24	24	26	100 %
9	Insomnia/Sleep	Frequency	5	9	13	12	11	50

	Disorder							
		Percentage (%)	10	18	26	24	22	100 %
10	Constant Warring	Frequency	1	9	12	13	15	50
		Percentage (%)	2	18	24	26	30	100 %
11	Low Moral	Frequency	4	20	11	8	7	50
		Percentage (%)	8	40	22	16	14	100 %
12	Mood Swing	Frequency	9	12	10	9	10	50
		Percentage (%)	18	24	20	18	20	100 %

Findings:

It was found that the majority of women police constables experience stress often. It was found that stress not only affects mental health but also physical health. The majority of the women police constables experience low productivity 'Sometimes'. The majority of women police constables fall sick 'Sometimes'. The majority of women police constables experience anxiety or panic 'Sometimes'. The majority of women police constables experience mental tiredness or fatigue 'Sometimes'. It was also found that the majority of women police constables feel no time for themselves 'Often'. It was found that the majority of women police constables feel no time for family 'Often'. The majority of women police constables experience irritability or short-tempered 'Sometimes'. The majority of women police constables experience sleep disorders or insomnia 'Sometimes'. The majority of women police constables experience constant worrying 'Often'. The majority of women police constables experience low morale 'Sometimes'. The majority of women police constables experience mood swings 'Sometimes'.

Suggestions:

The long duty hours of the police constables should be reduced from 12 hours to 8 hours. The working conditions need to be improved. Organizing regular training programs, counseling and medical checkups will help women police to manage their stress. The department should regularly organize training programs and personal counseling to reduce the stress on women police constables in Pune city. The higher authority should sanction leaves whenever required by the police personnel. Appreciation of work by the senior officer can make a positive impact on police personnel and will help to reduce stress. Women police constables should be posted to the nearest police station if possible. It will reduce the traveling time of women police constables. Motivation to women police constables will boost their morale and ultimately reduce their stress.

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A Study of Job Satisfaction of Employees Working in Chartered Accountants Firm with Special Reference to Latur City

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Abstract The present study has undertaken to understand level of job satisfaction among employees, working in CA Firms. Job satisfaction of employees is very important for each and every organization. So, to explore more knowledge about factors that contribute for increasing level of job satisfaction of employees in CA Firms. After analyzing the factors, it is necessary to find out key elements that helps the firms to enhance job satisfaction. This study also aims at providing recommendations to various CA Firms in Latur City regarding how to bring positive attitude among Accountants and Auditors and there by increase in work efficiency and retaining quality employees.
Keywords: Job Satisfaction, CA Firms, Accountants, Auditors, Work Efficiency etc.

Introduction

Now a days with increase in population, there is also increase in various business organisations and integration of existing businesses. This may leads to attraction of number of human resources towards organisation. As the human resources are key elements for any business, without which business cannot survive in the market. As a result, it is important to have satisfied employees in an organisation because it determines future of organisation in form of success and failure of an organisation. Number of employees that are attracted towards business organisation has to be retained by organisation. The employees retention ratio ultimately increases if they are satisfied with their job. As like in other organisations Chartered Accountants Firms also requires skilful and satisfied employees for running their firm effectively. It is a firm that provides financial services, if employees working in this firm as Accountants, Auditors, and Clerk are satisfied with their job then only they can perform well and can provide better services to their clients. Latur is one of the largest city in Maharashtra state of India. The people living in Latur called 'Laturkar'. It is developed as better quality 'Education Hub' because the education quality of Latur city attract various students not only from Marathwada region but also from all over Maharashtra. That's why it is known as 'Latur pattern' in case of study. It is emerged as a home to branch of the Western India Regional Council of ICAI that leads to availability of Exam Centres, Information Technology Training Lab, Reading Room and Libraries for Chartered Accountants and also for CA aspirants.

Review of Literature

1. **Hien Thu Nguyen (2020),** Factors Affecting Job Satisfaction of Accountants and Auditors at Hanoi Auditing Firms, he under takes the study of 310 respondents working in audit companies. The data received analysed with the qualitative and quantitative research method. The questionnaire was framed with 5 point likert scale and job satisfaction has been major with 7 determinants that affect the level of job satisfaction namely- nature of job, remuneration, co-workers attitude, promotional and training opportunities, benefits received, working condition, and employer-employee relations.

2. **Saeid Baseri (2012),** An Investigation of Job Satisfaction in Accounting Auditing Institutions of Commercial companies, he has used descriptive method of research and it was observed that job satisfaction among auditors is less as compare to accountants because of high expectations and not meeting that expectations in reality. It was experienced that for auditors job position and salary are important determinants for increasing and decreasing level of job satisfaction.

3. **Glen D. Moyes Lawrence P.Shao, Michael Newsome (2008),** Comparative Analysis of Employees Job Satisfaction in Accounting Profession, they conducted the study to analyse jobs satisfaction by using various factors such as profession, size of

employers business, certification, age, competition, education, and so on and it was observed that female employees are less satisfied because of improper behaviour of supervisor, lack of support and mentoring.

Objectives of the Study
1. To study the determinants of job satisfaction.
2. To Understand level of job satisfaction among employees working in CA Firms of Latur City.
3. To Provide necessary suggestions.

Significance of the Study
Job satisfaction is a such a drive that denotes employees attitude towards job. It can be considered as a key variable that affects employees perception and affection towards job and Organisation. Human resource is the key element in any organisation, that's why it is important to analyse job satisfaction level of employees working in CA firms. The present study examines the level of employees working in CA Firms of Latur City, in respect of their salary, working condition, employee- employer relation and so on.
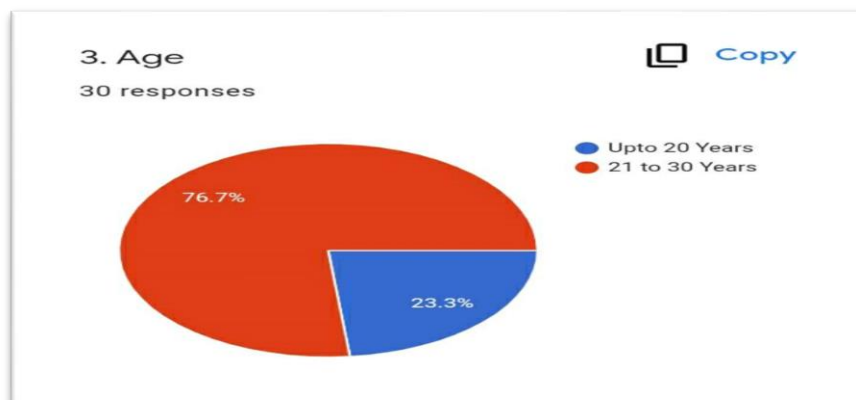
Research Methodology
The present study is based on primary as well as secondary data.

1. **Primary Data**
   Primary data is collected through structured questionnaire having 18 questions. 8 questions are related with personal information of employees and remaining 10 questions are related with factors that affect job satisfaction of employees.

2. **Secondary Data**
   This study adds also undertakes the secondary data collected from research articles and various websites for reference purpose only.

3. **Statistical tools to be used**
   The data is analyzed with graphical method. It also undertakes percentage method to analyze YES/No type questions.

Scope of the Study
1. **Geographical**
   The study covers CA Firms operates in Latur City only.

2. **Operational**
   The present study focuses on analyzing level of job satisfaction of employees working in CA Firms and it is restricted to Latur City only.

Limitations of the Study
1. The study is conducted for employees working in CA Firms only.
2. The sample responses are collected through Google Form Questionnaire, which includes 30 responses only.
3. Hypothesis is not framed in this study.
4. Only graphical method is used for data presentation
5. As questionnaire includes YES/No type questions and only percentage method is used to analyze the data.

Job Satisfaction Analysis and Interpretation
Analysis of Personal Information

Figure 1

In the above chart, it is observed that majority employees i.e. 76.7% are from 21 to 30 years of age. Whereas, 23.3% respondents are below 20 years of age.

Figure 2

It has been observed that out of 30 respondents 70% are Male employees and 30% are female employees.
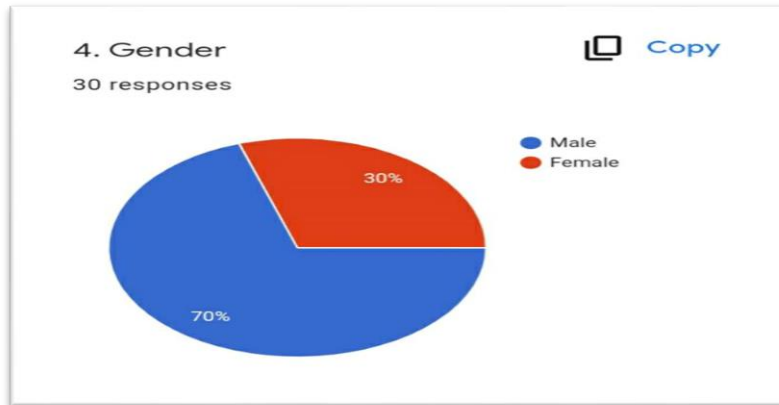

Figure 3

43.3% respondents are working as a junior accountant, 30% employees are working as senior accountants, 20% are working as sub-auditor and only 6.7% are working as junior clerk.
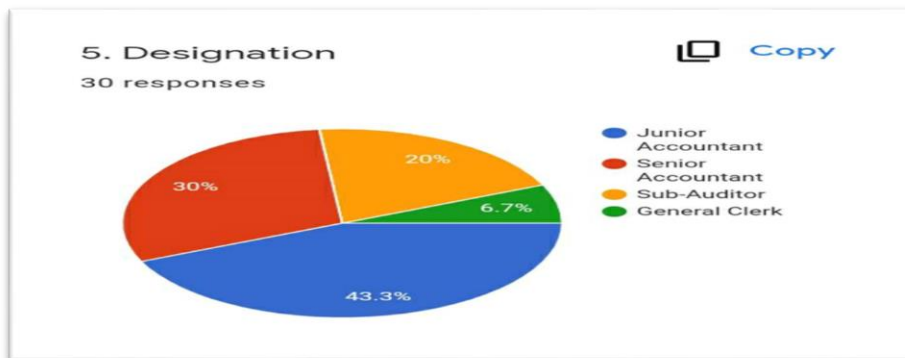
Figure 4

The above chart represents that near about 46.7% employee having salary below 5,000 rupees and only 13.3% employees enjoys salary above 10,000 rupees.
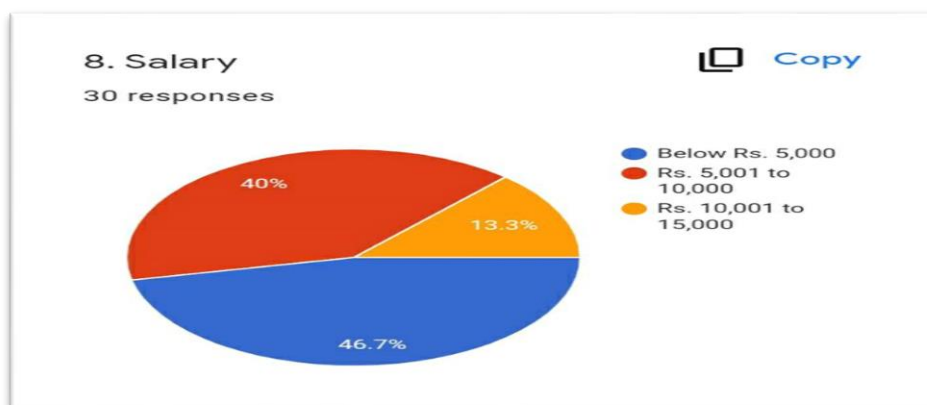
Figure 5: Majority respondents that is 63.3% are working on part time basis.
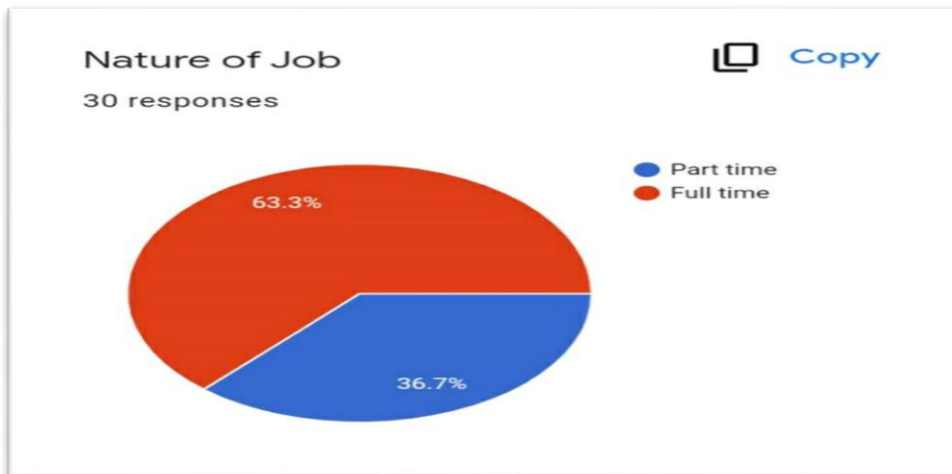
I.   Analysis of Determinants of Job Satisfaction
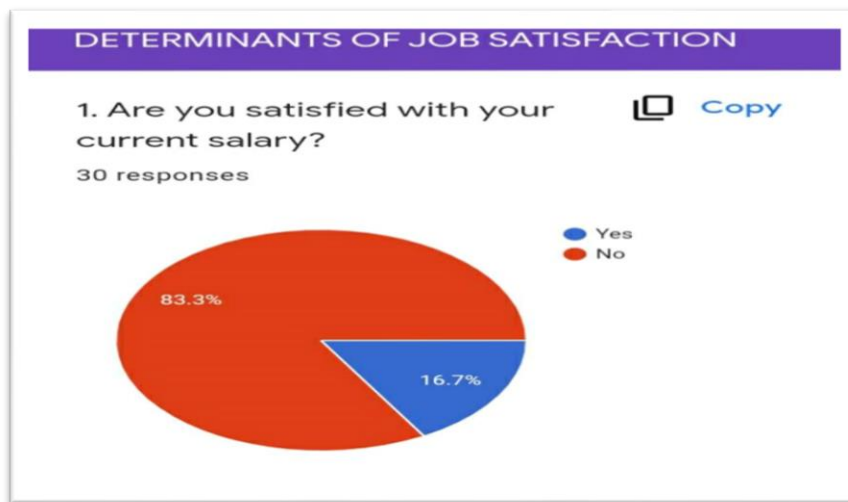
Figure 1

In the above chart it is clear that 83.3% employees are not satisfied with their salary.
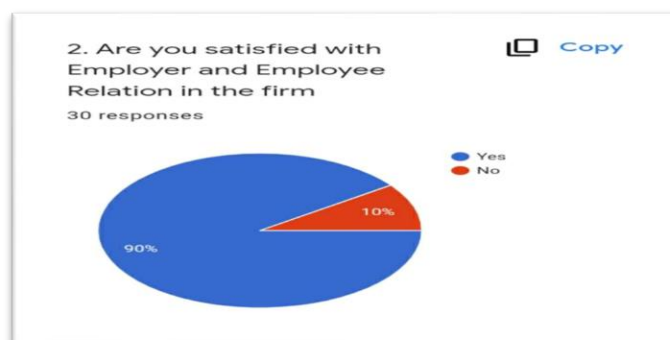
Figure2

From the above chart it is clear that 90% employees are agreed to better relationship between employer and employee.
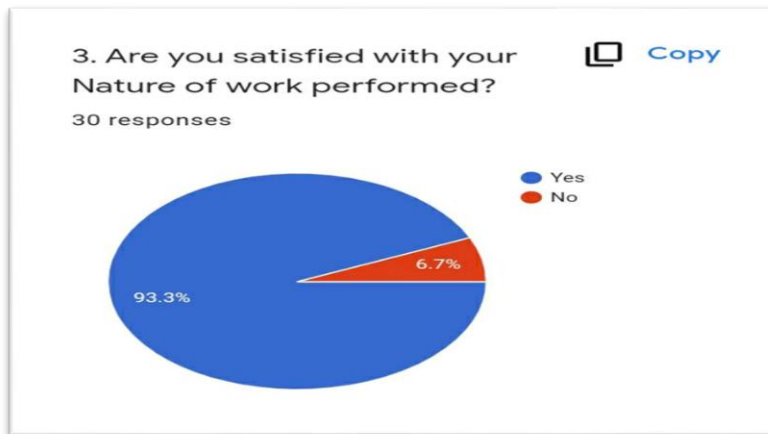
Figure 3

Out of total responses 93.3% employees get satisfaction from the nature of work they performed. Only 6.7% employees are not happy with their nature of work.
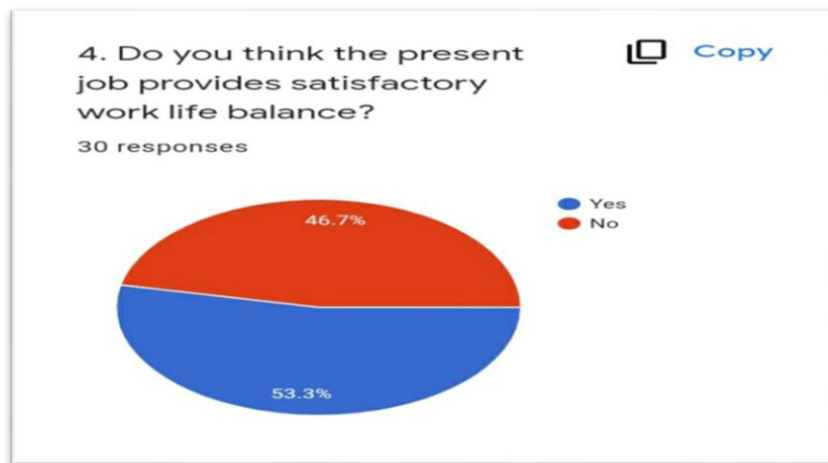
Figure 4

In the above chart, it is clear that53.3% employees feels satisfied with their work life balance and remaining are not satisfied.

Figure 5
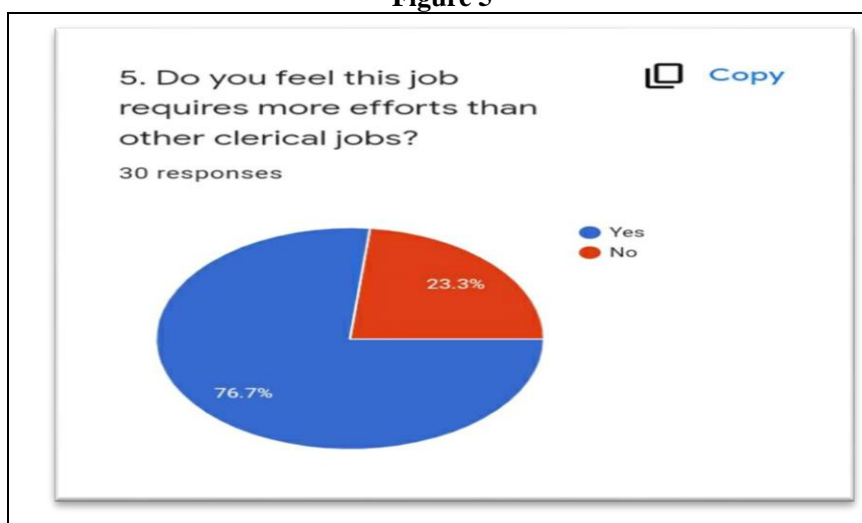
76.7% employees believes that working as a accountant and auditor involves more clerical work than other jobs.
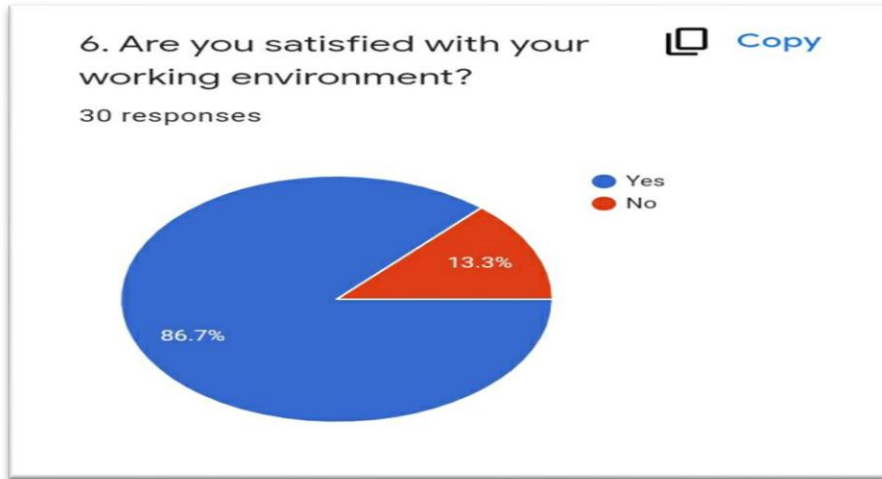
Figure 6

Out of total employees, majority employees believes that they work in better environment whereas, 13.3% employees thinks that working environment provided by is not satisfactory.

Figure 7
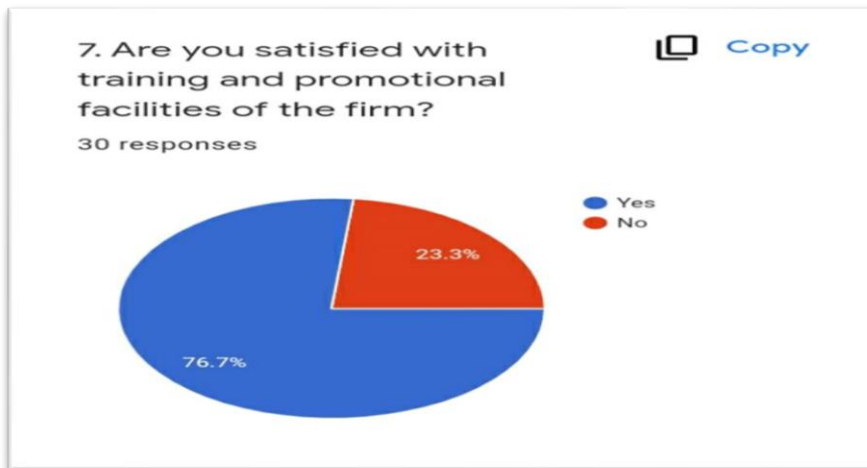
Near about 76.7% employees are satisfied with the training and promotional opportunities provided by employer.

Figure 8

Out of 30 respondents 93.3% employees satisfied with present system of accounting and auditing and only 6.7% employees are not satisfied.
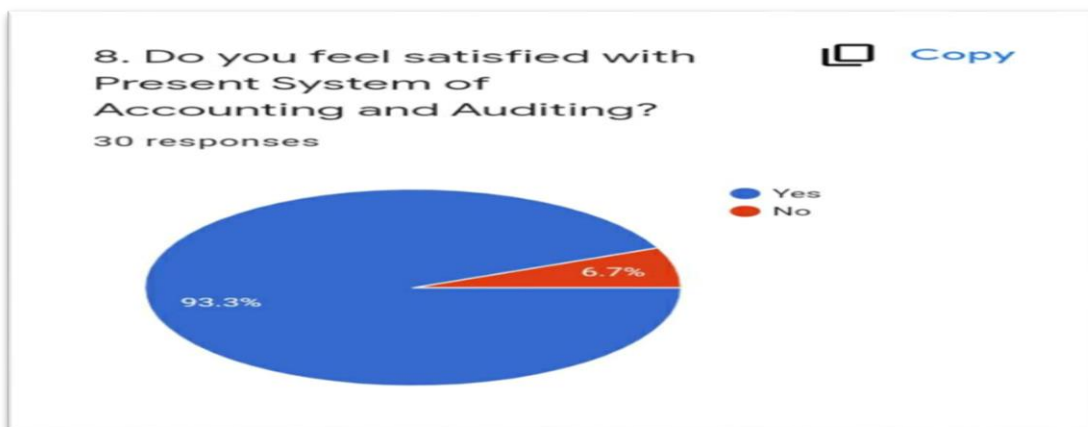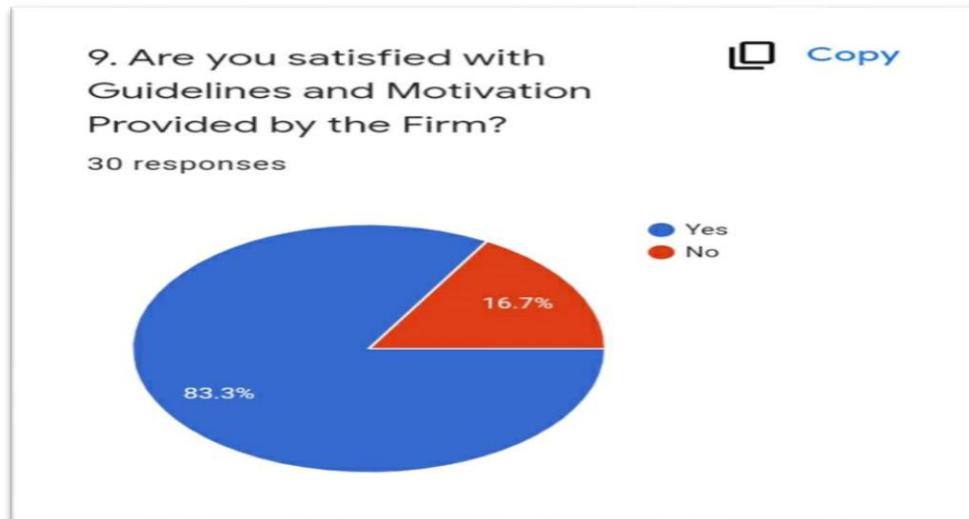
Figure 9

With the above chart we can experience that 83.3% employees are satisfied with Guidelines and Motivation provide by CA Firms.

Findings

1. More than 50% employees are above 20 years age.
2. Male employees are more as compared to female employees.
3. 43.3% respondents are working as junior accountant which is major percentage as compared to senior accountants and sub auditor.
4. Out of total respondents 46.7% employees earning salary below rupees 5,000.
5. Majority employees that is 83.3% are not satisfied with their salary.
6. Majority employees are satisfied with the nature of work that they perform.
7. 76.7% employees things that this profession requires more clerical work than other profession.
8. 86.7% employees are satisfied with work conditions provided by CA Firms.

Suggestions

1. CA Firms should increase the salary of their employees.

2. The work burden over employees requires to be reducing to provide better work life balance.
3. Proper training facility to be provided to employees.
4. Motivation is required by providing benefit in form of promotion.
5. Fix time schedule for employees should be there irrespective of convenience of client.

Conclusion

The present study represents that employees working in CA firms are not satisfied with their salary, as the things salary should be provided as per work perform and time devoted to firm. Employees are satisfied with the working environment, employer-employee relation, training and promotional facilities available in the firm and also guidance and motivation provided by employer to students. So, it is required for CA firms to increase the salary of employee to retain quality human resources in this profession.

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A Study of Standard of Living in Maharashtra

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Abstract: One common aspect of measurement of living is in terms of non-monetary quantitative indicators. The U. N. committee of Experts on International Definition and Measurement of Standards of Living (1954), defined standards of living as " actual conditions of life, as compared with aspirations or ideas of what ought to be." The U. N. Research Institute for Social Development intended to use national income as an indicator of economic development and to make level of living an operationally useful indicator of social development. In their report entitled 'The Level of Living Index', authors Drewnoski and Scott proposed a method of construction indicator indices and by assigning suitable weights arrived at component indices. The following general formula has been suggested.

$$\text{Efficiency of a system (I)} = e\,\frac{(i - i_0)}{i_{100} - i_0}\,100$$

Where,

e –coefficient of equal distribution

i – empirical average value of the variable for which an indicator index is to be constructed

i_0– lower critical point and implies a level of the indicator at which the satisfaction is at the lowest or survival level

i_{100} – Upper critical point implies a level of the indicator at which need considered to be fully satisfied or full satisfaction point.

I – indicator index

Introduction-

Emerging economies have contributed 37 per cent if the global economic growth in 2000 and were expected to be to 50 per cent in 2020. Because of an obvious higher propensity to consume, emerging market will continue as stronger players in the market. Emerging economies are expected to to grow three times faster than developed economies. In 2014-15 size of consumer market is estimated to be Rs. 34,100 billion (₹15,000 billion at 2004-05 prices) and is expected to be Rs. 50,000 billion (₹ 22,000 billion at 2004-05 prices) in 2020 at current prices. Disposable income and consumption level in urban areas is higher than that in rural area. Food market in India is the single largest accounting ₹ 12,200 billion as against total market of Rs. 34,200 billion.[1]. In Maharashtra, in 1993 consumption expenditure in urban area contributed merely 37 per cent of total consumption expenditure and rest 63 per cent was contributed by urban area. This difference went on narrowing as shown in the following table.

We will divide the entire consumption basket into two broad components necessities consisting food and clothing and discretionary spending including all other expenses. Their trends have been given in the following table and diagram.

Size of All Maharashtra Consumer Market, Annual Household Spending (₹ billion, at 2004-05)				
	1993-94	2004-05	2014-15	2020-21
Urban	37.44	42.04	46.92	49.60
Rural	62.56	57.96	43.08	50.40
Source: Authors estimates based on NSSO-CES round of various years (1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12).				

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[1]Mridusmita Bordoloi, *Structural Shift in Indian Household Sector Consumption,* Labour and development, vol. 22, No.1, June 2015.

Necessities v/s Discretionary Spending pre cent share in Maharashtra						
	1993-94	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2014-15	2020-21
Necessities	65.6	52.3	50.5	48.2	46.1	41.9
Discretionary	34.4	47.7	49.5	51.8	53.9	60.1
Source: Authors estimates based on NSSO-CES round of various years (1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12)						

Necessities v/s Discretionary Spending pre cent share in Maharashtra (Bottom 10 per cent Households)						
	1993-94	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2014-15	2020-21
Necessities	75.0	69.0	68.0	65.0	63.0	69.0
Discretionary	25.0	31.0	32.0	35.0	37.0	31,0
Source: Authors estimates based on NSSO-CES round of various years (1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12)						

In case of bottom 10 per cent households necessities formed 75 percent of their spending in 1993-94. Since then slowly it has declined but to become only 60 percent in 2014-15. Conversely, discretionary spending increased marginally from 25 per cent in 1993-94 to 37 per cent in 2014-15. On the other hand, in another extreme decile i e top 10 per cent households, expenditure on necessities in 1993-94 was more than that on discretionary spendings, further pattern got reversed and expenditure on discretionary spendings become greater. Expenditure on necessities declined from 53 per cent in 1993-94 to 29.5 per cent in 2014-15. While discretionary expenditure was 70.5 per cent for 2014-15.

Necessities v/s Discretionary Spending pre cent share in Maharashtra (Top 10 per cent Households)						
	1993-94	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2014-15	2020-21
Necessities	53.0	35.3	32.6	31.0	29.5	28,0
Discretionary	47.0	64.7	67.4	69.0	70.5	72.0
Source: Authors estimates based on NSSO-CES round of various years (1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12)						

Change in Consumption Basket

Further inquiry into consumption pattern of the State exhibit considerable change. Spending on food went down from 61.6 per cent in 1993-94 to 43.5 per cent in 2014-15. Like wise expenditure on apparel and foot were went down, that on health care, conveyance, durables, services and particularly education went up. This development guarantees, along with higher standard of living, future productivity.

Change in Consumption Basket during the Last Two Decades, Maharashtra			
Broad Categories of Consumption	1993-94	2004-05	2014-15
Food	**61.6**	**50.1**	**43.5**
Cereals	20.0	14.3	8.4
Protein Food	16.3	13.5	14.4
Fruits and Vegetables	7.8	7.5	5.7
Beverages & Processed Food	5.2	5.0	6.8
Edible Oil	4.3	4.0	2.9
Other Food Items	7.9	5.8	5.3
Total Non-Food	**38.4**	**49.9**	**56.5**
Apparel and Footwear	8.7	7.3	7.4
Health Care	4.6	5.8	7.1
Education	2.4	4.6	6.1
Conveyance	3.2	4.7	6.4
Personal Products	3.7	3.6	3.1
Durable Goods	2.4	4.0	5.9
Services	2.8	4.9	5.4
Other goods and services	10.6	15.1	15.1
Total consumption Expenditure	**77.5**	**71.6**	**68.4**
Source: Authors estimates based on NSSO-CES round of various years (1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12)			

Within consumption basket except beverages and processed food items, percentage consumption expenditure on other items, particularly on cereals, declined. This does not mean decrease in consumption of these items. It may be result of increased income or decreased prices which are less likely to happen in India.

Thus, due to increased income even after increased consumption of food items, households spent lesser proportion of their income on food items. Decrease in the consumption of expenditure on cereals is so steeper that it clearly shows decreased consumption of cereals in favour of other superior food items.

Annual growth rate of household spending was 5 per cent during 1993-94 to 2004-05. It went up to 5.7 per cent during 2004-05 to 2013-14. It is expected that household spending will grow at 6.3 percent in the next few years. Annual growth rate of spending in urban area had been more than that in rural area. The same trend is expected in the future also.

Annual Real Growth in Household Spending at 2004-05 prices, Maharashtra			
	Estimated	Growth	Forecasted Growth
Sector	1993-94 to 04-05	2004-05 to 13-14	2014-15 to 20-21
Rural	4.3	4.8	5.8
Urban	6.1	6.9	7.7
Total	5.0	5.7	6.3
Source: Authors estimates based on NSSO-CES round of various years (1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12)			

Real Annual Growth in Indian Household Spending 2004-05 to 2014-15

Source: Mridusmita Bordoloi, Structural Shifts in Indian Household Sector Consumption,Labour and Development, Vol.22, No. 1, June 2015 ISSN 0973-0419

Real Growth in Consumer Market at 2004-05 prices		
Broad Categories of Consumption	1993-94 to 2003-04	2004-05 to 2014-15
Food	3.0	4.2
Apparel & Foot wears	3.3	6.1
Heath Care	7.1	8.2
Education	11.5	8.9
Conveyance	8.7	9.1
Non-Food FMCG	4.9	4.1
Durables	9.8	10.1
Services	10.6	6.8
Other Goods	8.4	5.8
Total Household Spending	**5.0**	**5.7**

Above table shows that annual growth in house hold spending is higher than an average in all sectors except food and non food FMGC.

Annual Real Growth Rate in Household Spending on Food at 2004-05 prices, all India CAGR, %			
	Estimated Growth		Forecasted Growth
Sector	1993-94 - 03-04	2004-05 -13-14	2014-15 - 20-21
Rural	2.8	3.4	4.5
Urban	3.4	5.6	6.4
Total	3.0	4.2	5.3

Annual Real Growth Rate in Household Spending on Food is more for urban area than rural area.

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A Level of Depression among Employed and Unemployed Youth

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Abstract

Unemployment denies the psychological benefits of work to the person, and creates negative effects on the individual as well as society. The aim of the present study was to study the level of depression among employed and unemployed youth. For this study sample of 50 employed and 50 unemployed individuals were selected from Parbhani city of Maharashtra state. Out of 100 subjects, 60 were males and 40 were female subjects. To measure the level of depression of youth, Depression Scale developed by Dr. Shamim Karim and Dr. Rama Tiwari (1986) was used in this study. For the statistical analysis discrete statistics Mean, SD and t test was used in this study. Results of this study showed that unemployed youth were found to be higher on their level of depression as compared to employed youth and gender difference was found significant in their level of depression or can say that youths' level of depression fluctuated with their gender criteria.

Keywords: Depression, Employed and unemployed youth.

Introduction

When paid work, despite motivation to get it, is not possible, it is called unemployment. It is technically confined to those who would prefer to be in the labour force (Parry, 1986). Unemployment denies the psychological benefits of work to the person, and creates negative effects on the individual as well as society. The individual without employment lives in 'permanent impermanence'. It leads to many social problems, like gambling, thefts, dacoities, murders etc and psychological problems also like distress, depression, frustration etc.

Hayes and Nutman (1981) stated that unemployment is a state of worklessness experienced by the people who see themselves or are seen by others as potential members of the workforce; unemployed persons are those who are available for work, but are unable to secure it. Despite one's willingness and capacity to work, one is unable to do so for reasons inherent in the organization of commodity production. Depression is a medical condition that can cause a wide variety of psychological and physical symptoms. It is estimated that between 4 to 8 percent of adolescents are depressed. However, depression in adolescents is probably under diagnosed because the symptoms can be difficult to recognize. Extreme and enduring sadness is the best-known symptom of depression, although adolescents can have a number of other symptoms, including irritability, difficulty at school, changes in sleep habits, and/or feelings of worthlessness. Depression is different from occasional blues and grief because depression is persistent and often interferes with the teen's ability to get along with parents and friends, complete school work, and appropriately participate in other normal daily activities. Jung (2001) examined Clinical depression and severe marital maladjustment in unemployed people. This study showed that a high percentage of samples suffered from clinical depression (30%) and severe marital maladjustment (25%). M. Stankunas, et.al. (2006) showed that long term unemployed persons had more episodes of a depressive mood in the past 12 months in comparison with the group of the short-term unemployed. The results indicated that depression is a severe problem in the unemployed population. Depression is more elevated among the long-term unemployed.

Butterworth et al (2011) found in their study that unemployed individuals had poorer mental health than those who were employed. Those who worked in poor quality jobs showed more turn down in mental health than those who were unemployed. Bordea et al (2017) showed that levels of anxiety, stress, and depression were directly related to the coping mechanisms used by the unemployed individuals.

Problem

To study the level of depression among employed and unemployed youth.

Objectives

a) To study the level of depression among employed and unemployed youth.
b) To study the depression level among youth in relation to their gender.

Hypotheses

- There is a significant difference between Employed and Unemployed Youth on the Level of Depression.
- There is a significant difference between Males and Females on the Level of Depression.

Variables

For this study employment status i.e. employed and unemployed and gender i.e. male and female were considered independent variables and the level of depression was considered a dependent variable.

Control Variables

- Only those unemployed youths were selected, who were struggling to get their jobs for more than two years.
- Only those employed youths were selected who were in the government or private sector for the last three years.
- To control socio-economic status youths were selected, who belong to the middle class.

Sample

In the initial stage, with the help of incidental-cum-purposive sampling technique a huge sample of 200 employed and unemployed subjects were selected randomly from Parbhani district of Maharashtra state. Ultimately for the data analysis, final samples of 100 subjects were finalized for the study. Out of 100 subjects 50 subjects were employed (Male 30, Female 20) and 50 were unemployed (Male 30, Female 20) youth. The age range of the subject was 22-32 years and education status of the subjects was graduation to post graduation or above.

Research Tool

To measure the level of depression of youth, Depression Scale developed by Dr. Shamim Karim and Dr. Rama Tiwari (1986) was used in this study. This test consists of 96 items with 5 alternatives.

Procedure

The first step for the present study was selecting the sample. After selecting the sample, the Depression Scale developed by Dr. Shamim Karim and Dr. Rama Tiwari (1986) was administered on the selected sample. All the instructions were strictly followed as described in the manual of the correspondence test. Later on, the responses of the subject on the test were scored as per scoring procedure described in the particular test manual. These scores are further statistically analyzed.

Statistical Analysis

For the statistical analysis of the data discrete statistics i.e. Mean, SD, and t test was used in this study.

Results

Hypothesis 1: There is a significant difference between Employed and Unemployed Youth on the Level of Depression.

Table No.1 Showing Mean and SD values of Employed and Unemployed Youth on Depression.

Dependent Variable	Employed N=50		Unemployed N=50		t Value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	3.26**
Depression	167.44	26.63	180.78	22.28	

Graph No.1 Showing Mean and SD values of Employed and Unemployed Youth on Depression.
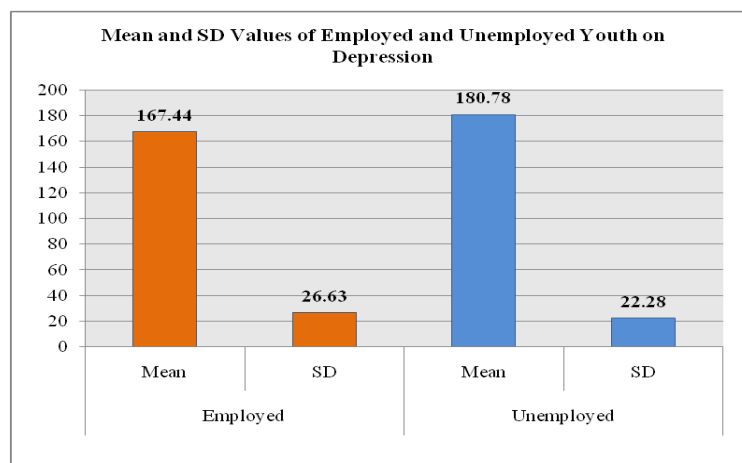
Above Table No.1 and Graph No.1 illustrates the Mean and SD scores of employed youth (M=167.44, SD=26.63) and unemployed youth (M=180.78, SD=22.28) on their level of depression. The mean scores showed a difference on youths' level of depression as unemployed groups of youth were found to be higher on their level of depression as compared to employed youth. Mean difference revealed that employment gives financial security to youth for their basic and other needs. When they are not in an earning position they feel insecure and get depressed.

Above depicted in Table No.1 't' value for employment status on youths' depression was 3.26 which was found significant at .01 level of confidence. On this basis it can be concluded that youths' employment status has an influencing factor to determine their level of depression.

Present findings of this research was found to be parallel with the study of Roudquist and Sletto (1936), they found higher degree of depression in unemployed persons than the employed ones. The early studies of unemployed individuals found worries, nervousness, disappointments and depression (Rundquist and Sletto, 1986), psychological distress (Israeli, 1995) and mental illness (Eisenberg and Lazarfeld, 2003) among employed individuals.

Aforementioned studies as well as finding of the present research support the alternative hypothesis "There is a significant difference between Employed and Unemployed Youth on the Level of Depression", thus it has been accepted here.

Hypothesis 2: There is a significant difference between Male and Female on the Level of Depression.

Table No. 2 Showing Mean and SD values of Male and Female on Depression.

Dependent Variable	Male N=60		Female N=40		t Value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Depression	178.32	20.87	167.80	21.11	2.46**

Graph No.2 Showing Mean and SD values of Male and Female on Depression.

Graph No.2 Showing Mean and SD values of Male and Female on Depression.
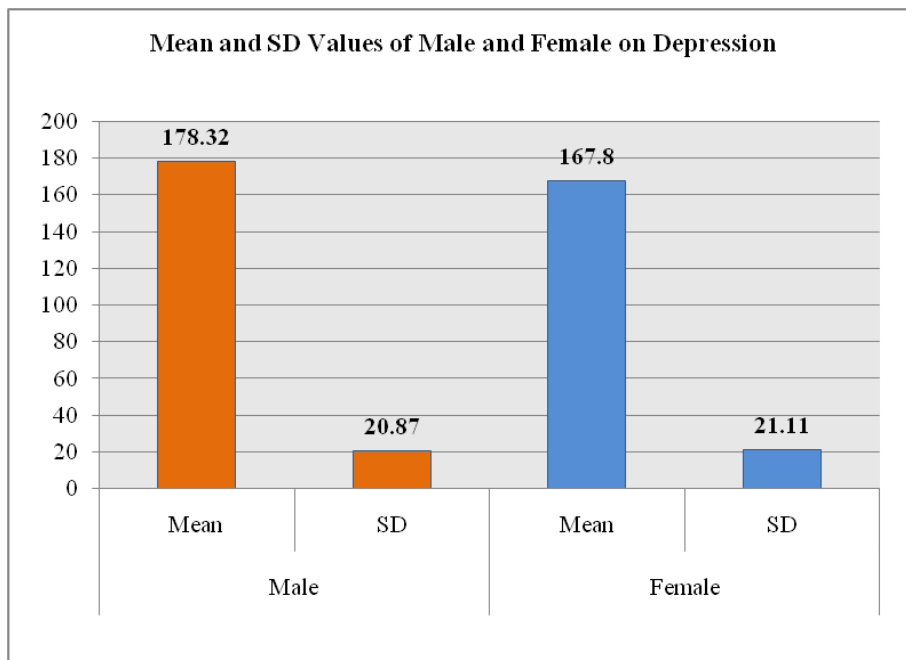
Above Table No.2 and Graph No.2 illustrates the mean and SD scores of male and female youth on depression. The mean scores showed a difference in youths' level of depression in relation to their gender. Mean score of the male was 178.32 and female obtained Mean was 167.80 and t-value 2.46 indicates males were found to be higher on their level of depression as compared to female. On this basis it can be concluded that youths' levels of depression fluctuate with their gender criteria.

A present finding of this research was found to be parallel with J. Muller, R. Hicks & S. Winocur (1993) who found gender differences in the psychological well-being of employed an unemployed Australian clerical workers. Susan G. Kornstein M.D. (1997) also found gender differences in depression for the evaluation and treatment of depressed patients. Thus the considered alternative hypothesis "There is a significant difference between male and female on the level of depression" has been accepted in this investigation.

Conclusions

- Unemployed youth were found to be higher on their level of depression as compared to employed youth.
- Gender difference was found significant in their level of depression or can say that youths' level of depression fluctuated with their gender criteria.

Limitations and Suggestions

- Local of the study was restricted to Parbhani city only. It can be spread into other areas also.
- The participants in the study represent a very specific population - that is, the youth only, it would have been better if other age groups could be considered.
- Because of time limitations, sample size taken is small but large samples can be taken into consideration so that generalization quality of research can be increased.

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Poverty Trends in India

Prof. Kamalesh Atmaram Raut

Abstract : Most countries in the world faced various problems like low per capita income, health problems, social issues, and income inequality, and one of the serious problems is poverty. According to Lewis poverty is a socio-economic phenomenon linked with inequality, health facility, productivity, and income. In India, nearly one-fourth population, directly and indirectly, lives in poverty. Poverty estimation in India is based on consumption expenditure not on income level. In India NITI Aayog's task force estimate the poverty line through the calculation of various poverty data which is based on consumption expenditure. There are so many problems faced by people which is come below the poverty line in India i.e. income inequality, hunger, health services, education facility, shelter, sanitation, clean water, low income, etc. The present study analyzed the trend in poverty in India which is based on consumption expenditure. The present research paper is completely based on secondary data collected from RBI, NITI Aayog's, and other various sources.

Key word: Poverty, Trends in poverty, Consumption expenditure

Introduction:

Poverty is a situation where many people and community faced various issues like lack of resources, low income, shelter, food, and health services, Every country have different indicators to measure the poverty line. Mainly poverty divided into two types one is absolute poverty and second is relative poverty. Adam Smith in the year 1776 wrote: "By necessaries I understand, not only the commodities which are indispensably necessary for the support of life, but whatever the custom of the country render it indecent for credible people, even of the lowest order, to be without." [1] The Shahnoza and Shahristan defined the poverty as: "Poverty is when there no wheat at home when there is little food when Mom and Dad have no jobs when there are no utensils, good cloths, and sometimes when there is no home. and poverty is when a person is often hungry" [2] According to a World Bank report, the number of people living below

the international poverty line declined from 1.8 billion to 1.4 billion between 1990 to 2005. According to the NSS record, the poverty rate different in rural India and urban India report shows that in the year 1972-73 poverty in rural areas was 54 percent and in urban areas is 44 percent which was declined in the year 1993-94 in a rural area 35 percent and urban area 41 percent. In the year 2007, the poverty in rural areas is nearly 21.7 percent compare to urban areas at 15.1 percent. The India State Hunger Index (2008) shows that Punjab has the best nutritional state and Madhya Pradesh is the worst malnutrition state in India. There are so many factors responsible for poverty in India i.e. colonial exploitation, lack of investment, social system, government policies, less development of the agricultural sector, increasing in population, higher literary and unemployment rate.

Review of literature:

Suryanarayana (2002) observed some poverty issue and he suggested some strategies for reduction in poverty in the developing countries specially India. He concluded that the estimate the poverty with a time-invariant calorie-intake-based norm.

Mehta and Shah(2001) They indentify and concluded the state wise below poverty line people and specially they talk about chronic poverty.

Bina Agarwal (1997) analyzed relationship between poverty and gender in rural area. She also observed that how the environmental factor affected the people in rural area like land degradation and other climate issue.

C. Rangarajan and S.Mahendra Dev(2020) said that policy should work towards not only to reduce the number of people below that line but also ensure that people in general enjoy a much

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[1] Adam Smith :" An Enquiry into the nature and causes of the Wealth of Nations" Book 5, Chapter 2, as

quoted UNICEF: The Children left behind. Report Card 9. INNOCENTI 2010, p.19. (https://www.theguardian.com/news/2006/oct/20/mainsection.guardianletters)

[2] UNICFF: Children's voices. A Qualitative study of poverty in Tajikistan (online) .Available at <http:/.www.unicef.org/ceecis/070501-Taj-ChildrensVoices.Pdf>

higher standard of living. He also said that policy makers must be continue to follow the two-fold strategy of letting the economy grow fast and attacking poverty directly through poverty alleviation programmes.

Objective of the Study :
To study and analysis the state wise poverty trends in India.

Research Methodology:
There will be use of mainly secondary data for the present research paper study. Data on poverty collected from RBI Data base, RBI Handbook of Indian Economy and NITI Aayog's. Data also collected from various Reports government of India. Articles and Research papers published in National and International Journals also used for present research paper.

State wise poverty trends in India:
Poverty rates are different according to the state in India. There are so many causes responsible for that like corruption inadequate resources development, and lack of investment in the agricultural sector, especially irrigation. In the 1980s first time introduce BIMARU terms

related to backward states i.e. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. This state has the highest fertility rate, low literacy rate, and life expectancy. In 2010, the TFR was 3.9 percent for Bihar, 3.5 percent for UP, 3.2 percent for Madhya Pradesh, and 3.1 percent for Rajasthan, compared to 2.5 percent for India. **According to the 2011 census, the literacy rate is lower in Bihar state is 64 percent compared to other states i.e. Rajasthan 67 percent Jharkhand 67.5 percent Madhya Pradesh at 71 percent, and Uttar Pradesh at 72 percent compared to 74.5 percent of the national average literacy rate. The Life expectancy age in BIMARU states is lower and the poverty rate is highest in BIMARU states compared to other states of India.** According to MPI Report 2018, the poverty rate is different in the caste, religion, and various age groups in the various Indian state. According to the report multidimensional poverty, is higher among Scheduled Tribes (0.229%), Muslims (0.1445%), and age group 0 to 09 (0.189%).

Table 1: State-Wise Poverty Rate

State/Union Territory	2004-05 (Based on MRP Consumption)# Percentage	2009-10 (Based on MRP Consumption)# Percentage	2011-12 (Based on MRP Consumption)# Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	29.9	21.1	9.2
Arunachal Pradesh	31.1	25.9	34.7
Assam	34.4	37.9	32.0
Bihar	54.4	53.5	33.7
Chhattisgarh	49.4	48.7	39.9
Goa	25.0	8.7	5.1
Gujarat	31.8	23.0	16.6
Haryana	24.1	20.1	11.2
Himachal Pradesh	22.9	9.5	8.1
Jammu and Kashmir	13.2	9.4	10.4
Jharkhand	45.3	39.1	37.0
Karnataka	33.4	23.6	20.9
Kerala	19.7	12.0	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	48.6	36.7	31.7
Maharashtra	38.1	24.5	17.4
Manipur	38.0	47.1	36.9
Meghalaya	16.1	17.1	11.9
Mizoram	15.3	21.1	20.4
Nagaland	9.0	20.9	18.9
Odisha	57.2	37.0	32.6
Punjab	20.9	15.9	8.3
Rajasthan	34.4	24.8	14.7
Sikkim	31.1	13.1	8.2
Tamil Nadu	28.9	17.1	11.3

Tripura	40.6	17.4	14.1
Uttarakhand	32.7	18.0	11.3
Uttar Pradesh	40.9	37.7	29.4
West Bengal	34.3	26.7	20.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.0	0.4	1.0
Chandigarh	11.6	9.2	21.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	49.3	39.1	39.3
Delhi	13.1	14.2	9.9
Daman & Diu	8.8	33.3	9.9
Lakshadweep	6.4	6.8	2.8
Puducherry	14.1	1.2	9.7
ALL INDIA	**37.2**	**29.8**	**21.9**

MRP: Mixed Recall Period. *: Lakdawala Methodology. #: Tendulkar Methodology. Sources: National Sample Survey Organisation; and NITI Aayog (Erstwhile Planning Commission).

The above table show that poverty percentage of various Indian state which is based on consumption expenditure. From year 2004-05 to 2011-12 the poverty rate is lowest in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In year 2011-12 the poverty rate is much higher in Chhattisgarh compare to other state in India.

Graph 1: State-wise poverty (2004-05)
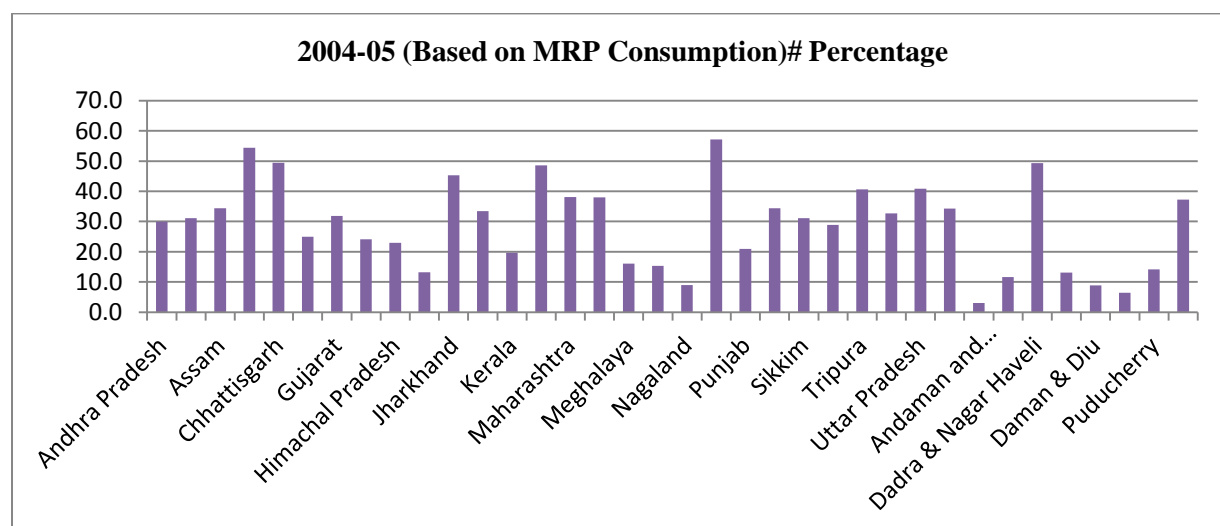
Graph 2 : State-wise Poverty (2009-10)
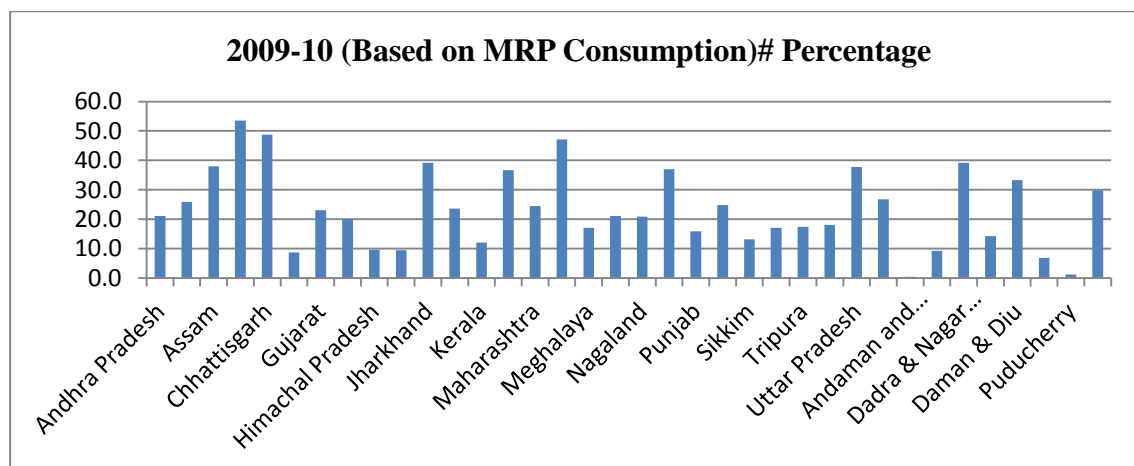
Graph 3: State-wise poverty (2011-12)

2011-12 (Based on MRP Consumption)# Percentage
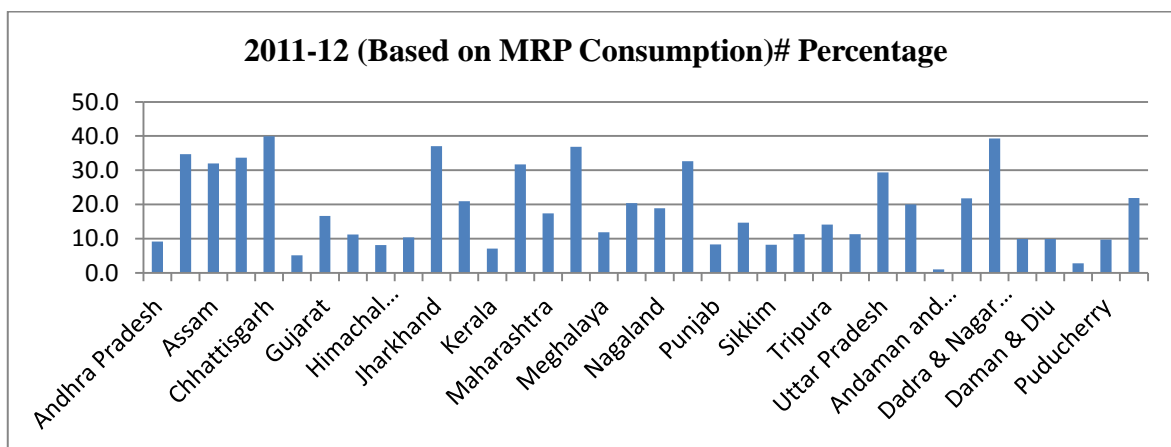
Graph 4: State-wise poverty (2004-05 to 2011-12)
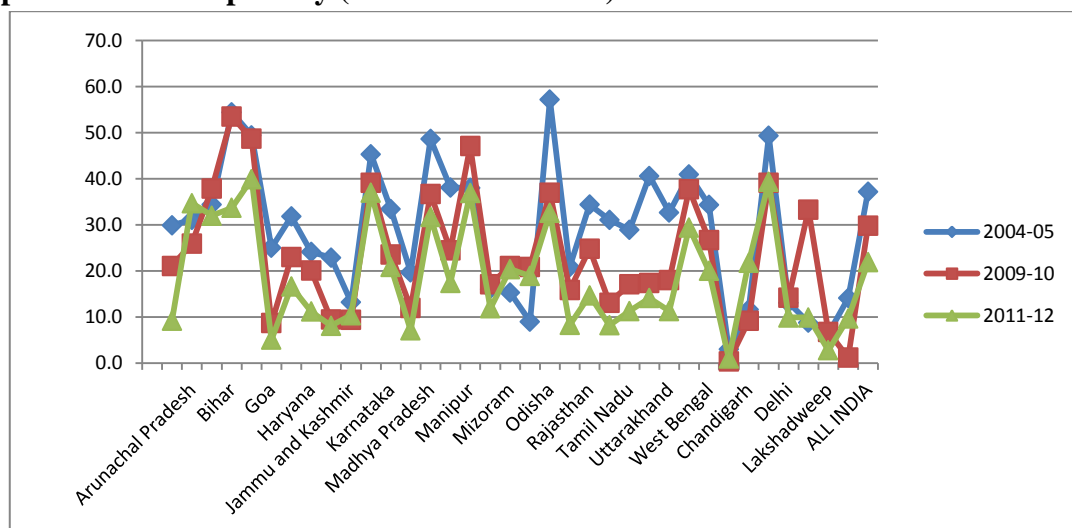
In the graph 4 clearly shows that the poverty rate was declined in all state from year 2004-05 to 2011-12 for this so many government policy responsible for that . Government of India introduced so many policy which is related to education , health, housing and others in both urban as well as rural area like RTE 2009, MGNREGA 2005, IAY, and Insurance Scheme.

Conclusion:

In India main cause of the poverty is low income of people which is directly affect the economic and social life of people and the community. In this paper, we focused on state-wise poverty trends in India and this study concluded that the poverty rate is different in a different states. The study also concludes that; the poverty rate differs due to different methods of poverty estimation. The present study shows that the overall rate of poverty declined from the year 2004 to 2012. The government should be more focused on inclusive growth and sustainable development which help to reduce the poverty rate in the future.

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The Images of Male Characters in the Booker Prize Winning Indian Male Novelists

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Abstract- There are two male Indian novelists, Salman Rushdie and Aravind Adiga who bagged the much coveted literary prize in English i.e. is the Man Booker Prize or commonly known simply as the Booker Prize. When Salman Rushdie first published *Midnight's Children* in 1981, no one could have imagined that it was a great turning point to be for the Indian novel in English. The sheer energy, the innovations in the English language, form with postmodern, postcolonial and political themes have stunning impact on the readers all over the world. All this led Salman Rushdie to win the Booker prize and to be the first Indian novelist to get this award. The novelist's high imaginative quality, his unconventional word play, the disarranged syntax and spirited metaphors, the stunning fusion of oral narrative, history, fiction, non-fiction, journalism, fantasy, realism and the stream of consciousness are worth mentioning.

Introduction-

Another male writer who won the Booker prize is Aravind Adiga. He won the 40th Booker prize for his debut novel, *The White Tiger* in 2008. The novel provides a dark humours perspective of India's class struggle in a globalized world. The novel is told through a retrospective narration by Balram Halwai, the chief protagonist. It deals with hero's journey from Laxmangarh to Dhanbad and from Dhanbad to Delhi where he works as a chauffeur to a rich landlord, and then to Bangalore, where he flees after killing his master, Ashok Sharma, and stealing his money.

Midnight's Children has the male characters in profusion. The major male characters in the novel are Saleem Sinai, his grandfather Aadam Aziz, Saleem's putative father Ahmed Sinai, Shiva and William Methwold and the commoners are Lifafa Das, Ramram Seth, Tai, Mian Abdullah, Nadir khan and Homi Catrack, whereas Adiga's *The White Tiger* moves ahead with a single major male character Balram Halwai. The minor male characters are the four landlords, the Stork, his brother the Wild Boar, the Raven and the Buffalo. Ashok and Mukesh are Stork's sons. Kishan is Balram's big brother and Dharam is his nephew. The other commoners are the driver Mohammed who disguised himself as Ram Parsad and the Nepali watchman Ram Bahadur.

The story of *Midnight's Children* covers an extended world especially the subcontinent of India. The protagonist, Saleem describes India and the various governments succeeding from time to time in a very remarkable way. Saleem's collective experience is the epitome of the history of the nation before and after partition. The birth of Saleem is a unique event in the novel. He was born at the exact moment of the birth of India as a free nation. The novel seems to be the projection of the lives of the various characters in the situation which is full of struggle and conflict. *Midnight's Children* presents the struggle of a man, who is the victim of time and place and it is not easy to locate him in the fabricated society. The hero, Saleem Sinai fights against the corruption, violence, poverty, political uncertainty, religious hatred and orthodoxy.

The identity of Saleem's biological parents is held in suspense. Saleem, who is supposed to be the son of Ahmed and Amina is not their real son. He happens to be a child of the poor Wee Willie Winkie and Vanita. Vanita has a sexual intercourse with an English man, William Methwold and gives birth to a bastard named Saleem. After the delivery at nursing home, the nurse Mary exchanges Saleem with Shiva, who along with him was born at midnight of 15th August 1947, by Amina.

In the novel the reader is presented with alternative view of human characters. Saleem is the central consciousness and all characters move around his central psychic state. They move into two worlds the real and unreal. Some characters in the novel like Parvati and Ramram Seth possess supernatural powers. The male characters in the novel are mostly inactive and impotent and they serve as caricatures. Saleem Ahmed Sinai, Aadam Aziz and Nadir Khan are sometimes given to dream and hallucination and are found to be unreal but they have real life connotations.

The novel presents an alternative view of human character as the sum total of social and political circumstances. M.K. Naik comments on the tradition of this novel: "It is a multi-faceted narrative, which at once an autobiographical bildungsroman, a picaresque fiction, a political allegory, a typical satire, a comic extravaganza, a surrealist fantasy and a daring experiment in form and style (Naik,2004:39). The male characters are grappling with the concept of nation, race, history, politics and community.

The hero sustains many identities. He carries the expectations of the common people and tensions and paradoxes of Independence. Saleem remains a great story teller like Shaherzade of Arabian Nights and Padma his beloved is the hypothetical Shaheryar type listener. As the author points out through Saleem: "…just as Scheherazade, ,depending for her very survival on leaving Prince Shaheryar eaten up by curiosity, used to do night after night! I'll begin at once: by revealing that my grandfather's premonitions in the corridor were not without foundation" (Rushdie:24-25). There is close resemblance between Saleem and Ganesh because of his long nose. He also casts himself as Vishnu or Brahma.

Thus Saleem, the principal male character has been problematized. He appears to have a bundle of contradictory feelings and emotions. He is sometimes playful and sometimes serious. He moves in the world of fancy and imagination but does not seem to be unreal character. He remains the confluence of world religion and represents multicultural and multi-religious Indian.

When Saleem's body disintegrates, Shiva his alter-ego becomes powerful. Shiva another important male character embodies the force of devastation and chaos. He is the genetic son of Ahmed and Amina. As stated by Saleem: "Thanks to the crime of Mary Pereira, I became the chosen child of midnight, whose parents were not his parents, whose son would not be his own … Mary took the child of my mother's womb, who was not to be her son (Rushdie: 157). He has been raised in extreme poverty. Shiva in his violent action bears close resemblance to Hindu Puranic God of destruction. As Saleem falls into pieces metaphorically, the Nehruvian dream of secular India shatters into pieces and the divisive forces of religion, caste and regionalism become uppermost. Shiva becomes Indira Gandhi's henchman. He finds himself elevated in social status and gets the position of Major in Indian army. He represents the dispossessed multitudes of the poor people for whom ideology and order are valueless. He destroys Saleem and other midnight's children. He is a notorious seducer and a great womanizer. Shiva also destroys Parvati the female character in the novel. By making illicit relation with her she bears a bastard who is named Aadam Sinia. She becomes an adoptive child of Saleem and Padma.

Another major male character is Aadam Aziz. He is a Germen educated doctor. He is secular and liberal Muslim. He is a progressive Kashmiri who rejects ancestral ways in favour of modernity. The westernized culture induced in him the hate for his native culture and his religion. He hates his wife, Naseem for being too much religious. He dislikes his wife's observing of veil (hijab). Through his male character Aziz, Rushdie presents major historical events of pre and post Independent India. Though Dr. Aziz is westernized in his style, his heart is infused with patriotic feelings. These feelings transfer into Saleem and his mother Amina.

Ahmed Sinai, another male character is the putative father of Saleem. He is also a progressive and secular Muslim who prefers India to Pakistan after partition and settles in Bombay but later the harsh circumstances force him to migrate to Pakistan. He is an alcoholic and a debaucher. He deceives Alia by breaking the promise of marriage and marries her sister Amina. He dies in the bombing done by Indian Air Force in the 1965 war.

Rushdie presents the theme of colonialism through his male character, William Methwold. He is a symbol of evil and degeneration. He is an Englishman, who like his ancestors practices the divide and rule policy. He is a proud man and has a domineering personality. He seduces Vanita and makes illicit relation with her as a result, Saleem is born to her.

Beside these major male characters we have commoners. Tai is a minor male character. He is the most fascinating commoner. He is a boatman. He chatters non-stop, spins grand and fantastic stories from child Aziz. He has wonderful relationship with him until the adult Aziz returns from Germany as a fully qualified doctor. He is an orthodox man who opposes the meeting of Dr. Aziz with Naseem, daughter of landlord Abdul Ghani. He is short tempered. He does not have a bath for months. He is a boastful old man. He speaks politely and uses decent language. Beside him Lifafa Das, Mian Abdullah, Nadir Khan and Homi Catrack are usual minor male characters.

In Adiga's *The White Tiger*, Balram Halwai, the chief protagonist mocks at Indian democracy. Balram points out the defects in Indian social, religious and political system to Mr. Wen Jiabao, the former Chinese Premier by writing epistles to him. According to Balram after more than seventy years of freedom the country has no basic civil amenities. People here lack discipline, courtesy and punctuality. The materialism has substituted moral values. Balram is a very ambitious lower class man. He is a brave man who breaks the shackles of slavery.

He is aggressive and dynamic. He has immense entrepreneurial skills. His behaviour towards Hindu mythological figures is mocking and insulting. He is an unspiritual atheist with Marxist view. He writes epistle to Chinese Premier. First he invokes gods in a derogatory way: "I guess, your Excellency, that I too should start off by kissing some god's arse. Which god's arse, though? There are so many choices. See, the Muslims have one god. The Christians have three gods. And we Hindus have 36,000,000 gods. Making grand total of 36,000,004 divine arses for me to choose from" (Adiga:8). Though he was good in the beginning, the harsh circumstances make him corrupt, cunning, opportunist, usurper, debaucher and selfish. He calls himself half-baked because he like millions of Indian children is never allowed to complete his school education because of their poverty. His struggle is to come out from the darkness of poverty to reach the glamour of wealthy life. For achieving his goal he uses the wrong means and finally kills his master and flees to Bangalore with seven lakh rupees. He plays various roles from a servant of a tea shop to a car driver to an entrepreneur. Finally he settles in Bangalore and applies his theory of equality to all classes. Adiga highlights the sheer poverty, bribery from Grampanchayat to Parliamentarian level. We can understand the motif of the novelist from his interview: "Where's this shinning India, everyone talking about? It was time someone broke the myth. At night they sleep together, their legs falling one over the other, like one creature, a millipede. Men and boys sleep in another corner of the house"(Nona Walia,2008:11). He uses derogatory language against Hindu gods vehemently. For him religion is opium. He is against the social hierarchy. For him it is like a rooster's coop. He breaks it and becomes a free man. He is a reformer and criticizes the dowry system. He presents himself as a social engineer and pours down heavily on the corrupt behaviour of politicians and public servants. A man feels guilty of his sins but Balram does not repent over his act of murdering his master instead he feels proud of it. He exonerates his act by saying that one murder was necessary to break the age old servitude and humiliation at the hands of rich people. He justifies his act by explaining that he has done it to do something for poor people.

The other male characters in the novel are four landlords each got his name from the peculiarities of appetite that had been detected in him. The first one is the Stork. He is a fat man with a fat moustache. He owns the river that flows outside the village, and he takes a cut of every catch of fish caught by fishermen and toll from every boatman who crosses the river. His brother is called the Wild Boar. This fellow owns all the good agricultural land around the Laxmangarh. The third one, the Raven owns the worst land, which is the dry, rocky hill side around the fort and he takes the cut from the goatherds who go to graze with their flocks. The fourth one is the Buffalo the greediest of all. He is paid by poor rickshaw pullers for using the roads of the village. They have to pay one third of their income to him. All the four animals like men live in high-walled mansions. Their children are sent to Dhanbad or Delhi. All the four men are money sucker they live on the income of the poor villagers. They all exploit them and behave with them like slaves. The four landlords remind us the old slavery system. They are worse than selfish pigs. The Stork has two sons Mukesh and Ashok. The Stork's two sons are different from each other as night and day. Mukesh is short dark and ugly and very shrewd and cunning. He has his father's mind while Ashok is tall and handsome like a landlord's son should be. Mukesh, like his father is very cruel, heard-hearted, mean, selfish, unsympathetic, prejudiced and communal.

The Stork is so partial that he dislikes his grandson calling himself Azheruddin while playing cricket. He asks him to call himself Gavaskar instead of calling Azheruddin. Mukesh is very miser. He even asks Balram to look for one rupee coin which he loses in the car after paying two million rupees bribe to the Great Socialist. He always misbehaves with Balram and treats him inhumanly. Ashok is quite opposite to him. He is polite and gentle. Though Ashok is kind, he is also miser like Mukesh. He does not do any substantial thing to make Balram financially sound. He always takes the side of Balram whenever Mukesh scolds him. Ashok is educated in America and marries an American lady, Pinky Madam. His wife does not like the ways his family live. The smooth life between Ashok and Pinky takes a disastrous turn when Pinky leaves him and returns to America. Her departure disturbs Ashok. He begins to visit pubs and does heavy drinking. He begins to make contacts with his old beloved Usha and other prostitutes. Thus Ashok becomes corrupted inwardly as well outwardly.

The author is anxious about the growing communalism in India. He portrays it through a miner male character Ram Parsad whose actual name is Mohammed. He hides his religious identity and poses himself as a Hindu for getting

a job of a driver at Mr. Mukesh's home as the latter is an evil and prejudiced man. In order to please his masters he begins his day with prayer chanting 'Om' and bowing in front of at least twenty pictures of various gods. Balram catches him red handed going to a mosque in the month of Ramdan. After this incident he leaves the job and Balram becomes the driver number one at Mukesh's home.

Kishan is also a minor male character. He is elder brother of Balram. He plays big brother's role in shaping Balram's career. After the death of their father both Kishan and Balram leave Laxmangarh and go to Dhanbad where they work at a tea-shop. Kishan gets married after one month of his mother's death. He gets five thousand rupees cash, a Hero bicycle plus a thick gold necklace in dowry. Kishan is a simple man with no entrepreneurial skills like Balram. He submits himself before the existing system of class and caste distinction. He has no big ambition like his brother. He has no deep social sense. He is much obedient to his granny. Unlike Balram he is much careful about the granny and

other family members. Balram always worries about his brother's exploitation at the hands of his family and the rich landlords of the village.

The novel is a political satire. Adiga highlights on the growing corruption and communalism in Indian politicians. The novelist ridicules the politicians and Indian democratic system through his male characters, the Great socialist and his deputy Vijay the bus conductor of Laxmangarh. They are the most opportunist and volatile men. They are mean, greedy and selfish pigs. They make the hollow promises to the people before election. The Great Socialist always wins the election with the support of the four landlords of the Laxmangarh. They provide him funds in the election in return he provides them political shield to their unlawful activities and their illegal means of income. He helps them in saving the government taxes by putting control over the Income Tax department. These landlords who threaten the villagers all the time do the sycophancy and flattery before these politicians for their personal gains.

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Science of exercise and physical Fitness

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Summery: According to the World Health Organization, about 85 percent of the world's population works a sedentary lifestyle. The daily work of such persons does not involve any kind of physical hardship. Such people are exposed to a wide range of health problems. A person who does not do any work is prone to diseases like high blood pressure, obesity and heart disease and this is further aggravated by physical illness due to wrong lifestyle. Illnesses caused by wrong lifestyle are called 'Lifestyle Illnesses'. In today's world, it is common for young people to have more health problems than the elderly. Now a days the average age of a person is increasing and with increasing age diabetes, blood pressure, depression, weight gain, cancer, mental illness, thyroid disorders, fatty liver, PCOD, infertility, heart disease, paralysis, insomnia, respiratory diseases and asthma, ophthalmology and enlargement The number of victims is increasing in households. Increasing industrialization is increasing pollution in the environment and is causing many respiratory disorders in human beings. About 90% of people suffer from acidity, constipation, etc. due to modern working style. Disorders are involved. The changing modern lifestyle is deteriorating the physical, mental and social health of human beings. Most of the people suffering from these disorders are living their lives on immediate relief pills and medicines. The key to controlling many of these ailments is regular exercise. In this article I have tried to explain the importance of how to maintain physical fitness through various exercises.

Preface

Although the terms physical activity, exercise, and physical fitness describe different concepts, they all mean the same thing as a deliberate action by the body to ward off physical illness. Excessive energy expenditure is expended in the body when physical movement is done by any means. This consumed energy is measured in kilocalories. We can do physical exercise in daily life through professional, sports, yoga, dance, home or any other means. Through which we can maintain our physical fitness and keep ourselves away from all these diseases. Physical activity, exercise and physical fitness are essential for a healthy and active life. According to research published in the Light Indian Express, nearly two-thirds (64%) of Indians say they do not exercise. Notably, nearly half (46%) of consumers say living a healthy lifestyle is their top priority, with only 37% actually exercising. This means that 63% of people are away from exercise and the same person is suffering from serious diseases like diabetes, high blood pressure and heart disease. In this article, I have tried to explain the importance of exercise science and physical fitness.

The purpose of the research

- The importance of exercise for a healthy life.
- Exercise and physical fitness
- Physical and mental benefits of regular exercise.

The importance of exercise for a healthy life

According to the World Health Organization, about 85 percent of the world's population works a sedentary lifestyle. This means that the daily life of such a person does not involve any kind of physical hardship. Mood swings can occur when the body does not move much. The body becomes lethargic and the excitement decreases. If you haven't used a device or a part of it for many days, you know what happens? It rusts. In the same way, if your muscles are not used for a long time, then the muscles become stiff. If this condition persists for some time, the joints of the body begin to ache. Changing, modern lifestyles have reduced the physical suffering of all. Physical fitness is a big challenge in today's modern age. This is because in today's lifestyle, along with physical ailments, various stresses on people of all ages are increasing day by day. As a result, physical, mental and emotional imbalances are on the rise, and these increasing stressors are increasing the incidence of mental illness in today's society. In fact, our body is our fundamental resource, so it needs to be nurtured. For that you need to get in the habit of exercising regularly. Physical inactivity adversely affects our immune system. This increases the chances of getting sick. Therefore, regular movement of the body is essential. When your body is moving, the body expends calories and the body exercises. This means that your body's machinery keeps working. The following information will show

you how many calories are consumed in each action.

Remedy for reducing calories

* Cooking - Approximately 148 calories per hour
* House cleaning - approximately 207 calories per hour
* Caring for babies - (feeding babies, changing their clothes, playing with them while caring for them) approximately 207 calories per hour

Exercise and physical fitness

There are different opinions regarding physical fitness. Some thinkers have linked it to the task at hand. The definition of physical fitness is simply that a person who is constantly energetic and can do a given task with complete fidelity can be said to be physically fit. The level of physical fitness varies from person to person. It depends on the nature of the work, size, composition, age, gender and suitability of the person. Similarly the need for fitness also varies in different sports. In physical fitness, the body's motor systems, biological systems and mental systems function efficiently.

* Physical fitness is defined by the United States Presidential Council on Physical Fitness and Sports as physical fitness is the ability of a person to perform daily activities with full energy, strength and alertness without getting tired. Even so, owning one is still beyond the reach of the average person.
* According to the Webster's Dictionary, physical fitness is the ability of a person to perform daily tasks without getting tired. Even so, owning one is still beyond the reach of the average person.
* David R. According to Lamb, physical fitness is the ability to successfully face current and potential challenges in life.
* Physical fitness means that the various systems in the body are functioning in a healthy and fully functional way, as a result of which the person performs various daily activities with full awareness and makes good use of his free time by performing various pleasurable activities. It has a positive effect on the risk factors associated with heart disease, and is also effective in reducing the risk of back pain, diabetes, osteoporosis and obesity. In addition, it is an effective way to manage emotional stress. In other words, health related fitness enables a person to be healthy, happy and enjoy life to the fullest.

The physical and mental benefits of regular exercise

Since regular exercise moves the whole body, you get the following benefits

* Dance - Approximately 266 calories per hour
* Playing tennis, squash, badminton - 400 calories per hour
* Jogging - Approximately 300 calories per hour
* Running - Approximately 400 calories per hour
* Punching and kicking using a punching bag - approximately 400 calories per hour

1. **Eliminates the development of digestion:** Regular exercise helps in improving digestion by putting tension on the muscles near the abdomen. Helps to get rid of disorders like constipation and indigestion. Improves metabolism. This makes the liver and kidneys work better. Exercise helps reduce belly fat.
2. **Helps to detoxify the body:** Excessive breathing and exhalation during regular exercise helps in supplying oxygen to the body. This purifies the blood. It also helps in expelling carbon dioxide and toxic gases from the body.
3. **Reduces mental instability:** Exercise improves memory and helps calm the nervous system. It also helps in reducing the instability of the mind by improving the function of the thyroid gland in the body.
4. **Increases Flexibility:** Sun salutation exercise is a perfect exercise and if it is done regularly, the body becomes healthy and flexible.
5. **Improves menstrual cycle:** Women with irregular menstrual cycle can get relief from this problem through regular exercise. Also, sun mask helps to facilitate delivery after pregnancy.
6. **Helps to live forever:** Exercise improves skin radiance and relieves wrinkles on the face in old age. This type of exercise improves blood flow in the body and consequently helps to improve beauty.
7. **Helps to lose weight:** The safest and quickest way to lose weight is to exercise regularly. This allows the body to exercise in the same way as cardio vascular and helps in weight loss. Stress on the muscles around the abdomen helps to reduce excess fat.
8. **Improves blood circulation:** Regular regular exercise improves blood circulation in the body. It also keeps the body temperature under control. In case of heart related diseases, bad liver, brain is not functioning properly, yoga promotes good blood flow. It provides adequate oxygen and nutrients to all the organs. Blood vessels do not form in the arteries and excess fat is also cleared. This is why cholesterol can be controlled. Yoga raises HDL, which is good cholesterol, and LDL, which is bad cholesterol.

9. **Balanced blood pressure:** Many people are suffering from high blood pressure due to wrong lifestyle. Exercise eliminates blood pressure related. Sunscreen provides enough energy to the body and improves nerve function. Also the heart rate remains normal.

10. **Increases immunity:** To fight disease in your life, you need to have good immunity. Due to weakened immune system, the body easily succumbs to various diseases. Exercise improves the immune system.

11. **Prevention of heart disease:** The heart is a delicate part of our body. Improper diet,

Conclusion

Wrong lifestyle, changing modern diet, increasing work stress, sedentary lifestyle, wrong exercise, sitting and monotonous work will increase body fat after Tisi. The food eaten does not drain at all. Consumption of substandard, nutritious, low-calorie, over-refined foods, and constant consumption of alcoholic beverages, or at least soft drinks, can greatly increase body fat. Most of the time, overeating, even at the wrong and wrong time, has become a symptom of today's youth. Brilliant, agile, well-built, bright, Mardavi, humorous, playful, balanced youth seems to be disappearing these days. On the contrary, tired, sleepy, awkward, awkward, unruly, rude, serious, irritable, engrossed in puppies; There is also a growing trend of negative thinking, which cannot be tolerated. Screen and mobile addict youth are suffering from diabetes and other diseases at the age of 18-19. Out of this, mental ailments are increasing rapidly, along with physical ailments. To stay away from heart disease, you need to pay special attention to your health and daily routine and regular exercise is the only best treatment for this.

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unbalanced routine and stress have a direct effect on our heart. Later, many heart related diseases occur. Exercising regularly is a great way to prevent this.

12. **Maintains good mental health:** Regular exercise not only promotes physical fitness, but also good mental health. A healthy person can better cope with the stresses of daily life. Jogging and any other type of aerobic exercise increases the blood supply to the brain and thus improves your memory.

If you only do yoga and pranayama regularly in exercise, you can get the benefits of the whole exercise. Because yoga has been considered to be beneficial for health since prehistoric times. Also, many scientific studies and researches have claimed that yoga can relieve you from all the problems related to your health. Also, by doing regular yoga, we can stay away from many ailments and avoid the risk of contracting them. So today we are going to tell you all the information related to all these yogasanas. Surya Namaskar transmits unprecedented energy to the body. Regular sun salutation helps the body to become extremely strong, energetic, flexible. Similarly, on the mental level, the marks also appear. The mind gets a kind of spiritual peace and is useful for establishing stability. The sun is the source of life for all living beings. Exposure to the sun eliminates many health problems. It also gives the feeling of longevity and a better life. Awareness and thorough study of this has been going on in India since ancient times. If you sunbathe for 5 to 10 minutes every morning after waking up, it helps you to stay in good health. The importance of yoga in reducing the risk of heart disease has been highlighted in many scientific studies.

Jurisdiction Issues under Maritime Law-An Overview

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Abstract. *Shipping business today is estimated to be around 90% of the world trade. So it is inevitable to ignore the relevancy of shipping business in the modern time. History of sea would witness to many adventures at seas not culminating into a tenable end. It is the admitted fact that majority of ship collisions and navigational errors happened due to the employment of unskilled seafarers and simply ignoring the competency and efficiency of them in the shipping industry. International Maritime Organization (IMO) has urged the member States to recognize the sea farers as key workers which will enable them to travel between the ships wherein theatre working and their countries where they reside. The ship shall always carry a flag of a State. This is regularly the flag of a State in whose register the ship is. As well as identifying the nationality of the ship, the flag also indicates which State is authorized to exercise flag State jurisdiction over the vessel. Under customary international law, the flag State has in principle unrestricted legislative and enforcement jurisdiction over vessel source pollution from ships flying their flags. But when the ship enters a maritime zone where another State exercises jurisdiction under international law, there may exist concurrent jurisdiction as noted above. Since Flag State Jurisdiction has miserably failed to regulating vessels due many factors, the international community has given much concern about the safety of ships and accordingly introduced the Port State Control Jurisdiction. It is generally acknowledged that reliance on flag state control alone to ensure compliance with relevant legislation is not sufficient and that an additional "check" is necessary. The Port State Jurisdiction has also some limitation.*

Shipping

is as old as global trade and in the present-day world, it is estimated that around 90% of world trade, by volume, is carried by the international shipping industry. So, it is inevitable to ignore the relevancy of shipping business in the modern time. History of sea would witness to many adventures at seas not culminating into a tenable end. Perils at sea are common and hence it follows every marine adventure and voyage. Marine accidents occurring over decades and these accidents have resulted in a large number by using substandard ships and non-compliances of safety measures fixed by the International Community. (1). The history of oceans tells that, ships have been lost, collided and wreck at sea due to many reasons such as war, navigational errors, bad weather conditions, unskilled seafarers, non-compliance of safety norms, substandard ships, poor flag state control etc. The basic reasons behind it were the ineffective Flag State Control on vessels.

It is the admitted fact that majority of ship collisions and navigational errors happened due to the employment of unskilled seafarers and simply ignoring the competency and efficiency of them in the shipping industry. International Maritime Organization (IMO) has urged the member States to recognize the sea farers as key workers which will enable them to travel between the ships wherein theatre working and

their countries where they reside. 3 There is a humanitarian crisis which is unfolding at sea, wherein the rights of the seafarers are being clearly violated, those on board are at risk of depression as crew changes on the ships were stopped because of the pandemic. Maritime Labour Convention (MLC) 2006 makes crew changes mandatory keeping in mind the safety and welfare of the crew which in turn ensures the safe operations of the maritime trade. The MLC 2006 also provides for the maximum period of 11 months which a seafarer can serve on board of the ship without leave with exceptional situations of force majeure. It also provides for the mandatory safeguards to be adopted in case of extension of the said period so as to protect the seafarers.

As per the International Labour Organization (ILO), thousands of seafarers were required to remain on board beyond the period of 11 months, and there were instances wherein seafarers were stranded on board for even more than 15 months. There is no standard form of seafarer's contract however; the duration typically ranges between 4-6 months on board which is followed by a period of leave. Seafarers who spend more than the prescribed periods are exposed to various mental and health effects. Those who are stranded on board have expressed anxiety, fatigue, exhaustion, mental stress with an increase chance of marine casualty. All these have been reported to be occurred due to the

failure of Flag State Control over vessels. The international Maritime Organization (IMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations which is responsible for the regulation of shipping. The purpose of IMO is to lay down rules and standards and provide for a comprehensive framework for shipping industry. As per the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, each member State has responsibility or obligation to implement and enforce the respective regulations and guidelines as a part of fulfilling their commitment towards the Convention as a member.

Concept Of Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction may be defined as "the power of a State to affect under international law the conduct

of others, by measures of regulation, adjudication or enforcement". This will in principle include any type of conduct. It should thus be noted that the present study only concerns the coastal State's legislative and enforcement jurisdiction with regard to pollution from vessels. I will give a brief presentation of the traditional construction of State jurisdiction necessary for the understanding of the further examination. Territorial jurisdiction gives a State full legal competence over activities taking place within the territory of a State. It is the most traditional form of jurisdiction and it is in principle unqualified. This was affirmed by the PCIJ in the *Lotus* Case. (2) The Court held that "restrictions upon the independence of States cannot be presumed'. Additionally, territorial jurisdiction is exclusive. Other States have in principle no jurisdiction within another State's territory.

Jurisdiction that is not territorial is often referred to as extra-territorial. Jurisdiction is then exercised over legal subjects beyond a State's own territory and is consequently only allowed under the conditions set by international law. Extra-territorial legislative jurisdiction can be exercised under the personality principle or the universality principle. On the basis of the universality principle, a State may invoke jurisdiction irrespective of the nationality of the criminal or victim and regardless of the *locus* of the offence. Such offences are however limited. With regard to maritime jurisdiction, piracy is a commonly used example.39 Moreover, the personality principle allows a State to exercise jurisdiction over its own nationals in territories beyond its own sovereignty. A good example is *Almindelig Borgerlig Straffelov* Section 12(3). Extra-territorial enforcement jurisdiction is only allowed under the consent of the State in the

territory of which the enforcement is carried out. This is a deflection of a state's sovereignty over its own territory. For instance, the right of hot pursuit under Article 111 of the LOS Convention ceases as soon as the pursued vessel enters the territorial sea of the State whose flag the vessel flies or a third State. The consent of the other State may be given *ad hoc* or by treaties. Jurisdiction may be classified into many viz. Flag State Jurisdiction, Territorial Jurisdiction, Extra-territorial Jurisdiction, Protective Jurisdiction, Port State Jurisdiction etc.

Flag State Jurisdiction

The ship shall always carry a flag of a State. This is regularly the flag of a State in whose register the ship is. As well as identifying the nationality of the ship, the flag also indicates which State is authorized to exercise flag State jurisdiction over the vessel. Under customary international law, the flag State has in principle unrestricted legislative and enforcement jurisdiction over vessel source pollution from ships flying their flags. But when the ship enters a maritime zone where another State exercises jurisdiction under international law, there may exist concurrent jurisdiction as noted above. The reason for the exclusive flag State jurisdiction was in earlier days that the vessel was considered a part of the State's territory. Today, the reason is rather that the flag State is presumed more suitable to exercise jurisdiction over the ship. There exists a factual link between the ship and the State in which it is registered.

The principle that the flag State has the primary responsibility for the regulation of the ship carrying its flag is still intact. With regard to navigation on the high seas, this is reflected in Article 92 of the LOS Convention, the relevant parts of which reads: 'Ships shall sail under the flag of one State only and... shall be subject to its exclusive jurisdiction on the high seas'.

Consequently, the flag State possesses legislative and enforcement jurisdiction over the ship and other States must act in conformity with this rule. Some exceptions are nevertheless provided for. This count, *interalia*, with regard to the coastal State's right of hot pursuit as provided for in Article 111 of the LOS Convention.

Flag State legislative jurisdiction

Flag State legislative jurisdiction is provided for in Article 211(2) of the LOS Convention, which calls for the flag State to adopt laws and regulations for the '…prevention, reduction and control of the marine environment from vessels flying their flag or of their registry. Such laws and

regulations shall at least have the same effect as that of generally accepted international rules and standards established through the competent international organization or general diplomatic conference'. Together with Article 94, Article 211(2) redefines in stronger terms the

principle of flag State jurisdiction. The provision applies to all types of pollution standards, which at a minimum shall have 'the same effect' as that of generally accepted international rules and standards. A certain margin of appreciation is entitled the flag State since the rules do not

need to be identical, but only have the same effect. The purpose seems to be that the rules of, *inter alia,* MARPOL 73/78 shall represent a minimum level of regulation. The 1958 Convention on the High Seas (hereinafter High Seas Convention) (3) also obliges the flag State to give rules for protection of the environment. Article 24 reads:

'Every State shall draw up regulations to prevent pollution of the

seas by the discharge of oil from ships...'.

Additionally, Article 10 provides that the flag State shall ensure that ships sailing under their flag fulfil certain technical standards. With regard to pollution from vessels, Norway has adopted detailed regulations over ships that carry the Norwegian flag. Chapter Eleven of Norwegian Maritime Law which concerns pollution from vessels and apply to all Norwegian ships of a certain size regardless of where they might be. (4)

Flag State enforcement jurisdiction

The flag State is obliged to enforce its regulation under Article 217(1) of the LOS Convention. This includes both national and international regulations. Additionally, Article 94(1) imposes on the flag State a duty to exercise effective jurisdiction over its vessels. This obligation includes

the responsibility to maintain a register of ships containing the names and particulars of ships flying its flag ...' and to '...assume jurisdiction under its internal law over each ship flying its flag...'. Flag States obligations are also found in regional conventions concerning pollution from vessels, relevant here is Article 4(1) and 6(4) of MARPOL 73/78. Sanctions shall be established and proceedings may be instituted, however, only when 'sufficient evidence is avalable'.

Flag Of Conveience

Articles 90 and 91 of the LOS Convention confirms respectively the right of every State under international law to sail ships under its own flag and fix the conditions for the use of it. Ships have nevertheless increasingly ceased flying the flags of their owners' nations and a problem within international shipping is still the number of ships sailing under so-called 'flags of convenience'. Some States allow ships to register in their registers, ships that in other respect

have no connection to that State. This causes jurisdictional difficulties, well-illustrated by *Curtis*:

'A vessel may strand on the high seas and cause pollution in two neighboring States...She may be owned say, by a Liberian Company, bareboat chartered to a Bermudan company, managed by an English company, time chartered to a Greek company and voyage chartered to an American company. Her cargo may have been sold during the voyage by the American company to a Japanese one. The officers may be English and the crew, Indian. The international nature of shipping business creates such diversity of interests, with potential conflicts of law and jurisdiction, daily'.

Rather than criterions of management, ownership, the nationality of the crew *etc.*, the only connection between the State and ship, is the registration. Vessel operators turn to flags of convenience for a variety of reasons. Flagging out may enable an operator to evade taxation and avoid the necessity of employing the mariners of the nations concerned.48 Additionally, many States offering a flag of convenience are not part in important conventions protecting the environment. This may be decisive for the choice of which of the open registers will best suit any given ship operator.

Thus, international law has sought to establish the obligation of a 'genuine link' between the flag State and the vessel. The first attempt is codified in Article 5(1) of the High Seas Convention. The flag State shall in particular effectively exercise jurisdiction and control in administrative, technical and social matters over ships flying their flags. Moreover, under Article 10(1) measures shall be taken with regard to the prevention of collisions and the construction, equipment, and seaworthiness of ships. In taking such measures, Article 10(2) requires States to conform to 'generally accepted international standards' and to take steps necessary to ensure the observance of these standards. The wording of Articles 5 and 10 makes it, however, clear that the duties of all States are not equal as these duties are predominantly contained in treaties. Also, the measures which States are obliged to take

depend upon the merely vague notion of 'generally accepted international standards. The issue was left unchanged by the LOS Convention, however, subject to structural changes. Article 91(1) confirms the obligation of a 'genuine link' but the requirement of effectively exercising jurisdiction has been removed to Article 94(1) under the title 'Duties of the flag State'. Relevant with regard to pollution from vessels is the more accurate obligation under paragraph 4 to ensure safety of navigation and the prevention of collisions and reduction and control of marine pollution.

The content of the obligation of a 'genuine link' seems nevertheless not very clear. Vessels flying flags of convenience have rarely difficulties with recognition. However, the recent developments with regard to coastal and port State jurisdiction over vessel-source pollution seem to have removed some attention from this problem.

Coastal State And Port State

Though the primary responsibility of the flag State, a ship will also be subject to coastal State jurisdiction. As ports usually lie within the territory of the coastal State, the concept of port State jurisdiction is only relevant when the coastal State exercise jurisdiction in relation to its ports. When a state exercises jurisdiction over foreign ships navigating in the different maritime zones adjacent to its coastline, the State acts in the capacity of coastal State. This competence is subject of the analysis in the further sections.

Coastal State jurisdiction over vessel source pollution:

International law recognizes navigation as a freedom and a right of a flag State, yet limits in varying degrees the operation of vessels in the maritime areas of a coastal State. Coastal States also claim authority over the territorial sea, generally characterized as sovereign. The jurisdiction extends specifically to exclusion or regulation of passage by foreign ships, to prescription and application of law to practically all activities within the area and to exclusive exploitation of resources. The major opposing claim on behalf of all States in the territorial sea is customarily expressed in terms of a right of innocent passage. The law must thus strike a reasonable balance between the interests of the coastal State and the needs of international navigation.

Coastal State Jurisdiction and Vessel Source Pollution

Beyond the territorial sea all vessels enjoy, in principle, freedom of navigation. However, the coastal State has sovereign rights over the natural resources within its EEZ and jurisdiction with regard to the protection and preservation of the marine environment. The contiguous zone covered by Article 33 of the LOS Convention seems irrelevant for coastal State jurisdiction over vessel source pollution. Likewise, the legal regime of the high seas is characterized by the principles of free use and exclusivity of flag State jurisdiction. Third States share only limited legislative and enforcement jurisdiction, *inter alia*, with regard to hot pursuit and major pollution accidents.

Coastal State jurisdiction in internal waters

Foreign ships in the internal waters of a coastal State fall within the territorial jurisdiction of that State. The internal waters of a coastal State are the sea on the landward side of the baselines from which a territorial sea is measured. (5) This is a part of its territory, where a State is recognised full sovereignty and jurisdiction as codified in Article 2(1) of the LOS Convention. This implies that the coastal State is free to regulate vessel activity in its internal waters in the same way as on its land territory. Consequently, there are not many international rules limiting coastal State jurisdiction here.

However, there are certain limitations. Some States, including Norway, operate with straight baselines. The rules applying to straight baselines systems are codified in Article 7 of the LOS Convention. The wording of the provision is virtually a description of the Norwegian coastline and much influenced by the judgement in the *Fisheries case*. Straight baselines represent an artificial construction and has the effect of enclosing as internal waters areas which had not previously been considered as such. The right of innocent passage shall exist in those waters.55 As will be elaborated below; this right implies certain restrictions on the jurisdiction of the coastal State. Enforcement jurisdiction within internal waters is in principle also unrestricted. Enforcement though takes place only in cases where the coastal State's interests

to any extent are threatened. Internal affairs onboard a ship, are most often left to the jurisdiction of the flag State. Contrary, in cases

Legislative jurisdiction

Article 2(1) of the LOS Convention acknowledges the coastal State unrestricted legislative competence within internal waters. Port State legislative jurisdiction is also provided for in Article 25(2) of the LOS Convention, stating:

'In the case of ships proceeding to internal waters or a call at a port facility outside internal waters, the coastal State also has the right to take the necessary steps to prevent any breach of the conditions to which admission of those ships to internal waters or such a call is subject'.

There is little support in state practice and case law for a different view. However, the ICJ in the *Aramco* arbitration stated that, 'according to a great principle of public international law, the ports of every State must be open to foreign vessels and can only be closed when the vital interests of the State so require'. Belonging to the internal waters of the coastal State, a right of free access to a port can nevertheless in principle only arise by virtue of an international agreement or by unilateral allowance. There are further specific rules regulating this matter, *inter alia*, with regard to land locked States.

However, there exists a right for the coastal State to prescribe conditions for the entry into ports. The ICJ stated in the *Nicaragua* case that it is 'by virtue of its sovereignty that the coastal State may regulate access to its ports'.59 Furthermore, the LOS Convention provides for legislative jurisdiction in Article 211(3). States may establish 'particular requirements for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the marine environment as a condition for the entry of foreign vessels into their ports or internal waters'. However, Article 211(3) is of procedural character. The only requirement laid upon the port State when more stringent regulation is established, is the duty to inform the IMO. When two or more States harmonize their requirements for entry into ports, the IMO is also to be informed of the cooperation and

where the marine environment is threatened by pollution, the coastal State will have good reasons to intervene.

which States participating. Norway has detailed regulations concerning non-military vessels entry into Norwegian internal waters and ports. They are set out in the Royal Decree of 23 December 1994 given under *Almindelig Borgerlig Straffelov of* 1902 Section 418. The regulations provide that foreign vessel of a certain size shall notify Norwegian military authorities in advance of entry. Some ships must also have permission in writing in advance from Norwegian authorities. This counts, for example, for nuclear-powered vessels.The port State sovereignty over its internal waters may include the right of denying ships access to port. There is much doubt if the right of denying access also applies when vessels are in distress. The disaster of *Prestige* illustrated the importance of clarity in this respect. The Spanish Government rejected the request of entry from the ship. It sank in the EEZ and polluted the coasts of Portugal, France and Spain. In order to preserve human life, it can be argued for a clear customary right of entry to ports. One should, however, be careful to extend this principle any further. Consequently, on the brink of a major pollution accident, there is much doubt to whether a right of entry can be claimed. If the crew has been rescued, the port State may have good reasons to deny access in respect of the environmental consequences that can follow.

Coastal & Port State Control

The maritime territorial jurisdiction of a state can be divided into two broad categories, coastal state regulation and port state regulation. Very generally, the focus of the former is primarily concerned with protection of territorial integrity and maritime resources, border protection and the national obligations to the international community to provide maritime and aviation search and rescue (SAR) services. Thus, in a practical sense this entails the exercise of a wide range of regulatory powers over ships "underway" within the State's maritime territorial jurisdiction. Port state control on the other hand is generally directed towards ensuring that "foreign ships are seaworthy, do not pose a

pollution risk, provide a healthy and safe working environment and comply with relevant conventions of the IMO and the International Labour Organization". It is usually limited to regulation of ships which have "moored" at a port within the territory of the State. The remainder of this article will be concerned only with the concept of port state control.

Port State Regulation

While the concept of "right of innocent passage",24 and practical constraints limit the ability of coastal states to pro-actively regulate the operation of foreign ships under way within their wider maritime jurisdiction,26 the situation is quite different when a ship is berthed (or anchored) in port. It is well established in customary law that when a vessel is in port,

2.2.1.2 Obligation to Maintain PSC Capacity

It is suggested that the wording of UNCLOS Article 219 imposes an obligation upon Port States to maintain a reasonable capacity to monitor vessels within their ports and off-shore terminals for compliance with applicable international rules and standards relating to seaworthiness. Indeed, IMO Conventions too, in certain instances require signatory States to enforce compliance by ships from non-signatory States too. That means port state control authority is not merely a permissive aspect of International Maritime Law but is in fact an obligation upon States is shared by others may be gleaned from one interpretation of the following statement by John Hare: "Port state control" as a concept, involves the powers and **concomitant obligations** vested in, exercised by, **and imposed upon** a national maritime authority (or its delegee) by international convention or domestic statute or both, to board, inspect and where appropriate detain, a merchant ship flying a flag foreign to that state in order to ensure compliance by that ship with all applicable international safety at sea instruments and with any domestic legislative maritime safety requirements. Other sources wherefrom Coastal States derive authority (and obligations) to regulate foreign vessels include when they are party to certain International Conventions which empower them to verify and enforce compliance with the provisions of the respective Convention by vessels of other signatory states operating

within the sovereign territory of the coastal state, it will be subject to the laws of the "host" nation. This is reinforced by UNCLOS Article 25(2) where authority is conferred on coastal states to "prevent any breach of the conditions to which admission of those ships to internal waters or to such a call is subject".27 Article 218 of UNCLOS, "Enforcement by Port States" and Article 219 "Measures relating to Seaworthiness of Vessels" are more explicit in this regard. These provisions validate the inspection of vessels, under International Law, to verify compliance with prescribed operating standards and procedures, irrespective of whether the ship has committed, or is reasonably suspected of, any breaches.

within their jurisdiction or multi-lateral regional agreements such as European Commission legislation.

Desirability of Common International Maritime Legislation

Under International Law the concept of Port State Control embraces the requirement of a foreign vessel not only to comply with the laws of its own flag state but also those of the Port State. Thus, even if the Flag State is not party to a particular International Convention, if municipal law of the Port State makes compliance mandatory, International Law will respect the Port States right to enforce compliance by foreign vessels within its sovereign territory. Conversely, a State "cannot plead that its municipal law exonerates it from performing its international obligations", and it is respectfully suggested that having ratified an International Convention, a State will have an obligation under International Law to enforce relevant provisions as part of its port state control procedures, irrespective of whether those provisions have been replicated in or are contrary to domestic legislation.

The preferred option is for international regulation of shipping to be coordinated (preferably by the IMO) because unilateral reform of legislation affecting international shipping by individual nations or select groups of nations can cause much disruption and difficulty. Indeed, it is often argued that the real

issue regarding substandard shipping and maritime casualties is not that there is insufficient international legislation but that the relevant legislation is not properly complied with. It is suggested here that the problem is overwhelmingly one of compliance and enforcement and not one of lack of detailed rules and guidelines. It is generally acknowledged that reliance on flag state control alone to ensure compliance with relevant legislation is not sufficient and that an additional "check" is necessary. Apart from the risk to the lives and property on board the ship, the party with most to lose as a consequence of maritime casualty is the coastal state adjacent to the site of the maritime accident. It therefore makes eminent sense for states to endeavor to ensure that ships transiting close to their shores pose minimal risk. Within the international legal framework, having an efficient port state control apparatus is the best way to achieve this. Theuns Steyn argues that over reliance on others "to do the right thing" is parlous and that "port state control is in effect a defense force against the ever-present external threat of catastrophe, posed by unseaworthy and unsafe ships". He further argues that the cost of port state control is well justified in being defrayed through fees imposed for inspections and fines levied for breaches.

Port State Control - Overview

In addition to the general right and obligation of Port States to regulate foreign ships vested by UNCLOS as discussed above at 2.2.1, provisions of particular IMO Conventions confer specific rights in this regard. These include: (a) Regulation 19 of Chapter 1, regulation 6.2 of Chapter IX and regulation 4 of Chapter X141 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended (SOLAS 74) as modified by the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS Protocol 1988). (b) Article 21 of the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (Load Lines, 66) as modified by the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (Load Line Protocol 88). (c) Articles 5 & 6, regulation 8A of Annexe 1, regulation 15 of Annex II, regulation 8 of Annex III and regulation 8 of Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, as amended (MARPOL 73/78).
(d) Article X of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, as amended.
(e) Article 12 of the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969.

IMO Resolutions A.787(19), *Procedures for Port State Control* adopted on 23 November 1995 and A.882(21), *Amendments to Procedures for Port State Control* adopted on 25 November 1999, "provide basic guidance on conduct of Port State control inspections and afford consistency in the conduct of these inspections, the recognition of deficiencies of a ship, its equipment, or its crew, and the application of control procedures." It envisages that subject to the provisions of the applicable conventions, inspections may be conducted at the initiative of the Port State authority, at the request or on the basis of, information about the ship provided by a third party.

Port State Control Officers

While Flag State authorities are free to delegate control inspections to "contractors", Resolution A.789(19) invites Governments, when exercising port state control, to limit the exercise of authority to board, inspect, demand remedial action and detain foreign ships under the port state control regime only to officers duly authorized by the Port State. The designation, Port State Control Officer is defined as: A person duly authorized by the competent authority of a Party to a relevant convention to carry out port State control inspections, and responsible exclusively to that Party. Resolution A.787(19) goes further to clearly specify that Port State Control should only be carried out by Officers complying with the qualification criteria specified in the Resolution. It requires that the individual(s) concerned should have no commercial interest, either in the port of inspection, or in the ships inspected nor be employed by recognised organisations54 and that they carry an identity card issued by the Port State

Vessels from Non-Convention Flag State

It is particularly interesting to note that IMO Resolution A.787(19) highlights that SOLAS, MARPOL and STCW stipulate that no more favorable treatment is to be given to the ships of countries which are not party to the relevant convention and requires the PSCO to be satisfied that the ship and crew do not pose a danger to life, property or the environment. The Resolution specifies that "the ship shall be subject to such restrictions as are necessary to obtain a comparable level of safety and protection of the marine environment." It is therefore quite clear that the nations of the world (or at least the majority of them) share the view that shipowners/operators should not be allowed to avoid compliance with internationally agreed standards to which particular nations have not become party simply by registering their ships under such "flags".

Scope Of The Inspection

As discussed above, the international maritime regulatory system is predicated on the expectation that "Flag State Authorities" properly administer their convention and general obligations to the international community. The basic premise is that where a vessel is in possession of a valid certificate issued by the Flag State, it is prima facie evidence of compliance with relevant convention requirements. Accordingly, the initial task of the PSCO, on boarding a foreign vessel, is examination of its relevant certificates and documents. If any of the certificates have expired or are invalid for any reason, there will be clear grounds for exercise of control procedures. In such a situation there should be no reason for "embarrassment" on the part of the Flag State which should likely welcome the intervention by the Port State authorities, as the vessel will be in breach of its obligations to Flag State. However, the authority of the PSCO is not restricted to mere verification of possession by the vessel of valid Flag State certificates and it is suggested that the primary duty of the PSCO is ascertaining actual compliance with relevant requirements. For example, in paragraph 2.2.5 of IMO Resolution A.787(19), it is stipulated that if "the PSCO from general impressions or observations on board

has clear grounds for believing that the ship, its equipment or its crew do not substantially meet the requirements, the PSCO **should** proceed to a more detailed inspection…." Clear grounds are defined as: Evidence that the ship, its equipment, or its crew does not correspond substantially with the requirements of the relevant conventions or that the master or crew members are not familiar with essential shipboard procedures relating to the safety of ships or the prevention of pollution.

IMO Resolution A.787(19) provides comprehensive guidelines for carrying out "more detailed inspections" under Chapter 3. However, in most cases detailed inspections require physical inspection of the vessel and its equipment and will usually be very demanding on time and resources of Port State control authorities and economic reality will limit the number of such detailed inspections requiring comprehensive physical survey of suspect vessels, which can be undertaken.

Conclusion

In fact, there is no absolute jurisdiction which could effectively regulate the shipping industry from safety hazards and threats to environment. But there is always room for improvement and enhancements. Regulatory and oversight mechanisms will be tweaked in time and the system will continue to evolve, as it already has. Yet, the legal regime of the Law of the Sea specifically that codified in UNCLOS provides the basis for ocean governance, stipulating state responsibility, obligations, and jurisdiction. This foundation, especially the jurisdiction trifecta of flag, port, and coastal states, as well as the zonal structure established by UNCLOS is chief to ensuring uniform and universal oceans management in all industries, private maritime security certainly being no exception. It provides the necessary checks and balances, coupled with the redundancy of concurrent jurisdiction in certain circumstances, to maintain order over activities at sea.

Soft law has emerged to augment these measures, being fostered within the industry as a less costly and more immediate tool for the sector to regulate itself. This has brought with it a fast professionalization of the industry, accepted by the greater maritime community,

especially the IMO. Such growth reflects the global acceptance that private maritime security operations, which are now industry commonplace, are indeed regulated and checked via multiple channels. Challenges still remain in advocating for use of voluntary crisis reporting measures and standardizing the interplay between private security and insurance sectors to enhance transparency and business accountability. Yet there is no doubt that the efforts of private maritime security have made a substantial positive impact on the global shipping industry, as no vessel employing armed guards has fallen victim to piracy or armed robbery.

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Analytical Study of the Provisions of the Indian Constitution Regarding Indigenous Peoples (Scheduled Tribes) In India

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Abstract: India is home of many indigenous groups. India is the country governed by rule of law. India is state party to all important international conventions on human rights. Similarly it has ratified some important international conventions, declarations on the indigenous people. Hence it is necessary to analyse relevant Constitutional provisions in order to determine nature of existing legal regime in India operative for the protection of indigenous peoples (scheduled tribes).

Keywords: International law relating to indigenous peoples – indigenous peoples in India scheduled tribes – provisions under Indian Constitution – problems of the indigenous people scheduled tribes in India.

Introduction:

Indigenous Peoples belongs to the world heritage and they are integral part of humanity. Indian soil is enriched with diversity of race, cast, creed, ethnicity and culture with many customs, way of life, traditions and social belief. Indigenous peoples in India are part of this diversity. The Indigenous peoples of India called as *Adivasis,* represent the largest indigenous peoples within the borders of any state. According to the UNO there are over 300 million indigenous people in world and 70 million of them live in India, and the common terminology used for them is *Adivasis*. This terminology is derived from Hindi word *Adi* which means from the beginning, *Vasi* mean inhabitants so *Adivasi* simply means aboriginal people. *Adivasis* are not a homogenous group in India; there are over 200 separate peoples who speak over 100 languages and are ethnically and culturally diverse. However their style of life and widely regarded downtrodden status within Indian culture are identical. The *Adivasis* can be found throughout the territory of India except in the states of *Haryana*, *Punjab*, and the Union territories of *Jammu, Kashmir, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry* however basically they are hailed from mountains and hilly areas or some time more close to the nature and away from fertile plains.

Statement of Problem:

Many times fundamental and legal rights of Indigenous peoples in India are violated. They do also have to face discrimination. Hence it is necessary to analyze provisions under fundamental law of land i.e. Constitutional law for the protection of rights of Indigenous peoples.

Provisions under Indian Constitution regarding Scheduled Tribes:

After independence following policy regarding indigenous peoples in India was adopted. i) encouragement to indigenous traditional arts and culture ii) rights of land, forest should be respected iii) indigenous peoples should be introduced in administration and their development should be procured iv) less administrative approach with multiple schemes but with coloration with their culture and tradition v) development should be judged by the human evolvement.

a) The Constitution grouped above referred indigenous peoples (*Adivasis*) in India together as targets for social and economic development. Since then the *Adivasis* of India have been known officially as scheduled tribes. Article 366 defined scheduled tribes as, "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be scheduled tribes for the purposes of this Constitution". However nowhere in the Constitution have 'tribes' been defined and therefore the updating of lists of scheduled tribes and scheduled areas has been an on-going administrative exercise since 1950. The criterion followed for specification of a community, as scheduled tribes are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large and backwardness. This criterion is not spelt out in the Constitution but has become well established. Article 342 of Indian Constitution has given direction regarding scheduled tribes; accordingly the President may with respect to any state or union territory and where it is state, after consultation with the Governor thereof by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities. b) Constitution of India safeguards interest of the scheduled tribes in the field of the education, economic and public employment. Article 14 & 15 prohibit discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Article 16 speaks about the equality of the opportunity in matters

of public employment. Article 19 confers fundamental freedoms inclusive of freedom of speech, freedom to carry on trade and business or occupation etc. Under Article 46 provision for the promotion of educational and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of the society has been made. Article 164(1) gives states the authority to establish special ministry for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. Article 335 contains claims of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to services and posts.

c) The criteria for declaring any territory as 'Scheduled' adopted by the sub-committee of the Constituent Assembly included: (i) preponderance of tribal peoples; (ii) the stage of advancement and degree of assimilation; and (iii) to a slightly lesser extent, the susceptibility of these areas to special administrative treatment. A somewhat modified basis was, however, recommended by the Commission for scheduled areas and scheduled tribes 1960 (also known as the Dhebar Commission) emphasizing preponderance of tribals in the peoples (50 per cent), compactness and reasonable size, underdeveloped nature of the area and marked disparity in economic standards of the people.

d) After commencement of the Constitution in the areas where scheduled tribes are numerically dominant, two distinct administrative arrangements have been provided for them at the instance of the Constitution in the form of the Fifth and Sixth Schedules.

Fifth Scheduled Areas under the Constitution is 'such areas as the President may by order declare to be scheduled areas'. At present, ten states namely *Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan* and *Telangana* have Fifth Schedule areas. The provisions of the Fifth Schedule have seen further legal and administrative reinforcement in the form of provisions of PESA (Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act) 1996 for more democratization.

The Sixth Schedule areas are some of the areas which were 'excluded' until the Government of India Act 1935 in the erstwhile Assam and other tribal-dominant areas which became separate states. These areas (Sixth schedule) have also been given special provisions under Part XXI of the Constitution. Removal of Area Restrictions (Amendment) Act 1976 removed area restrictions on the recognition of scheduled tribes, making lists applicable to entire states rather than blocks and districts within states. Areas where schedule tribes are numerical

minority, they are part of the general administrative structure of the country. Certain rights have accrued to scheduled tribes across the country through reservations in educational institutions and Government employment. Parliament and state legislatures are also empowered to create tribal autonomous regions out of ambit of Fifth & Sixth Schedules. For example *Leh* Autonomous Hill Development Council, *Kargil* Autonomous Hill Development Council, *Darjeeling* Gorkha Hill Council.

In the Sixth Schedule Tribal Areas in the states of *Assam, Meghalaya* and the Union Territory of *Mizoram*, Autonomous District Councils and Regional Councils were constituted with powers to make laws for management of land, forest, shifting cultivation, appointment or succession of chiefs or headpersons, inheritance of property, marriage and divorce, social customs and any matter relating to village or town administration.

e) There are other provisions applicable in specific states Article 164(1) provides that in the States of *Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha* there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the scheduled castes and backward classes or any other work. Article 371A has special provisions with respect to the state of Nagaland, Article 371B has special provisions with respect to the state of Assam, Article 371C has special provisions with respect to the state of Manipur, and Article 371F has special provisions with respect to Sikkim.

f) Political empowerment is one of the important factors of development of human being therefore Constitution has provided certain Articles regarding it, under Article 330 reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the House of the People has been made. Similarly Article 332 contains the provision for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the states. Under Article 243D there is provision for the reservation of seats (in Panchayats).

g) National Commission for schedule tribe was set up with effect from 19th February 2004 by amending Article 338 and by inserting a new Article 338A in the Constitution through the 89th Constitution Amendment Act 2003. Hence it is a Constitutional body. Article 338A inter-alia gives powers to the NCST to oversee the implementation of various safeguards provided to STs under the Constitution or under any other law for time being in force or under any other order to the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards.

h) Committees for scheduled tribe: The first Backward Classes Commission (Kaka Kalelkar Commission, 1953) appointed by the President of India under Article 340 defined scheduled tribes as, "They lead a separate exclusive existence and are not fully assimilated in the main body of the people. They may belong to any religion." Elwin Committee (1959) was constituted to examine the functioning of 'multi-purpose development blocks', the basic administrative unit for all tribal development programmes. U.N. Dhebar Commission was constituted in 1960 to address the overall situation of tribal groups, including the issue of land alienation in tribal areas. The Lokur Committee (1965) was set up to look into criteria for defining schedule tribes. The Committee recommended five criteria for identification namely primitive traits, distinct culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. The Shilu Ao committee of 1966 like the Elwin committee addressed the issue of tribal development and welfare. Tribal sub-plan approach of the Government emerged on the recommendations of several committees constituted during 1970s. The Bhuria Committee (1991) recommendations paved the way for the enactment of the PESA Act 1996. Bhuria Commission (2002-2004) focused on a wide range of issues from the Fifth Schedule to tribal land and forests, health and education, the working of Panchayats and the status of tribal women. Bandopadhyay Committee (2006) looked at development and governance in left-wing extremist areas. Mungekar Committee (2005) examined issues of administration and governance.

Comments:

i) India doesn't recognize concept of indigenous people, it has taken the stand that all the Indians are indigenous peoples and the peoples in Indian society who are entitled for the additional protection are in fact scheduled tribes. India

Conclusion:

On the basis of the above mentioned analysis following conclusions are drawn,

i) Non-ratification of all international conventions and declarations regarding indigenous peoples by India and making certain reservations while accepting 'UNO's Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People 2007' has created hurdles in protection of the interest of indigenous peoples (scheduled tribes) in India.

ii) Provisions under Indian Constitution for the social, economical, educational and political upliftment of the scheduled tribes are adequate

ratified the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention number 107 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the United Nations (1957). In 1989 India refused to sign the ILO Convention number 169. India is a state party to the 'UNO's Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007' however it has made certain reservations. Indian Government has recognized the rights and status of indigenous peoples on international platform but it has also declared that every Indian is indigenous and has taken a stand that it has provided all fundamental rights and necessary protection to them.

ii) Under international law relating to indigenous peoples concept of exclusive area for them exists. The countries like Brazil, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and USA have meticulously implemented this concept in their legal systems for the welfare of indigenous peoples. Under Indian legal system concept of exclusive area for the tribals has not been implemented in a true manner.

iii) Despite of the availability of the above-mentioned legal framework regarding protection of indigenous peoples, still at multiple occasions their fundamental and legal rights are violated. They do also have to face discrimination. Schedule five and six of the Constitution has not been implemented in its letter and spirit. Same is advent from the fact that the tribal areas of the country are facing the problems namely of armed conflict / Naxalism initiated by 'Communist Party of India Maoist', forced or fraud conversion of the tribals by the Christian Missionaries and lack of infrastructure and other facilities in the tribal regions etc. Failure to demark the exclusive tribal area imposing restrictions on the activities of the non-tribals in the tribal area in fact allowing the same in an absolute manner under the pretext of liberty and fundamental freedom of religion are the reasons creating above-mentioned problems in tribal areas.

but concept of reserving exclusive tribal areas for the scheduled tribes has not been implemented in an absolute manner.

iii) The misuse of the fundamental freedom of liberty and freedom of religion resulting into terrorist and disruptive activities of the 'Communist Party of India Maoist' / Naxalites in the area of scheduled tribes and their forced or fraud conversion by Christian Missionaries have created serious threat to the culture, identity and development of the scheduled tribes in India.

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Potential Impact of Nanotechnology

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Abstract: Nanotechnology is regarded as the technology of the future; which holds the promise for the better future of our society and is capable of revolutionizing the global economy. Nanotechnology is an interdisciplinary approach involving physics, chemistry, biology, material and environmental science. Nano technique is the study at atomic and molecular level where the size ranges in between 1nm to 100 nm. The miniaturization of materials at nano scale generates unique and novel features in the materials. The concept of nano technique was given by an American physicist Richard Feynman in 1959. Using nano technology, the materials can be made stronger, durable, flexible, with high degree of electrical and thermal conductivity which can retain their properties at varying pH and temperature. Nano engineered materials make superior house holds products like air purifiers, water purifiers, stain removers, filters, sensors, etc. Nanotechnology has a great use in almost every sector of life and is contributing a lot in IT, medicines, aerospace, environmental, and energy sector to make highly efficient smarter and smaller materials. In a broader sense it can be defined as the science or technology involved in the designing, synthesizing, and characterisation of new materials and devices in the nano range. The nano engineered materials are synthesized artificially in the laboratory to exhibit peculiar chemical and physical properties in comparison to their bulk counterparts. This paper presents an insight on some wonderful breakthroughs in nanotechnology including electronics, medicine, environment, space etc. In future nanotechnology is going to be a toolkit for different industries with the help of which nanomaterial's with exclusive properties can be formed.
Keywords: *nanotechqnies, nanoscale, applications, properties, characterisation*
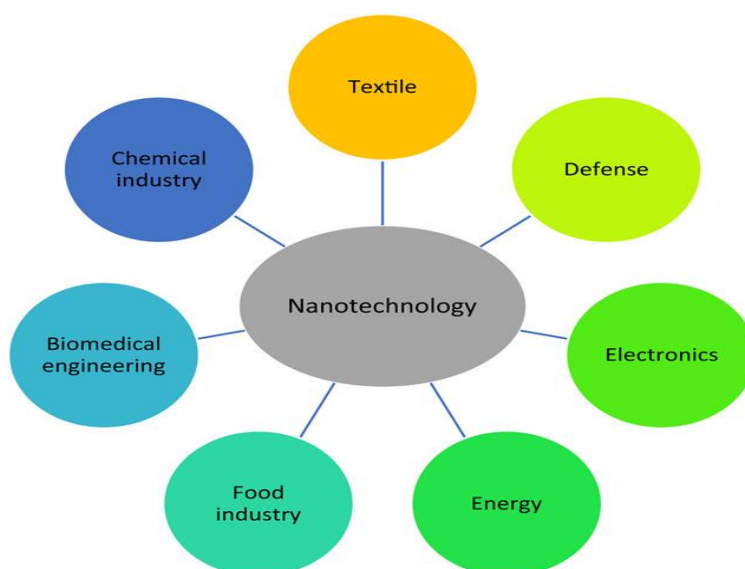
Introduction:

Nanotechnology is a technique which works at molecular level to create large structures with potent and novel properties. Nanotechnology is diverse field that covers a vast array of devices and tools derived from the fusion of all the facets of science. It encompasses macro properties at micro level. The enhancement in their properties is generally due to their large surface area which increases their catalytic activity and reactivity. Nanotechnology is almost ready to revolutionize many technology and industrial sectors. Described below is just a reflection of rapidly growing importance and applications of nanotechnology in different aspects of life.

Electronics:

Nanotechnology in electronics offers faster, smarter and slimmer devices. The technology increases the efficiency, enhances the durability and reduces the power consumption. It is used in many electronic devices such as mobiles, computers, laptops, cameras and sensors. Nowadays nanotechnique is used to

increase the density of memory chips so as to manage large amount of datas. Besides being small and allowing more transistors to be packed into a single chip, the uniform and symmetrical structure of nanotubes allows a higher electron flow and faster frequency. Nanolithography is the technique used for the fabrication of chips. Reducing size of devices is the need demand of era and to achieve this nanotechnique is playing a pivotal role. So in coming years we can definitely predict that the, big things are going to be really small. Nanotechnology is also considered as an industrial revolution for the telecommunication industry and has led to tremendous development and innovation in this sector. The use of wireless communication system is growing with a pacy rate because of various advantages like wireless communication, less power consumption and improved quality. Presently, a lot of research is going on to synthesis wireless sensors, logistic devices, and environment monitoring systems.

Medicine:
Nanotechnology is playing a very vital role in medicinal sector. The use of

Energy:
Nanotechnology is considered to have multidimensional applications in the field of energy and fuels. It provides the potential to enhance energy efficiency of different energy sources due to its novel properties. The technology is being applied in solar cells, batteries, electrodes and other equipment's to enhance their activity. The epoxy containing carbon nanotubes (CNTs) is being used to make windmill blades which are much stronger and

nanomaterials is proving to be a boon for the diagnosis and treatment of critical diseases. The nanomaterials because of their micro size are helping for both in vivo and in vitro biomedical analysis. The fusion of nanotechnology with chemistry has led to the development of many nanomedicine's, nanocatalysts and nanodevices which are proving their importance in the field. Nanoparticles are being used to diagnose certain critical diseases like lukemenia, hereditary complications, cancer, etc. by inducing them in the body of patients with special techniques. Recent studies shows that nanotechnology is also being used to reproduce or fix the raptured and broken tissues under the banner of Tissue Engineering. Nanomedicine's are yet another fabulous example of nanotechnology in which the medicine's are given in the powdered form. Due to this they acquire large surface area and are highly effective for the patients. Presently many clinical trials are going on around the world to harness the optimum potential of nanomedicine's which could include the successful treatment of some deadly diseases

hydrogen storage is graphene layered tankers. Other researches have shown that sodium borohydride nanoparticles can effectively store hydrogen and other inert gases at the room temperature. Piezoelectric electric nanofibres have been synthesized in many European countries that are flexible enough to be woven in the clothes, which can turn the sunlight into electricity to power the cellphones, smartwatches and other electronic gadgets. Scientists at Rice university are working on the electrical
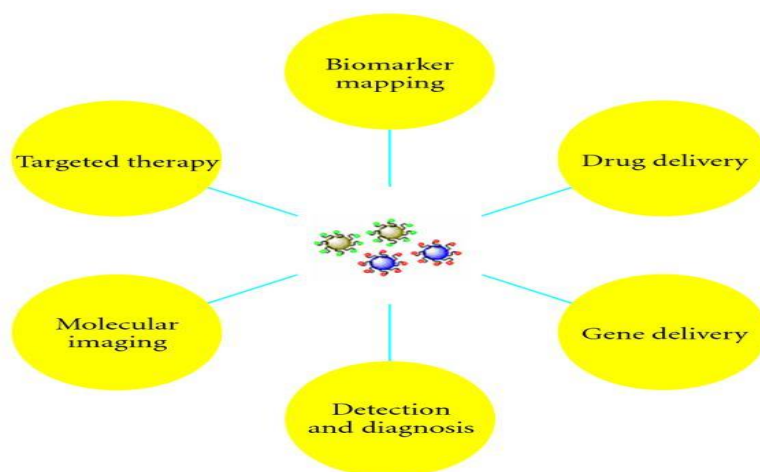
lesser in weight than the normal ones. Researchers are working on to prepare graphene layers mixed with nano metal chalcogenides to increase the binding energy of hydrogen to the graphene surface, resulting in a higher amount of

conductors containing CNT's that would have nearly zero resistance and maximum conductance (current) than the wire currently used in transmission grids; and this is definitely going to change the scenario of power problem

across the globe. Thus, nanotechnology is going to completely change the face of energy sources

like gas turbines, solar cells, thermo electrics, fuel cells, electrical motors in the near future.
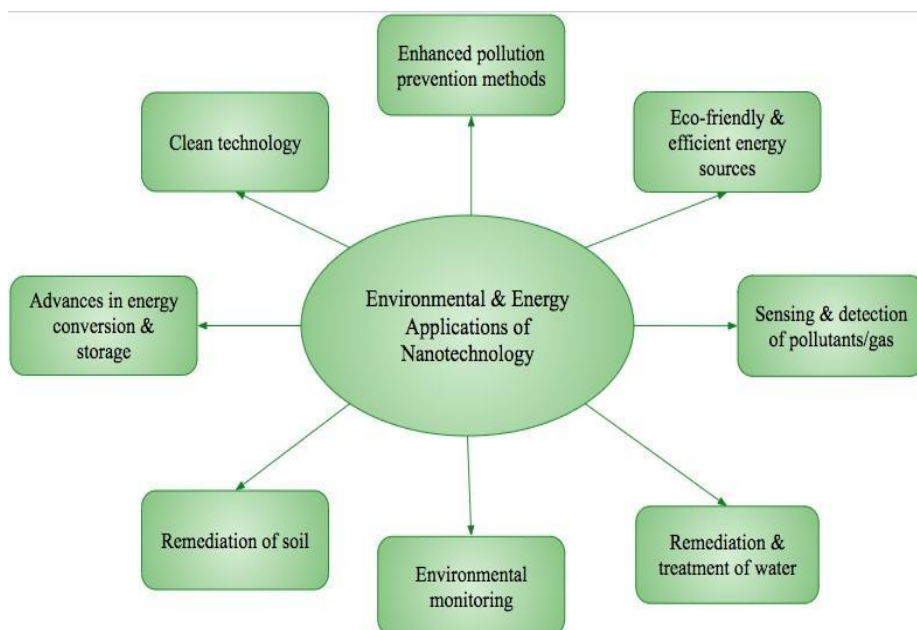
Space:

Nanotechnology is showing its importance in the field of aerospace. The technology is being used to manufacture lighter, stronger and resistive spacecraft's, rockets and solar sails. The benefit of such a light structured rockets and spacecraft's would be enormous as it will increase the speed and reduce the fuel consumption by manifolds. Researchers are also excited about the possibilities of space elevators which can accelerate the space exploration by reducing the cost dramatically. In a research it has been found that using CNT a solar sail has the capability to travel at about 40,0000km/sec. which is approximately 15% of the speed of the light. This sail with this speed can reach Mars in few hours.

Space travel to other planets and stars is going to be feasible with these fast moving and advanced

Environment:

Nanotechnology has potential environmental benefits and can act as panacea for many environmental problems and disorders. Nanotechnology can be used in different ways to improve the environment; this includes cleaning the pollution, reducing the contaminants and chemicals and making the alternative from of energy more cost effective. One example of this is the use of Ag nano clusters as catalyst to reduce the polluting by products of industries. Photo catalytic copper oxide [CuO] nanoparticles have been used to break down oil spills in the biodegradable compounds. Nanofiber catalyst made of manganese oxide [MnO] removes

nano solar sails. Presently, materials such as graphene and metal composite polymers containing Titanium[Ti], Thallium[Th], platinum[Pt] and many more are being used in manufacturing of spacecraft's, rockets and satellites. Lots of research is going on to replace the conventional materials with these advanced nanomaterials which have a high degree of tensile strength and are only 1/10 of the weight of the steel. In coming years nanosenors are going to monitor the life support system inside the spacecraft ensuring that even trace of chemicals and contaminants if any in the interior environment should be at a safer level for space passengers. MIT's space laboratory is using nanotechnology to develop high performance devices that will greatly improve astronauts ability and health on space flights.

volatile organic components from industrial smoke. Iron [Fe] nanoparticles having large surface area and reactivity are used to detoxify carcinogenic chlorinated hydrocarbons in groundwater. Thus from saving raw materials, energy and water to decreasing green house gases and fatal wastes, nanotechnologies unique attribute can be utilized in various products, procedures and applications that could undoubtedly support environmental and climate issue's. Nanotechnology could make battery recycling economically feasible, can be used for cleaning radioactive wastes from water, oil spills, desalination, deionization, artificial photosynthesis and many more. Thus

nanotechnology had enormous scope for providing variety of solutions to a wide range of environmental problems which are going to be a big deal in the near future.

Nanotechnology offers numerous opportunities to prevent, protect and reduce environmental pollutants. Researches have shown that nanomaterials of rest (ferric oxide) can be used

Conclusion:

As Richard Feynman said in 1959 that, "there's plenty of room at the bottom "is absolutely true as very little has been done in the field of nanotechnology. There's a lot of scope and possibilities in this sector which can be highly beneficial for the mankind and create a wonderful planet for the coming generations. Nanotechnology is a carrier for the mankind to advance into the next era. Nano chemists are leaving no stone unturned to exploit the wonderful benefits of nanomaterials in the field of medicine, energy, space, environment and many more. In coming decades we are going to explore a wide range of nanomaterials with astonishing features having the tagline: **smaller**

to remove arsenic [As] from the water using the magnetic property. Nanofibres, nanosenors and nanoadsorbents are used for decontamination of fresh water. Thus nanotechnology has the potential to improve the current environmental scenario and is going to be the potent tool for environment conservation.

but smarter. Today nanotechnology impacts human life every day with the limitless benefits which are diverse in nature. Nanotechnology is ubiquitous and pervasive and is going to explode the next industrial revolution. At this junction the world is at the optimal time to take advantage of this technology with lots of sense and responsibilities. There is need for the collaborative efforts from the industry, public groups and government to find economically viable strategies to promote the future technology i.e. nanotechnology by protecting the environment and human health.

So, let's welcome the **micro era with macro hopes**

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A Study of Stress in Women Police Constables in Pune City and its Impact on Physical and Mental Health

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Abstract: Work-related stress is considered one of the major concerns of modern enterprises, policing profession is no exception to it. Hence this study was conducted with the objectives of finding out stress among women police constables, to find out the effect of stress on the physical and mental health of women police constables in Pune city. The structured questionnaire was developed for collecting responses from women police constables. The questionnaire was administered to a random sample of 50 women police constables in Pune city. It was found that the majority of the women police personnel experience stress often. Results also indicate that stress not only affects their mental health but also affects physical health. Long duty hours and too much work are the important reason for stress. Maharashtra Police should take some efforts to reduce the stress on women police constables. Maharashtra police should reduce the long duty hours of the police personnel.
Keywords: Stress, Women police constables.

Introduction

Stress has become an inevitable part of almost all professions affecting threats not only to mental health but also to physical health. It has become common among all employees in this era because of the nature of work, work complexity, competition, increased scale of operation, and various other reasons. The police profession is no exception to it. Due to rapid urbanization, increasing crimes including cybercrimes, understaffing police personnel, long duty hours, and unpredicted duty hours, have increased the stress on police personnel. Stress reduces happiness and creativity and effectiveness. Stress has been declared by researchers to be the most dangerous problem in the world today and the police department is no exception to it. Stress is a mental or emotional strain or tension resulting from adverse or demanding circumstances, competitions, changing lifestyles, long working hours, target pressures, and increasing expectations are creating stress on employees. Anxiety and headaches are an outcome of stress. Stress is affecting employees' physical, mental, and emotional levels. Stress is a state of mind that shows certain reactions in the human body and is resulted in anxiety, tension, depression, frustration, and irritations. The most dangerous impact of stress may be increasing in blood pressure, an increase in sugar levels, and even heart attacks and finally death. Stress is part and parcel of every individual's life.

Review of Literature:

Sundaram and Kumaran (2012) The study explained the causes of stress, inadequate personal time, seeing criminals going free, lack of acknowledgment for good work, having to deal with the media, meeting deadlines, working overtime, dealing with crises, lack of opportunity for advancement, competition for advancement, inadequate salary, delivering a death message or bad news are the primary causes of stress among police constables. (1)

Rani and Anbarasu (2016) despite having support from families, women police personnel experience a lack of time and time management. There is also a feeling of not sanctioning adequate leaves. (2)

Roy et. al. (2016): This study reveals that women police those who are working for more than 12 hours in a day experienced more stress than those who are working for 6 - 12 hours. This study also reveals that women police with gender inequality experience high stress levels than those women police without gender issues. (3)

G Ragesh1 et. al. (2017) Stress is more in younger police personnel, lower rank police personnel, and females. Physical and mental health issues are higher among younger police personnel, lower rank police personnel, and females. (4)

Kavitha and Gaythri (2018) this study show that women police constables face the problem of night duty, overtime work, negative comments from the public, additional duties, and working on leave. Female police officers face more difficulties than male police officers at work. Women police personnel face more stress-related issues than their male police personnel. Female police have to discharge the family

responsibilities and also work as police officers. (5)

Vivek S., Rosin George Varghese (2019) the aim of the present study was of estimating the frequency of occupational stress among female police personnel in terms of operational and organizational stress. It also aims to find out the reasons for this stress among experienced female police personnel. Prevalence of organizational and operational stress was as high as 80% and 90% respectively. This study concludes that policing profession is associated with high stress. (6)

R. S. Suresh et. Al. (2013): In the present study the researcher studied the sources of stress in police work in a developing country. The researcher tried to find out events that are perceived as significant sources of stress in police work. The respondents rated 80 job situations as least stressful (0%) to most stressful (100%). The present study revealed that long duty hours (round-the-clock duty), lack of time for family, political pressure, inadequate salary/ facilities, and political pressure within the department are some of the significant events that are the sources of stress in police work. (7)

Priya Xavier (2019): The present study revealed that there is no difference in the moral reasoning levels of male and female officers. It also found that there are differences in burnout and coping styles used by male and female officers. This study also revealed that male and female officers manage different stressful situations and so experience burnout differentially. This study explains that women police personnel have less work satisfaction by solving cases. It may be because of lower recognition of the work of women police officers. (8)

Objectives of the Study

The present study was designed to analyze stress among women police constables in Pune city with the following objectives.

1. To find out the status of stress faced by women police constables in Pune city.
2. To find out the impact of stress on the mental and physical health of the women Police constables working in Pune city.
3. To suggest the measures that can be adopted by Pune city police to reduce the stress of women Police constables working in Pune.

Analysis and Discussion

Women police constables experience stress

Statistical Test – One sample t test.

Test Value = 3

Women police constables were asked to comment on whether they experience stress on 5

Ho: $\mu \le 3$ (Women police constables are not experiencing stress)

Significance of the study

The rule of law is the basis of a democratic society. In maintaining a rational and effective criminal justice system in the country, police personnel play a pivotal role. The police are the most familiar face in society and a police station is always a people's first point of contact in crises. People expect police personnel to protect their lives, properties, and freedom and maintain law and order situations in the country. Modern organizations experience stress and the police department is no exception to it. This study will light on work stress and the present status of the stress of women police constables in Pune city. This study will help the policymakers to understand the impact of stress on the health of women police personnel and frame the suitable policy which will help to reduce the stress of women police personnel.

Methodology

The objective of the present study is to find out the factors causing stress on women police in Pune city. The random sampling method is used to collect the data. The sample size of the present study is 50 women police personnel working in Pune police commissionerates. Primary data have been collected through a structured questionnaire. Secondary data is collected by a systematic review of the research paper, journals, and thesis on the stress of police personnel. The questionnaires included questions on stress and the impact of the stress on women police personnel.

LIMITATIONS

The present study is limited to Pune city police commissionerates. Data is collected from only 50 women police personnel. The accuracy and reliability of the data are subject to some limitations. Hence, there are chances of subjective bias. The present study is limited to women police personnel at the constabulary level only.

Hypothesis

1. Women police constables in Pune city experience stress.
2. Stress adversely affects physical and mental health of women police constables in Pune city.

point likert scale. (1 = Never, 2 = Rarely, 3 = Sometimes, 4 = very often, 5 = Always)

Since 3 is the midpoint for 5 point, 3 are considered as test value.

H1: μ > 3 (Women police constables are experiencing stress)
Level of significance – α = 0.05.

One – Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Do you experience stress?	50	3.62	1.193	0.169

One – Sample Test

	t	D.F	P (sig.)	Mean Difference
Do you experience stress?	3.674	49	0.001	0.620

From the above table, it can be seen that observed mean (3), t = 3.674, P = 0.001.

Since p value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected, hence it can be concluded that women police constables experience stress.

Women police constables who experience stress have more physical and mental issues compared to those who do not experience stress.

Statistical Test – Independent Sample t Test

H0: There is no difference in physical and mental health issues of women police constables who experience stress and those who do not experience stress.

HI: Women police constables who experience stress have more physical and mental issues compared to those who do not experience stress.

Independent Variable – Stress (1= Low, 2 = High).

Dependent Variable – Physical and mental health scores.

Group Statistics

S.N.	Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	N	Mean	't' Value	'P' (sig.)
1.	Low Productivity	Low	19	2.58	-2.524	0.015
		High	31	3.39		
2.	Feeling Sick	Low	19	2.42	-3.014	0.004
		High	31	3.29		
3.	Anxiety/Panic	Low	19	2.53	-2.928	0.005
		High	31	3.48		
4.	Mental Tiredness/Fatigue	Low	19	2.63	-4.057	0.000
		High	31	3.74		
5.	Feeling of no time for self	Low	19	2.89	-4.181	0.000
		High	31	4.13		
6.	Feeling of no time for Family	Low	19	3.21	-2.961	0.005
		High	31	4.06		
7.	Feel Irritable/ Short Temper	Low	19	2.79	-3.358	0.002
		High	31	3.87		
8.	Insomnia/Sleep Disorder	Low	19	2.53	-3.764	0.000
		High	31	3.77		
9.	Constant Warring	Low	19	2.89	-4.104	0.000
		High	31	4.10		
10.	Low Morale	Low	19	2.21	-3.385	0.001
		High	31	3.29		
11.	Mood Swing	Low	19	2.21	-3.324	0.002
		High	31	3.45		

1

. Productivity – Since the P-value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress are low on productivity.

2. Feeling Sick – Since the P-value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based

upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress fall sick.

3. Anxiety/Panic – Since the P-value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high-stress experience anxiety or panic.

4. Mental Tiredness/Fatigue - Since P value is < α i.e. 0.05, null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress face mental tiredness or fatigue.

5. Feeling of no time for self - Since the P-value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress feel no time for themselves.

6. Feeling of no time for family - Since the P-value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress feel no time for family.

7. Feel Irritable/Short Temper - Since the P-value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it

can be concluded that women police constables who experience high-stress experience irritation or short temper.

8. Insomnia/Sleep Disorder - Since P value is < α i.e. 0.05, null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress suffer from insomnia/sleep disorder.

9. Constant Worrying - Since the P-value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high-stress experience constant warring.

10. Low Morale - Since the P-value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high stress feel low morale.

11 Mood Swing - Since the P-value is < α i.e. 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence based upon the mean value, it can be concluded that women police constables who experience high-stress experience mood swings.

For all 9 dependent variables, the null hypothesis is rejected, hence it is concluded that women police constables who experience stress have more physical and mental issues compared to those who do not experience stress.

Stress and Impact of stress on physical and mental health of women police constables.

S.N.	Stress and Impact of stress on health	Frequency/%	Never	Rarely	Someti mes	Often	Always	Total/%
1	Are you experiencing stress	Frequency	3	7	9	18	13	50
		Percentage (%)	6	14	18	36	26	100 %
2	Low Productivity	Frequency	4	11	20	7	8	50
		Percentage (%)	8	22	40	14	16	100 %
3	Feeling Sick	Frequency	2	19	12	13	4	50
		Percentage (%)	4	38	24	26	8	100 %
4	Anxiety/Panic	Frequency	2	11	18	10	9	50
		Percentage (%)	4	22	36	20	18	100 %
5	Mental Tiredness/Fatigue	Frequency	1	13	12	17	7	50
		Percentage (%)	2	26	24	34	14	100 %
6	Feeling of no time for self	Frequency	2	8	9	17	14	50
		Percentage (%)	4	16	18	34	28	100 %
7	Feeling of no time for Family	Frequency	-	10	6	21	13	50
		Percentage (%)	-	20	12	42	26	100 %
8	Feel Irritable/ Short Temper	Frequency	2	11	12	12	13	50
		Percentage (%)	4	22	24	24	26	100 %
9	Insomnia/Sleep Disorder	Frequency	5	9	13	12	11	50
		Percentage (%)	10	18	26	24	22	100 %
10	Constant Warring	Frequency	1	9	12	13	15	50
		Percentage (%)	2	18	24	26	30	100 %
11	Low Moral	Frequency	4	20	11	8	7	50
		Percentage (%)	8	40	22	16	14	100 %
12	Mood Swing	Frequency	9	12	10	9	10	50
		Percentage (%)	18	24	20	18	20	100 %

Findings:

It was found that the majority of women police constables experience stress often. It was found that stress not only affects mental health but also physical health. The majority of the women police constables experience low productivity 'Sometimes'. The majority of women police constables fall sick 'Sometimes'. The majority of women police constables experience anxiety or panic 'Sometimes'. The majority of women police constables experience mental tiredness or fatigue 'Sometimes'. It was also found that the majority of women police constables feel no time for themselves 'Often'. It was found that the majority of women police constables feel no time for family 'Often'. The majority of women police constables experience irritability or short-tempered 'Sometimes'. The majority of women police constables experience sleep disorders or insomnia 'Sometimes'. The majority of women police constables experience constant worrying 'Often'. The majority of women police constables experience low morale 'Sometimes'. The majority of women police

constables experience mood swings 'Sometimes'.

Suggestions:

The long duty hours of the police constables should be reduced from 12 hours to 8 hours. The working conditions need to be improved. Organizing regular training programs, counseling and medical checkups will help women police to manage their stress. The department should regularly organize training programs and personal counseling to reduce the stress on women police constables in Pune city. The higher authority should sanction leaves whenever required by the police personnel. Appreciation of work by the senior officer can make a positive impact on police personnel and will help to reduce stress. Women police constables should be posted to the nearest police station if possible. It will reduce the traveling time of women police constables.

Motivation to women police constables will boost their morale and ultimately reduce their stress.

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Human Migration: A Case Study of Shahuwadi Taluka

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Abstract- Migration is defined as the movement of people over some distance and from one "usual place of residence" to another. Two types of migration one is internal migration and second is international migration. Internal migration is the movement of people from one place to the other place in a given country. International migration is the movement of people from one country to another country for increase in living standard. Various researchers study the migration for different purposes. Sociologists have highlighted social and cultural consequences of migration. While geographers have laid focus on the time and distance significance of migration, economists stress on the economic aspect of migration. Migration is a global phenomenon caused not only by economic factors, but also by social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education and transportation factors. It commonly takes place because of the push factor of less opportunity in the socio-economic situation and also because of pull factors that exist in more developed areas.

Introduction:

Kolhapur is the one of the district in the Maharashtra. There are eleven taluka included in this district. It belongs to a hilly and remote region of Shahuwadi Taluka. The region has heavy rainfall and much forest land. Therefore, it has many educational and social challenges. Since most of the agriculture in Shahuwadi taluka is dependent on rain water and there are no permanent employment opportunities, many people from rural areas of this taluka are migrating to urban areas. Randomly 147 migrant people selected for the study. There are 18 statements were asked to determine the migration. Based on this information, the significant factors were detected using factor analysis. A better living condition is the first and most significant factor with maximum percentage of variance which motivates the people to migrate to Shahuwadi Taluka The second most- important factor is better public service with second largest percentage of variance, which is also a push factor because the reasons for migration are that the level of service in their previous location was lowly. Subjects also were dissatisfied with public transportation of their previous location and a lack of safety in previous places. Third significant factor is well environment, which includes moving because of dislike of cultural/recreational services and the behavior of a neighbor.

Objectives of Study:

A. To study motivate factors of Migration.
B. To examine socio-economic profile of migrants in Shahuwadi taluka.
C. To study causes of migration and suggest important measures for migrant people.

Methods of Study:

This paper is based on mainly primary data collection. A simple random method is used to obtain the data required for research. The researcher has been collected the primary data through the questionnaire. In the present research the questionnaire is made in English. The questions asked to the migrant people were in Marathi as well as they expressed their opinion in Marathi.

Limitations of Study:

This study is only for migrants from Shahuwadi taluka. This study is based on only 18 factors. There are many factors which have been developed by different researchers.

A. Motivate Factors of Migration:

Motivate factors can be classified into five categories. These are economic factors, demographic factors, socio-cultural factors, political factors and miscellaneous factors.

(i) Economic Factors

Many study highlighted that migration is primarily motivated by economic factors. In developing countries agricultural unemployment, low agricultural income, and underemployment are considered basic factors pushing the migrants towards developed area with greater job opportunities. Thus, nearly all studies concur that most of migrants have moved in search of better economic opportunities. The basic economic factors which motivate migration may be further classified as push factors and pull factors. The push factors are factors that require a person, due to different reasons, to leave that place and go to some other place. The common push factors are low productivity, unemployment and underdevelopment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for advancement, exhaustion of natural resources and natural calamities. Introduction of capital intensive methods of production into agricultural sector, and mechanization of certain processes reduce labour requirement in rural areas. The non-

availability of alternative sources of income in rural area is also important factor for migration. The Pull Factors are factors which attract the migrants to an area. Opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions and attractive amenities are pull factors of an area.

(ii)   Demographic Factor

The differences in the population growth rates of the different regions of a nation have been found to be a determinant in the internal migration. Fertility and the natural increase in population are generally higher in rural areas which drift the population towards the city. Other important demographic factor in internal migration is marriage because females are used to follow their spouses.

(iii)   Socio-cultural Factors

Socio-cultural factors also an important role in migration. Sometimes family conflicts, the quest for independence, also cause migration especially, of those in the younger generation. Improved communication facilities, transportation, impact of television, good network communication, the cinema, the urban oriented education and resultant change in attitudes and values also promote migration.

(iv)   Political Factors

Political factors encourage or discourage migration from region to another. The political background, attitudes and individual viewpoint of the people influenced is on the migration of people.

(v)   Miscellaneous Factors

Other miscellaneous factors such as the presence of relatives and friends in urban areas, desire to receive education which is available only in urban areas are factors responsible for migration. Closeness of cultural contacts, cultural diversity, great vitality, individual attitudes are also associated with migration.

B.   Socio-economic Profile of Migrants:

Most of the migrants were aged between 35 and 44 years. The second highest percentage can be seen in the age-group 25-34. 73.47% of migrants are males and 26.53% were females. Education level of most of the migrant people was higher second education. Most of the migrants were private employee and wage earner. Most of the migrants lived in the second important dependent person. Their household sizes were found 6 household members as the highest percentage. About 90 per cent of the migrant people in Shahuwadi taluka have migrated to big cities like

Mumbai and Pune.

C.   Naming of Factors:

A factor loading represents the correlation between an original variable and its factor. Positive sign of factor loadings mean that the variables are positively correlated with its factor and negative sign means that negatively related with its factor.

Factor I: Better Living Condition

Better living condition has occurred as significant factor accounting for 29.25% of total variance. Six out of eighteen statements are loaded on this factor. All these statements are pull statements of migration. Thus pull factors play vital role in migration to urban area of Shahuwadi Taluka

Factor II: Better Public Service

Better public service is the second important factor that explained 12.88% of total variation. It can be seen that people left their previous places because they unhappy with level of public service, municipal transportation and felt no safety. All these statements are push factors. Thus push factor stand for second significant role in migration to urban area of Shahuwadi Taluka.

Factor III: Better Environment

This is the third important factor with percentage of variance equal to 4.97. Two statements loaded in this factor. These statements are migrant did not like cultural/recreational condition of their previous places and neighbours. These are also push factors. Therefore, better environment also play an important role in migration.

Factor IV: Better Employment Opportunities

This is the fourth important factor which loaded two statements; moving because of job/retired/transfer. It explains 31.55% of total variance.

Factor V: Better Socio-economic Condition

Two important statements that are moving for better income and getting married loaded in this factor. This factor accounts for 19.88% of total variance. The sign of correlation of better income statement is negative. That is people will not leave their old places for attaining better income and they will migrate for getting married.

Factor VI: Political Factor

It is the least important factor which loaded only one statement naming "being responsible to move" that is let migrants moved by authority. It accounts for 1.47% of total variance.

Finding and Suggestion:

This study aims at to examine the socio-economic status of migrants who migrated to urban area of Shahuwadi Taluka. It was found that 90% of migrants were migrated from

different rural areas of Shahuwadi taluka. Majority of migrant people were higher educated, private employee and wage earner and aged between 35 and 44 years old. The main reason of migration was to upgrade living standard and to gain better public service. It shows that it is needed to upgrade the living

standard of people in rural areas and to provide for a better public need. These finding highlighted that rural people cannot enjoy the same public services as urban residents and it is needed to perform job creation and promote public welfare in rural areas of Shahuwadi Taluka.

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Annexures

Table- 1 Age of Migrant People

Age Group	No. of Migrants	Percentage
25-34	34	23.13
35-44	63	42.86
45-54	32	21.77
55-64	13	8.84
65-74	03	2.04
Above 75	02	1.36
Total	147	100.0

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table- 2, Gender of Migrant People

Age Group	No. of Migrants	Percentage
Male	108	73.47
Female	39	26.53
Total	147	100.0

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table- 3, Occupation of Migrant People

Age Group	No. of Migrants	Percentage
Own Account Worker Government	32	21.77
Employee	14	9.52
Private Employee + Wage Earner	66	44.90
Dependent Persons	35	23.81
Total	147	100.0

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table- 4, Education Level of Migrant people

Education Level	No. of Migrants	Percentage
Illiterate	07	4.76
Primary	38	25.85
Secondary	25	17.01
Higher Secondary	48	32,65
Graduate	21	14.29
Post Graduate	0	0
Any Course/Diploma	08	5.44
Total	147	100.0

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Table- 6, the Reasons for Migration

Variable	Statement	Variable	Statement
X_1	Upgrade quality of dwelling.	X_{10}	To be near to work.
X_2	Move to secure dwelling.	X_{11}	To be near to school.
X_3	To be near to family.	X_{12}	Job/ retired/ transfer.
X_4	To be getting married.	X_{13}	To move with job.
X_5	Because of being dissatisfied with level of service.	X_{14}	To be responsible for moving.
X_6	Because of being dissatisfied with cultural/ recreational condition of previous places.	X_{15}	Dislike neighbor .
X_7	Because of being dissatisfied with public transportation..	X_{16}	Because of health or disability.
X_8	Because of being dissatisfied with quality of surrounding dwelling.	X_{17}	For good business
X_9	Because of no physical safety.	X_{18}	Because of scientific/ environmental attractive

Table-7, Naming of Factors

Factor	Factor Name	Statement	Response
I	Better Living Condition	Upgrade quality of dwelling.	9.47
		Move to secure dwelling.	3.68
		To be near to family.	8.65
		Scientific/ environmental attractive.	3.20
		To be near to work.	2.78
		To be near to school.	1.47 (29.25)
II	Better Public Service	Because of being dissatisfied with level of service.	7.43
		Because of being dissatisfied with public Transportation.	2.00
		Because of no physical safety.	3.45 (12.88)
III	Better Environment	Because of being dissatisfied with Cultural/ recreational condition of previous places.	3.45
		Dislike neighbor	1.52 (4.97)
IV	Employment Opportunities	Job/ retired/ transfer.	14.42
		To move with job.	17.13 (31.55)
V	Better Socio-economic condition	For good business	13.32
		To be getting married.	6.56 (19.88)
VI	Political Factor	To be responsible for moving.	1.47 (1.47)

Overview of Ethical, Social and Human Resource issues in Mergers and Acquisitions

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Abstract: Mergers and acquisitions are used by firms to strengthen and maintain their position in the market place. It is a way for companies to grow and expand into new markets, incorporate new technologies and to innovate and this new business is rapidly increasing. But despite optimistic expectations, mergers and acquisitions frequently fail because managers neglect various issues which are very important for the success of mergers and acquisitions. In this paper,we will discuss some ethical issues, social issues,human resource issues, the concept of merger and acquisition,merger and acquisition process,motives behind merger and acquisition, merger vs acquisition, Advantages and Disadvantages of merger and acquisition.
Keywords: merger , acquisition,ethical issues,social issues,human resource issues.

Introduction:

Mergers and acquisitions are defined as consolidation of companies. Differerentiating the two terms, Mergers is the combination of two companies to form one, while acquisitions is one company taken over by the other. Mergers and acquisitions is one of the major aspects of corporate finance world.The reasoning behind mergers and acquisitions generally given is that two separate companies together create more value compared to being on an individual strand. With the objective of wealth maximisation, companies keep evaluating different opportunities through the route of mergers and acquisitions.

Mergers ana acquisitions can take place:
A. By purchasing assests
B. By purchasing common shares
C. By exchange of share for assests
D. By exchange shares for shares

History of mergers and acquisitions in India:

. The concept of mergers ana acquisitions in India was not popular until the year 1988.
. The key factor contributing to fewer companies involved in the merger is the regulatory and prohibitory provisions of MRTP Act,1969.
. The year 1988 witnessed one of the oldest business acquisitions or company mergers in India. As for now the scenario has completely changed with increasing competition and globalisation of business. It is believed that at present, India has now emerged as one of the top countries into mergers and acquisitions.

Mergers and Acquisitions Process:

1.**Preliminary Assesment or Business valuation:**
This process of assesment not only the current financial performance of the company is examined but also the estimated future market value is vonsidered.
2.**Phase of proposal**:After complete analysis and review of the target firm's market performance, in the second step, the proposal for mergers ana acquisitions is given.

3.**Exit plan:**
When a co. decides to buy out the target firm and the arget firm agrees, then the latter involves in exit planning.

4.**Structured Marketing:**
After finalizing the Exit plan, the target firm involves in the marketing process and tries to achieve highest selling price.

5.**Stage of Integration:**
In this final stage, the two firms are integrated through mergers and acquisitions.

Different types of Mergers:

1.**Horizontal mergers:**
Horizontlal mergers are those mergers where the companies manufacturing similar kinds of commodities or running similar type of businesses merge with each other.
Example: Lipton India and Brooke Bond

2. **Vertical merger:**
A merger between two companies producing different goods or services.
Example: Pixar-Disney merger

3. **Conglomerate Merger:**
A merger betweenfirm that are involved in totally unrelated business activities.
Example: Walt Disney co. and the American Broacasting company.

4. **concentric Merger:**
A merger of firms which are into similar type of business

Types of Acquisition:

1. Friendly Acquisition: Both the companies approve of the acquisition under friendly term.
2. Reverse Acquisition:A private co. takes over a public company.

Difference between Merger ana Acquisition:

1.Merger: Merging of two organizations into one.Acquisition:Buying one organization by another.
2.Merger:Merger is expensive than acquisition.

Acquisition: It is less expensive than merger.

3.Merger: It is time consuming and the company has to maintain so much legal issues.

Acquisition: It is faster and easier transaction.

4.Merger: It is the mutual decesion.

Acquisition: It can be friendly takeover or hostile takeover.

Motives behind Merger and Acquisition :

The primary motivation for most mergers and acquisitions is to increase the market value of the combined enterprise. That would mean that the combined firm is more efficient, or worth more than the sum of the worth of individual firms. This is often called "**synergy**". From the existing management theory, the synergy profits are likely to come from one or more of the following factors:

Economies of scale

This could be achieved through sharing of costly equipment, facilities and personnel for multiple product / large volume manufacturing, and also to reduce the cost of flotation when raising new capital – benefits primarily coming from lower per unit cost due to increased scale or volume of operations

Acquisition of valuable technologies and resources

The benefit from this approach is derived when it is cheaper to buy access to technology, natural resources, manufacturing capacity, competent manpower, or other reserves than to explore or build such capabilities in-house.

Undervaluation of target company by the market

Sometimes, the target firm's management may not be operating the firm to its full potential, leaving room for another firm to takeover and realize the value through better management processes. Alternatively, the acquiring firm may have insider information on the target firm, which may lead them to believe that the target firm has an intrinsic value higher than its current market value. Another possibility is that a company's *break-up* value (sum of the individual values of the broken parts of a company) might be perceived to exceed the company's aggregate market value – in this scenario, a takeover specialist could acquire the firm at or somewhat above the current market value, sell it off in pieces, and earn a substantial profit.

Tax considerations

A firm with large tax loss carry-forwards may be attractive to another firm that can use the tax benefits to set off against its profits and achieve savings in tax outgo. Some firms which have unused debt capacity may acquire loss-making companies, so that it can deduct more interest payments from profits, and reduce taxes.

Inefficient management of the target company

If the management of the target company is poor relative to others in the same industry, this could lead to a horizontal acquisition by a competitor- or acquisition by a diversifying firm leading to a conglomerate merger. In this case, the acquiring firm can provide better management competencies to improve the performance of such acquired company.

Market power

One firm may acquire a competitor firm, to reduce competition. If so, pricing power can be increased, and monopoly rents obtained

Risk Diversification :

A cash rich company may use the excess cash for acquisitions, rather than to pay it out as dividends. A frequent argument for this is that it reduces the investor's risk in the company, thus achieving diversification.

Ethical Issues in Mergers & Acquisitions :

With the recent mergers and friendly and unfriendly takeovers, two important issues have not received sufficient attention as questionable ethical practices. One has to do with the rights of employees affected in mergers and acquisitions and the second concerns the responsibilities of shareholders during these activities. Although employees are drastically affected by a merger or an acquisition because in almost every case a number of jobs are shifted or even eliminated, employees at all levels are usually the last to find out about a merger transaction and have no part in the takeover decision. Second, if shareholders are the fiduciary beneficiaries of mergers and acquisitions, then it would appear that they have some responsibilities or obligations attached to these benefits. Broadly speaking:

Utilitarian approach: It views ethics of a merger activity from the perspective of gains and losses or as actions that will increase or reduce efficiency

Rights approach: It holds that any action that violates anyone's rights is unethical whether it is a positive sum game or even if majority benefits from the action to opposing a merger.

Social Issues in Mergers & Acquisitions

The social issues include matters like:

- the name of the combined entity
- the location of its headquarters
- the composition of the combined board and most importantly,
- who will lead the combined company after the closing of the transaction.

Some mergers are likely to lessen Competition & reduced competition in turn can lead to:

- *Higher prices, reduced availability of goods or services, lower quality of products, and less* *innovation*

Social Affects	Resulting in
Decision-making style	•Effective integration requires rapid decision-making. •Different decision-making styles can lead to slow decision-making, failure to make decisions, or failure to implement decisions.
Leadership style (for example: dictatorial or consultative, clear or diffuse)	•A shift in leadership style can generate turnover among employees who object to the change. This is especially true for top talent, who are usually the most mobile employees. •Loss of top talent can quickly undermine value in integration by draining intellectual capital and market contacts.
Ability to change (willingness to take risk for new things, compared with focus on maintaining current state and meeting current goals)	•Unwillingness to implement new strategies. •Unwillingness to work through the inevitable difficulties in creating a new company.
How people work together (for example: based on formal structure and role definitions or based on informal relationships)	•Merged companies will create interfaces between functions that come from each legacy company, or new functions that integrate people from both legacy companies. If the cultural assumptions of the legacy companies are inconsistent, then processes and handoffs may break down with each company's employees becoming frustrated by their colleagues' failure to understand or even recognize how work should be done.
Beliefs regarding personal "success" (for example: organizations that focus on individual "stars," or on teamwork, or where people rise through connections with senior practitioners)	•Again, these differences can lead to breakdowns in getting work done. If people who believe they have to achieve goals as a team integrate with people whose notion of "success" emphasizes individual performance, the resulting situation is often characterized by personal dislike and lack of support for getting the job done.

Human Resource Issues in Mergers& Acquisitions

Merger & Acquisition has a great impact on:

The employees working in a company &on working conditions.

The main reason for failure of merger in most of the cases is non-integration of human resources of both the transferor and transferee company.

Some of the significant **concerns and issues** related to the human resource are:

Due to merger, there is a clash between the companies which pulls them together into different direction apart from their aims & objectives.

An M& A activity without recognizing the impact on the human element results in lost revenue, customer dissatisfaction, employers attrition issues and so on.

Many personnel issues such as salaries, benefits, pension of employees are also affected due to M&A.

Ego clashes between the top management.

Employees often become withdrawn and frustrated when their potential for future growth within the organization dwindles.

M&A affects the CEOs of the company.

Transfer, retrenchment and the loss of position in the hierarchical level.

M&As shift the focus of employees from productive work to issues related to interpersonal conflicts, layoffs, career growth with the acquirer company, compensation etc.

Conflict in values and culture increases stress level among employees.

Recommendations for Companies & HR:

There are numerous recommendations and conclusions that can be made about M&A activity, especially at the company level and at the HR level.

Business and integration strategies must be clear.

The social costs must be articulated and understood.

Performance expectations must be reasonable and take into account market conditions, capital investment requirement, etc. Inflated performance expectations can lead executives to

adopt short-term focus and delay making investments in the business.

Creating synergy between cultures such that employee at every level get satisfied by calling meeting, sharing ideas of the employees of both the companies using MBO (management by objectives) Pre mergers meeting must be held to tell why merger is necessary, try to have creative, open, frequent one on one communication about the upcoming changes.

Manager must ensure that employees perceive actions by management as being fair, unbiased and evenly distributed across both companies. Manager must ensure that employees feel that management understands their demands and "feels their pain" and supports them as people. Managers should strongly encourage employees to abandon the old and embrace the new.

Recognize that employees practicing extra role behaviors and enjoying high job satisfaction when merging look for partners whose company culture, practices, management styles are similar to their own, avoid discontinuity when acquiring, promote past managerial successes in similar endeavors to build employee trust that management has done this before and can be trusted to be successful.

Employee communications, retention of key employees and cultural integration are the most important activities in the HR area for successful M&A integration.

Acquired companies often view their culture as faster moving than that of their new, larger parent. It is possible that each side will perceive its culture as "better" and does not want to give it up. Unmanaged cultural differences will lead to miscommunications and misunderstandings.

Advantages of Mergers and Acquisitions

The following are the advantages of the mergers and acquisitions:

Synergy

The synergy created by the merger of two companies is powerful enough to enhance business performance, financial gains, and overall shareholders value in long-term.

Cost Efficiency

The merger results in improving the purchasing power of the company which helps in negotiating the bulk orders and leads to cost efficiency. The reduction in staff reduces the salary costs and increases the margins of the company. The increase in production volume causes the per unit production cost resulting in benefits from economies of scale.

Competitive Edge

The combined talent and resources of the new company help it gain and maintain a competitive edge.

New Markets

The market reach is improved by the merger due to the diversification or the combination of two businesses. This results in better sales opportunities.

Disadvantages of Mergers and Acquisitions

The following are the disadvantages of the mergers and acquisitions:

Bad for Consumers

With the merger, competition can reduce the industry and the new company may have higher pricing power.

Decrease in Jobs

A merger can result in job losses. An acquiring company may shut down the under-performing segments of the company.

Conclusion:

If success is to be achieved in M&A, a cohesive, well integrated and motivated workforce is required who is willing to take on the challenges that arise in the process of M&A. Along with this, an utmost care has to be taken to address all the ethical and social issues generated out of M&As genuinely and sincerely. This contribution will be beneficial to the employees, shareowners, communities, suppliers and customers of the companies involved in the merger or acquisition activity.

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Assessment of Physico-chemical Parameters of Water – A Review

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Abstract: Man utilizes water in many of activities in his daily life. These activities include drinking, cooking, bathing, washing. Other than these activities, water is used for agriculture as well as industrial purpose. Without water life is impossible. So it is important to have good quality water for our daily activities. Water quality can be expressed on the basis of its physico-chemical as well as biological parameters. Poor quality water therefore is not suitable for the domestic, industrial and agricultural use. This paper presents a review on certain water quality parameters and the techniques used in assessment of water quality.

Introduction:

Water is the most essential need of human as well as living organisms on the earth. The quality of water either for drinking or domestic use has a significant impact on our health. Increased human population and industrialization have led to increased water pollution with harmful contaminants [1]. Water is polluted by manmade activities as well as natural activities like weathering of rocks and leaching of soils, mining processing etc. The sources of water are ground water, surface water (water from streams, rivers and ponds), atmospheric water (water from rain and glaciers). It is important therefore to check the water quality regularly as it may lead to various disease outbreaks like cholera, typhoid, dysentery, diarrhea etc. [2]. It is important to know the different physico-chemical parameters for water quality check. The water quality can be checked by testing its physical and chemical characteristics such as color, temperature, acidity, hardness, pH, sulphate, chloride, DO, BOD, COD, alkalinity etc. In this present paper, work carried out in past related to some of water quality assessing parameters have been discussed.

Physico- Chemical Parameters:

It is indispensable to check the water quality before it is being used for drinking, domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes. The choice of parameters to be tested depends on the purpose to use that water. Physical parameters like temperature, color, odor, pH, turbidity, TDS etc can be checked by its physical appearance while chemical parameters can be checked by for DO, BOD, COD, alkalinity, hardness etc.

Temperature:

Temperature has a great impact on aquatic life. Drastic change in temperature can be dangerous to aquatic life.

Color:

Color is an important parameter of water weather it is used for domestic or industrial use. Colorless water is preferred for use.

pH:

pH is an indicator of suitability of water for various uses like drinking, bathing, washing, cooking and agricultural use. pH also indicates the corrosive nature of water. pH is associated with alkalinity and electrical conductance[3]. The pH level of water as specified by the BIS is within the limit is 6.5 to 8.5.The increased pH values show more affected carbon dioxide, carbonate-bicarbonate equilibrium due to change in physico-chemical condition [4].

Electrical Conductivity:

Electrical conductivity of water shows the presence of ions within the water. It can also be correlated to pH value, alkalinity, calcium, total hardness, total solids, total dissolved solids, chemical oxygen demand of water. It is measured by electric conductivity meter.EC values are the indicators of industrial discharges. The desirable limit of conductivity as mentioned by BIS and ICMR is 600 mS/cm.

Turbidity:

The presence of turbidity in water may be due to the organic and inorganic constituents. Organic constituents may be responsible for waterborne diseases. However, inorganic constituents have not shown notable health effects. Turbidity can be measured with the help of a nephelometer instrument. The desired limit of turbidity is 5 NTU.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS):

Total dissolved solids (TDS) are the indicators of amount of inorganic salts of calcium, magnesium, sodium etc. and small quantity of organic matter present in the water. According to BIS and ICMR, the permissible limit of TDS is 500 mg/l. High TDS values affect the taste of water.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO):

Dissolved oxygen (DO) is an important parameter and has correlation with aquatic life [5]. DO value less than 2 mg/l directly affects the sensitive aquatic life. DO values are also associated with industrial, human and thermal activity.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD):

Chemical oxygen demand (COD) is the quantity of dissolved oxygen required to cause chemical oxidation of organic material present in water thus it is the measure of organic compounds in water. COD is expressed in mg/l. Thus it is useful in indicating the organic pollution in surface water [6].

Biological Oxygen Demand (COD):

Biological oxygen demand (COD) is the measure of contamination of organic material in water aand also the measure of oxygen in the water required by the aerobic organisms.BOD is specified in mg/l. Higher values of BOD are indicators of poor water quality. The biodegradation of organic materials causes oxygen tension in the water and increases the biochemical oxygen demand [7].

Alkalinity:

Alkalinity of water is caused by carbonate and bicarbonate ions present in it. pH of water is stabilized by alkalinity. The desirable limit of alkalinity present in water is 200 mg/l while its permissible limit is 600 mg/l. It is measured by titrating the water sample with standardized acid in presence of phenolphthalein and methyl orange indicators. Higher levels of alkalinity cause eye irritation in human as well as boiler problems in industries.

Hardness:

Hardness of water is due to metal cations of calcium and magnesium cations etc and certain anions present in it. Haedness is an important parameter in considering whether the water would be suitable for domestic as well as industrial use. The desirable limit of hardness is 300 mg/l. higher values of hardness may found due to natural accumulation of salts, surface runoff or anthropogenic activities. Increased concentration of salts may also be due to excessive evaporation of water.

Chlorides:

Chlorides naturally occur in almost all types of waters. It is indicator pollution due to organic wastes caused by animal and industrial origin. The permissible limit of chloride in drinking water as per BIS and ICMR is 250 mg/l. Chlorides in water can be measured by titrating a known volume of water sample with a standard silver nitrate solution using potassium dichromate solution in water as an indicator.

Calcium (Ca):

Calcium is observed almost in all types of natural water in high quantities. The reasons for presence of calcium are rock leaching, disposal of sewage and industrial wastes. Calcium in water is measured by titrating with a standard solution of EDTA using Patton's and Reeder's indicator.

Magnesium (Mg):

Magnesium also occurs in all kinds of natural waters but its concentration is generally lower than calcium. The main source of magnesium is rocks. Industrial wastes and sewage are also the important sources of magnesium. Magnesium is also measured by titration with a standard solution of EDTA using Eriochrome black T as indicator.

Sulphate:

Sulphate naturally occurs in drinking water. Sulphate content in water decides its suitability for domestic and industrial use. Sulphate is measure by nephelometric method. Its value is expressed in mg/l. Higher value of sulphate gives bitter test to water.

Different physico-chemical parameters with their guideline values as per BIS specification

Sr.No.	Parameter	BIS Specification
1	Temprature	23°C
2	pH	6.5 - 8.5
3	Conductivity	600 mS/cm
4	Turbidity	5 NTU
5	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500 mg/l
6	Dissolved oxygen (DO)	-
7	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	-
8	Biological Oxygen Demand (COD)	30 mg/l
9	Alkalinity	200 mg/l
10	Hardness	300 mg/l
11	Chlorides	250 mg/l
12	Calcium	75 mg/l
13	Magnesium	30 mg/l
14	Sulphate	150 mg/l

Concluding Remark:

1. Various methods of water quality assessment give a clue to develop appropriate management and strategies to municipal authorities.
2. Natural and anthropogenic activities are the sources of water pollution. Pollution levels can be minimized by restricting the anthropogenic activities causing water pollution.
3. Water quality depends on the nature of pollutants added in the water.
4. It is necessary to examine the water quality before being used.

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A Study on Human Resource Management Practices in Pediatric Occupational Therapy Clinics

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Abstract – This study funds to explore the effect of HRM practices on pediatric occupational therapist satisfaction in two clinics in Trichy city. Statistical tools like Descriptive statistics mean and standard deviation was utilized to survey the effect of HRM practices on pediatric occupational therapists 'satisfaction. The analysis discovers that occupational therapists in clinics are happy with the recruitment and selection, and training and advancement strategy and practices of clinics. Then again, pediatric occupational therapists are dissatisfied with the human resource arranging, working conditions, compensation policy, performance appraisal, and industrial relations. The analysis proposes that the clinics ought to create an appropriate human resource strategy and give prominence to appropriate human resource practices to upgrade the satisfaction of their pediatric occupational therapists and construct them with powerful human resources.

Keywords: Human Resource, clinics, OTs Satisfaction, pediatric occupational therapists

Introduction

Health care has developed into one of India's largest sectors both in items of profits and employment. Health care comprises clinics, pediatric occupational therapists services, clinic trials, outsourcing, telemedicine, medical tourism, health in endurance, and pediatric occupational therapist tools. The Tamil nadu pediatric occupational therapists sector is growing at a brisk pace due to its establishment of attention services and increasing disbursement by the public as well as private clinics. The pediatric occupational therapist distribution system is characterized by major components-community and private. The Government: private-public health care system comprises limited secondary and territory care associations in key cities and emphases providing basic occupational therapists facilities in the form of health care centers in rural areas. The private sector provides the majority of secondary and temporary care institutions with a major concentration on developmental disorders. Existing pediatric occupational therapist establishments are expanding by opening clinics in new service areas and new societies entering with state of art equipment latest approaches and promotion strategies. Consequently, struggle among pediatric occupational therapists is on the rise increased income and awareness levels are dynamic the patients to seek quality pediatric occupational therapists. The providers in turn need to be more advanced in their approach and offer pediatric occupational therapists quality services for developmental disorders. All this provisions the systematic Human resource Management by skilled and professional managers and superintendents.

Need And Significance Of The Study

Human Resource Management refers to the practices and strategies needed to carry out the particular aspects of management. These include;
Pediatric occupational therapists analyze job
Planning manpower and recruiting knowledgeable pediatric occupational therapists.
Selecting the best pediatric occupational therapists.
Appraisal performance and probable on an ongoing basis.
Socializing, training, and developing pediatric occupational therapists
Managing compensation. Communicating. Building commitment.

The Following One The Problems Of Hrm Practices Faced By Many Services Clinics:

Acquisition of the wrong person for the right job
Experiencing high therapists turnover
Discovery people not contributing their best.
Activity configuration management
Failure to provide job-related preparation will eventuate undermine the department's effectiveness

Statement Of The Problem

The role of human resource management in pediatric occupational therapists is one of the world's needs pediatric occupational therapists. Managing the flow of the health care force is a

tall order that comforts creativity, knowledge, insight, and most of all team works. An important indicator of a health care facility's competitiveness is its clinic's consumer Human resource management in clinics.

Objectives Of The Study

To examine the trends of HR practices in selected clinics.

To find out the satisfaction level of pediatric occupational therapists as a consequence of HR practice of the clinics.

To create a relationship between HR practices and satisfaction levels.

To make recommendations to these selected clinics in order to increase the pediatric occupational therapist's efficiency and effectiveness of its human resources.

Statement Of Hypothesis

Alternative Hypothesis (HI) systematic and scientific HRM practices lead to higher pediatric occupational therapist satisfaction.

Null Hypothesis (HO) systematic and scientific HRM practices do not lead to pediatric occupational therapists 'satisfaction.

Methodology Of The Study

The normative survey method was found to be appropriate.

Tools Used For The Study

For this study, the survey- questionnaire instruments were used.

Population And Sample

The sample design has used the non–probability–purposive sampling Methods. The deliberate selection has been made to select the above clinics, to confirm the predetermined criterion that is well known, developmental care. Pediatric occupational therapy clinics are above the multiple therapy available capacities in 2 clinics from Trichy city.

Statistical Techniques

Propensity and stander the data and information Assessment of pediatric occupational therapists providers and system scores. The HRM Department helps the helps to get collected for the study has been subjected to a better MASS OTG Scores by occupational therapists training it 'sin problem analysis and interpretation with a view to the delivery of good patient service.

Scope Of The Study

The present study is an attempt to find out human resource management practices in clinics and their impact on occupational therapist satisfaction. The researcher hopes that Human resource management practices in the clinic's industries as a wide role.

Limitation Of The Study

This study is restricted only to the two clinics at Trichy District.

The sample of the study is limited to 2 clinics for pediatric patients only.

Review Of Literature

Employee Relations change (2005) the examined HRM practices support as a whole, measured at an organizational level and found significant positive relationship with employees. An employee relationship with an organization is shaped by HRM actions such as recruiting, appraising, performance, training and benefits administration through which employees come to understand the terms of their employment

Rousseau and uncller, 1994) this article discussion, it is observed that Human Resource management has transitioned from traditional personal management to strategic Human Resource management to Human capital management and Talent management in General. The following one the problems of HRM practices faced by many service industries.

L S Fazio. Occup There Health Care. 1988 This article support by the development of a graduate course in human resource management for occupational therapists. The course was designed to recognize the unique background, experience and needs the health care professional brings to management while offering the student a strong base of information appropriate to the discipline of human resource management. Personnel and human resource management in the occupational therapy curriculum

Udai pareek &T.V. rao (1999) in his study he explains that the limitations of Human Resource Department where they need to improve in the personal growth of employee and the organization. In his he elaborately explains about the importance of the training and Development, HR Audit, Planning and Development, Organizational Behaviors. This also gives the lots of information about the Educational Institutes and lot of professional people.

Venkateswaran (1997) explains in his article about how Human resource Department helps the organization in their financial growth. For that he made a empirical study by collecting data from a sample of 132 executives of a private organization. This study helps to know how the HRD works in the organization and how for employees are benefited out of them.

Conclusions And Findings

The different statistical analyses enabled the investigator to summarize the major findings of the study as follows.

The majority of the occupational therapists are quite satisfied with the training program conducted in clinics.

Occupational therapists participate in determining their training programs and orient to their specific needs.

Most pediatric occupational therapists is having more than 1-2 years of experience.

Conclusions

Human resource managers should always keep in mind that they are working in occupational therapy clinics, which render the highest and noblest form of dedicated and committed personnel. Being entirely people-oriented establishments, their development becomes the preparation concern of the human resource managers. Therefore they should develop team spirit, amongst their personas 'who have various social educational, ethnic, and economic backgrounds. Human resource managers should

remember that occupational therapists whether in industries or occupational therapists 'clinics are progressive in their outlook besides being well organized through their skill combinations. Thus human resource management has become a challenging profession.

Suggestions For Further Research

The present study opens new opportunities for further research in a split of constraints such as time. Small samples etc. are some of the possible areas where further research can be attempted arc; the present study can be conducted in a nationalized contest to analyze the influence of human resource managers on occupational therapists' services.

The study can be extended to another service also. Neuro, ortho, psychiatry. The investigator would feel a sense of fulfillment of the findings of the study helps to expand the domain of knowledge. It will be satisfying if the present study helps the scholar's professors and educational management to gain some insight, however little it may be.

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A Study of Digital Marketing Techniques for Increasing Monetary Income

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Abstract:

In today's age of information, digital technologies are square measure ruling the globe. Digital marketing utilizes online promoting tools to sell product and services. It uses the web to achieve potential customers and includes varied services like PPC, content marketing, social media, SEO, and more. Digital marketing is usually remarked as on-line marketing, web marketing or internet marketing. Digital marketing development throughout the 1990s and 2000s modified the manner brands and businesses use technology for promotion. The term marketing, what's usually referred to as attracting customers, incorporates information gained by management of exchange relationships and the business method of distinctive, anticipating and satisfying customers' desires. Digital marketing targets a specific segment of the customer base. The speed and ease with that the digital media transmits info and facilitate boost in a business is wonderful. The supreme purpose of the digital promoting cares with the consumers to commix with the merchandise by virtue of digital media. In this research paper the main emphasis is given on conceptual understanding of digital marketing and also on various techniques of digital marketing used to increase monetary income.

Keywords: SEO, Email Marketing, Content Marketing, Social Media Marketing, Affiliate Marketing

Introduction:

Digital marketing has come along as one of the popular flourishing fields. Now a days more people have started to choose digital marketing as their core education is fully different. Before ten years, not all the peoples were selling their product online. Moment's picture is that since a lot of people are starting to prefer digital marketing using internet. After the in- effectiveness of the traditional marketing system Digital Marketing has become a part of life of every business. The rapid-fire elaboration of digital media has created new openings and avenues for advertising and marketing. Digital marketing has been one of the trending motifs in marketing for the past years and will continue to be a major medium for marketing in the times to come. That's why every business needs to embrace digital marketing, hire professed people in digital marketing and increase ROI through digital marketing. Numerous workers working in deals, IT and other departments and diligence are turning to digital marketing as a career.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study conceptual understanding of digital marketing
2. To understand various types of digital marketing used to increase monetary income.

Rationale of the Study: In the upcoming few years, seeing that the potency of internet & digital marketing techniques will not decrease this topic will be decisive to every organization and new businessperson

Methodology: This paper is on secondary data. The data is collected from books, websites, online libraries and journals.

Scope of the study:

Definition: Digital Marketing: Digital marketing is the marketing of product or services using digital technologies, principally on the Internet, however conjointly together with mobile phones, display advertising, and the other digital medium.

Techniques of Digital Marketing: The various types of digital marketing which is helpful to increase monetary income are as follows:

Search engine optimization (SEO): The full form of SEO is Search engine optimization. It is a set of regulations for optimizing an internet site in order that it is able to do better scores in search engines' organic results. It's the tactic to follow to extend the visibility of website in search engines and find more traffic. Search engine optimization has two fundamental goals. The first is to aid recognize what customers strive and hunt down on-line So businessperson may additionally be capable to create incredible content material to fulfill their intent and second is to aid create an on-line web page that search engines can find, index, and recognize its content. The kinds of Search Engine Optimization are:

Off-page optimization: Off-web page optimization is all approximately link constructing and internet site promotion. Its techniques involved in making changes in websites. A link should be erected with trusted and well- known point. It's most requisite duo to the fact article directories; paid links, etc. have negative impact on search engine.

 On-page optimization: On-page optimization is an SEO technique to extend visibility and user traffic on a Web Site accordingly. It involves activities which make a Web Site appear friendly to engines by applying some techniques like website should have all important pages with good density of keywords and Meta keywords, etc.

The ways to increase sales and monetary income using SEO:
1. Build brand attention via non branded keywords.
2. Target the complete conversion funnel with SEO.
3. Don't neglect about lengthy tail keywords.
4. Optimize for mobile.

Email Marketing: Email marketing is the act of transferring a marketable communication, generally to a group of people, using email. In its broadest sense, every email transferred to implicit or current client could be considered email marketing. It involves using email to shoot announcements, request business, or solicit deals or donations. E-mail marketing strategies generally seek to achieve one or further of three primary objects, to make fidelity, trust, or brand mindfulness. The term generally refers to sending email messages with the purpose of enhancing a trafficker's relationship with current or former guests, encouraging client fidelity and reprise business, acquiring new guests or satisfying current guests to buy something incontinently, and immediately and third- party advertisements

The list ways to increase sales and monetary income using Email Marketing:
1. Start with a Targeted List
2. Set a Goals for Campaign
3. Work on Headline
4. Write an charming E-mail
5. Use Effective Design
6. Cross–Sell Related Products
7. Send and Follow-up

Google Ads

Google Ads is an on line advertising and marketing platform developed by way of Google, the place advertisers bid to show quick advertisements, carrier offerings, product listings, or movies to net users. It could vicinity advertisements each in the outcomes of search engines like Google Search and on non-search websites, cell apps, and videos. Services are supplied beneath pay-per-click (PPC) pricing model. Currently, Google Ads is the best tool to start advertising. It helps to achieve results in terms of their return on investment (ROI). A Google ad allows agencies to reach anyone who makes use of Google to search for data, products and services on-line. When used properly, Google Ads has the manageable to ship giant numbers of human beings who prefer precisely what have to offer.

The list ways to increase sales and monetary income using Google Ads:
1. Produce High-Quality Content
2. Realize the proper Keywords for web site
3. Follow Ad Placement Best Practices
4. A/B takes a look at Ads Placements
5. Follow Ad designs best Practices
6. Manage Ads with a Plug-in

Content Writing:

 Content writing is the manner of planning, writing and modifying net content material, normally for virtual advertising and marketing purposes. It can consist of writing weblog posts and articles, scripts for motion pictures and podcasts, in addition to content material for particular platforms, including tweet storms on Twitter or textual content posts on Reddit. It is the manner of conversation thru words. The content material writing manner will deal with the three essential factors including- Relevance, anchor textual content, logo and social signals. According to comparative media studies, there are four awesome steps with inside the writing manner: Prewriting, Drafting, Revising and Editing. The Prewriting manner is called recursive one. Businessperson may want to go

back to a preceding for in addition concept development. Drafting happens whilst Businessperson begin to enforce their writing plan. The manner can assist search engine optimization content material writers to create unique nice contents. Better content material method higher ranking. The list of ways increase monitory income using content writing:

1. Write storytelling blogs
2. Establish a website
3. Self-Publish a book
4. Create affiliate content
5. Write poetry, personal essays
6. Scenario design
7. Write sponsored content , notes for podcasts
8. Do SEO writing, Transcribe documents
9. Write product descriptions, technical manuals, resumes,
10. Scripts for video creators

Digital Display Advertising:
Digital display advertising refers to the method of advertising a product or service through visuals like pictures and videos on networks of publisher websites corresponding to the Google show Network and Facebook and so forth show ads are placed on relevant third-party websites within the style of banner, image, and text ads. Display advertising is just about a blanket term that has each visual ad placed on an internet site; however, it will be divided into 3 basic categories:

Site placement advertising: during this type of display advertising, the advertiser/marketer chooses the web site they'd prefer to run their display ads on.

Contextual advertising: during this kind of show advertising, networks place ads on relevant web sites, as an instance showing a billboard for newly launched courses on a college website.

Re-marketing: Re-marketing display ads seem ahead of users who are on website or post-click landing page however have left while not finishing the relevant conversion goal. The list of ways to increase sales and monetary income using digital display advertising: by preparing plan and strategy, choosing type and Format, by choosing size and attractive design, by doing correct implementation, by selecting proper placement for advertisement, by track and monitoring advertisement, by optimize the advertisement.

Social Marketing: Social Media Marketing is nothing but the use of social media platforms to promote a business or the products and services. Social Media Platforms resembling Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, Instagram, LinkedIn, and Tumblr are a number of the famous ones that

generate high traffic for business accounts. It's one in every of the digital marketing technique accustomed utilize social networking platforms to realize traffic and attract the targeted audience. Social Media marketing is perceived because the best marketing tool to advertise because it is cost effective, time efficient and it directly appeals the individual's gift in any specific community. Social media not solely helps businessperson to achieve competitive advantage however conjointly permits to make up and maintain new and healthy relationships. Social media helps businessperson to know their customers by providing correct and valuable info regarding their interest. The list ways to increase sales and monetary income using digital display advertising:

1. Monetize Existing Audience
2. Market Best Skills
3. Become A Social Media Influencer
4. Create A Remarketing target market
5. Create A Facebook Group
6. Use Social Media Advertising
7. Sell Products And Services
8. Explore Affiliate Partnerships

Conclusion:
To summarize, digital marketing has a bright future. If Businessperson wants to grow their business quickly according to business objectives, Businessperson need to adhere to the new designs of their product brand and implement certain rules as well as new policies. If Businessperson continues to work in the right direction, we assure to each Businessperson that all their efforts will pay off. Businessperson could also survive in the current technology market by using the above mentioned types of digital marketing for their product or service.

Suggestions: Every businessperson need to be take care about product privacy and insurance policies additionally conscious about from hackers. If the product or services of a manufacturer have a proper target market measurement for regional languages then it could beneficial that this chunk be reached and tapped into in their very own neighborhood language.

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Digital Literacy and Rural Development

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Abstract: The gap of the rural and urban is reducing by the availability and accessibility of internet .The government should provide telecommunication facilitity in quick and cheap way . IT will help for transformation in rural life it will be as like white villas in green valleys. The mobile users are increasing in world. The rural as well as the low income category people are also using and spending on mobile. According to study it seems that In Africa 75 % mobile users from low income category spending their large income on communication following Keneya 27 % , South Africa 16 % . A Chillies spending more for telecommunication than water. A survey (2010) in East Africa shows The income of very poor people is increased due to mobile Usage. The digital empowerment will strong by reducing all types of taxes and fees on providing and using the digital devices. Digital literacy helps for cash less transactions and papeerless work. Here in this paper an attempt is made to study the nature, causes, need and effects of digital literacy and its implications for rural development.
Keywords: transformation, digital empowerment, cash less transactions

Introduction-
After the announcement made by the government for the demonetization .Standing in a queue in front of bank is became a national programme. It was the hard experience for the country. Gradually the approach of government is changed and brought more focus on cashless India. The problem arises as Is cash less policy in view of consumers or in view of banks and payment companies. Because a cashless is a new platform for financial transactions .The banks and payment companies have to play important role. The success of the policy is depending on the policy players. To the other side consumers acceptability is important. A cashless transaction requires the digital devices and the digital literacy. Here in this paper an attempt is made to study the nature, causes, need and effects of digital literacy and its implications for rural development.

Objectives of the Paper
Following are the objectives of the paper
1. To study the concept of digital Literacy
2. To study the nexus between digital literacy and inclusive growth
3. To suggest policy changes on required to reduce digital literacy for rural development

In section first the concept of digital literacy its dimensions are discussed followed by concept of inclusive growth and its linkage with rural development in section second. Finally the implications are presented in the last section

Section I: A cash-less is a new platform for payments. The digital devices and its use is essential for the cash less transactions . The financial transactions needs to do either with the plastic money or digital devise like mobile and Computer with internet. A study shows that the rate of application download and the rate of transaction through digital devices is increased by 200 % and 250 % in the claimed by Pay -TM .The service usage is also increased by the people claimed by Oxigen Pay-U. .The 200% rise in user traffic and merchant query in Mobiquick. It seems that the people are accepting such a new policy.

Need of Digital Payment
The banks and Insurance Companies are providing most of the services through internet to the customers such as mobile banking, SMS banking ,net banking ,core banking Fund transferring through RTGS, Demand for Loans on online , on-line insurance. The manual transactions in such institutes takes time and energy of both parties. This can be reduced due to the use of digital devices. There is possibility for more charges on manual transactions. The progress of country will measure in view of cashless society of India which will become a part of global Economy.

ICTs' contributions to inclusive growth
If harnessed properly, ICTs can create economic opportunities and foster social and political inclusion, ultimately contributing to shared prosperity. From an economic point of view, ICTs boost productivity and reduce transaction and information costs. They allow new models of collaboration that increase workers' efficiency and flexibility. ICTs foster entrepreneurship and create new business models. Through crowd funding and equity-crowd funding platforms, ICTs also provide alternative sources of financing

The transformative power of ICTs.
As a general purpose technology, the impact of ICTs extends well beyond productivity gains.

ICTs are vectors of economic and social transformation. By improving access to services, enhancing connectivity, creating business and employment opportunities, and changing the ways people communicate, interact, and engage among themselves and with their governments, ICTs can transform our world. Yet only widespread and systematic use of ICTs by all stakeholders—individuals, businesses, and government—can trigger such transformation. The NRI reveals the almost perfect correlation between a country's level of ICT uptake and the economic and social impacts ICTs have on its economy and society

Impacts of information and communications technologies (ICTs)

In 1985, a special commission of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) released what is commonly known as "The Maitland Report," expounding upon the impact of telecommunications as "an engine of growth and a major source of employment and prosperity," particularly in developed economies.1 The commission's focus concerned the growing division in telecommunications access between advanced economies and developing nations, and the report presented detailed recommendations for closing this "digital divide" with the aim of accelerating the positive impact of telecommunications for all citizens of the world More recent analysis links mobile broadband and intensity of use with economic growth, demonstrating that doubling mobile broadband data use leads to a 0.5 percent increase in GDP per capita growth rates.9 This body of evidence highlights the fact that we are long past the days of the "Solow paradox," when, in 1987, Nobel Prize–winning economist Robert Solow noted, "you can see the computer age everywhere but in the productivity statistics." Four main mechanisms dictate the process by which ICTs contribute to macroeconomic growth by affecting inputs to GDP growth.

1. ICTs contribute to GDP directly through the production of ICT goods and services as well as well through continuous advances in ICT-producing sectors,
2. ICTs contribute to total factor productivity growth through the reorganization of the ways goods and services are created and distributed,
3. ICT industries generate positive employment effects, and
4. increasing applications of ICTs (capital deepening) leads to rising labor productivity

ICT and lower-income groups

Although significant attention has focused on the macroeconomic growth effects of ICTs at the economy level in developing countries, emerging microeconomic analysis highlights the impact and mechanisms by which ICTs can drive income growth at the bottom of the economic pyramid. This work is crucial to understanding how much lower-income groups benefit from ICTs—particularly because these groups spend a disproportionately larger share of their income on ICTs. For example, survey analysis of the lowest-earning 75 percent of mobile users in Africa found that low-income households spend large proportions of their income on communications—averaging from 27 percent for Kenyans to 11 percent for South Africans.16 In Sri Lanka, communications costs range from 12 to 15 percent of household income; the average Chilean spends more for telecommunications than for water.17 Microeconomic analyses show the significant impact of ICTs, particularly mobile telephony and the Internet, among lower-income groups. In their survey of 1,600 East African households in 2007 and again in 2010, May et al. found that ICT access leads to rising income levels among the very poor: those with access to ICTs gained approximately $21 more a month than those without access. And the users of ICTs narrowed their income gap with others in higher-income brackets.

Policy Imperatives

Following are the important policy implications:

Control of cyber crime fake websites

Faith in financial system will affect on the acceptance level of cash less policy A cost of data breache study made by IBM and Ponema Institute of India (2015) shows that India is most targeted country for data breaches. The fake websites are prevalent .In a last year through the online transactions ten corers dollars 30 lacs debit cards and its password is stolen by hackers and 1.3 corers money has withdrawn from the accounts. The government should have proper precaution and strict control on security policy.

Spread of financial education

A person who handles the money should have financial education for using it economically, for saving accumulating and growing the money and save from fraudulers .The financial assets are more important for the common man than the physical assets. The increasing rate of saving is not enough but the saving into investment is vital. The financial education should spread over the country to change the principle of spend before save.

Digital empowerment and Digital literacy

The gap of the rural and urban is reducing by the availability and accessibility of internet .The government should provide telecommunication facilitity in quick and cheap way . IT will help for transformation in rural life it will be as like white villas in green valleys. The awareness of digital literacy is more but its knowledge application is less . In India 71 crores debit cards are issued which are twelve time more than the credit cards but Such debit cards are used only for cash withdrawals and it use is twelve times less than credit cards. Every day two transactions as an average are occurring on POS machines as merchants interest for accepting card money on POS machine .In retail sector only 5 % transactions are occurring through cards .If the collective responsibility is taken by customer, company and government then cash less policy is easy to implement. Yet 600 million people have not their bank accounts The zero balance account , Jan Dhan Yojana ,No frill account policy, Gas supply on bank linkage are the remedies taken to penetrate the people to bank facility. The people should just not open the bank account but it should operate on large scale. The financial literacy is must .The SEBI endeavors for it but yet it has not reached on each level of society. The mobile users are increasing in world. The rural as well as the low income category people are also using and spending on mobile. According to study it seems that In Africa 75 % mobile users from low income category spending their large income on communication following Keneya 27 % , South Africa 16 % . A Chillies spending more for telecommunication than water. A survey (2010) in East Africa shows The income of very poor people is increased due to mobile Usage. The digital empowerment will strong by reducing all types of taxes and fees on providing and using the digital devices.

Licensing to payment banks

There is a partnership between 35 companies in India ,America ,Finance minisery and USAID. In that most of the companies are of service providers for payment such as City group, Master cards, Visa Credit card company, IT Companies. The payment banks have their own set of standards for the security in transactions. The government should have check and balance system and see its implementation and restrict them to meet the standards. A Licensing to more payment companies will help for easy availability of payment system for that FDI should be promoted.The Foreign direct investment will assist to bring the innovative convenient things in country.

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China's BRI Narrative and Afghanistan: Opportunities and Prospects

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Abstract: Given its pivotal geopolitical positioning at the crossroads of South Asia and West Asia and the vast mineral strength, Afghanistan seems to be at the centre of the intense competition for power, supremacy and influence in the region pointing to a New Great Game taking shape. China being a key Asian great power and a country neighbouring Afghanistan, cannot disregard the developments in that country. Afghanistan had traditionally been accorded a low priority in Chinese diplomatic engagements. Chinese outlook towards Afghanistan has, however, arguably grown from a policy of cultivated disengagement to that of rising engagement which seems to be centrally premised on geo-economics. Moreover, China's BRI strategy which aims to link the country to Europe through Central Asia and the Middle East carries the potential of enabling China to widen its economic foothold in Kabul. In this broad framework the paper attempts to explore the opportunities and concerns involved in the prospective extension of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor, a flagship project under the BRI framework to Afghanistan while focussing on China's geo-economic strategy.

Introduction

Afghanistan located at the crossroads of South Asia and Central Asia has constantly been a source interests for several regional and global powers from time to time. the competition for power, supremacy and influence which is reminiscent of the contest between the Russian and British empires in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has continued, pointing to a New Great Game taking shape. The comeback of the Taliban to power, more than twenty-years after they were ousted from power by the NATO forces has added newer dimensions to the emerging New Great Game. China, being a key Asian great power and a country neighbouring Afghanistan, cannot disregard the developments in that country. The paper attempts to analyse Chinese policies towards Afghanistan. China is a fast-growing economic giant and inadvertently needs vast resources to sustain its rapid industrial growth. The resource-rich Central Asian Region and notably Afghanistan can serve as an essential driver of Chinese economic rise, given their resource richness and proximity to China. Beijing seems to be rapidly capturing a sizeable share of Afghanistan's mineral resources as it has invested heavily in mining and raw materials in Afghanistan. Moreover, China's BRI strategy which aims to link the country to Europe through Central Asia and the Middle East carries the potential of enabling China to widen its economic foothold in Kabul from its current strategy of investing in mining projects. In this broad framework, In this broad framework, the paper attempts to explore the opportunities and concerns involved in the prospective extension of the CPEC, a flagship project under the BRI framework to Afghanistan while focussing on China's geo-economic strategy.

China's Geo-economic strategy in Afghanistan

Afghanistan has emerged central to the perceived New Great Game taking shape in the region at the heart of which lies a battle for oil and gas resources of the Central Asian and the Caucasian regions and an intense rivalry for power, authority, influence, and profits. Eric S. Margolis writes that "the chain of mountain ranges, plateaus, and valleys that begin in Afghanistan and Kashmir" has become the most vulnerable and delicate geopolitical fault zone in the world (Margolis, 2001, p. 7). At the heart of this perceived game lies a battle for oil and gas resources of the Central Asian and the Caucasian regions and an intense rivalry for power, authority, influence, and profits (Edwards, 2003, p. 83). The announcement of the discovery of untapped mineral resources worth nearly around US $1 trillion by the US to US $3 trillion according to Afghan estimates has added an exciting turn to the New Great Game. (Risen, 2010) (Reuters, 2021) China is a fast-growing economic giant and inadvertently needs vast resources to sustain its rapid industrial growth. The resource-rich Central Asian Region and notably Afghanistan can serve as an essential driver of Chinese economic rise, given their resource richness and proximity to China. The bilateral relations between China and Afghanistan have witnessed a remarkable escalation in recent years given the twin factors of China's increasing demand for energy and mineral resources, combined with the commencement of foreign investments in the energy, minerals and raw materials sectors in Afghanistan. These twin factors are essentially interdependent. Afghanistan which has tremendous mineral resources whose worth is approximately $3 trillion and includes "copper,

iron ore, silver, gold, coal, gems and minor metals such as chromite." While Beijing desperately needs Afghanistan's lucrative mineral and energy resources at the same time Kabul views Chinese investments as critical to boost its war-ravaged economy.

Beijing seems to be rapidly capturing a sizeable share of Afghanistan's mineral resources as it has invested heavily in mining and raw materials in Afghanistan. China's strategic investments essentially correspond to this logic of geo-economics which can be defined as "the use of economic instruments to promote and defend national interests, and to produce beneficial geopolitical results; and the effects of other nations' economic actions on a country's geopolitical goals" (Blackwill & Harris, 2016, p. 20). It has firmly increased its economic aid to the war-torn country and has also bagged several investment projects there, the most distinct being the "$3.5 billion deal to develop the Mes Aynak copper mine" (Ng, 2010, p. 2). With the return of the Taliban to power in Afghanistan hopes have been raised regarding the revival of the long-stalled Aynak Copper Mine project. However, despite the Afghan Taliban's intention of resuming work with China on the project there still exists a lot of work that needs to be done before any substantial progress on the copper mine can be made which essentially includes security concerns (Mingyang & Daye, 2021).

Extension of CPEC to Afghanistan: Opportunities and Concerns

China's BRI strategy which aims to link the country to Europe through Central Asia and the Middle East carries the potential of enabling China to widen its economic foothold in Kabul from its current strategy of investing in mining projects. China's regional infrastructure projects under the rubric of BRI have also attracted Afghanistan's interests. In this regard, the preliminary basis was laid in the form of signing of an MoU on OBOR in 2016 by the two countries and a commitment of investments worth $100 million in Belt and Road in Afghanistan (Fu, 2017). Moreover, China and Pakistan announced their plans to extend the CPEC into Afghanistan at the first China-Afghanistan-Pakistan Foreign Ministers' Dialogue meeting held in China which, if realised, "would make Afghanistan part of China's BRI vision" (Wolf, 2020, pp. 262-63). Stability in Afghanistan has thus become vital to China's economic interests owing to the latter's peculiar position at the crossroads of the regions which the BRI proposes to connect. China's potential role as a facilitator of co-operation and provider of security stands a "shaky ground" given security issues involved, internal power dynamics of Afghanistan, and the fact that it is bound to be carried forward through the framework of CPEC which shall require "determination through tripartite consultations on an equal footing", which in itself is a challenge given the tumultuous trajectory of Pakistan-Afghanistan (Wolf, 2020, p. 280). It is important to note that China has maintained a low profile in political and security-related affairs of the country. Although the BRI investments in Afghanistan can serve as an incentive for the Taliban to prevent the activities of the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM) which Beijing views as a threat to security in the Xinjiang province, however, given the uncertainty and instability afflicting Afghanistan the country is unlikely to become a major destination of BRI investments (Sacks, 2021).

Conclusion

Chinese outlook towards Afghanistan has grown from a policy of cultivated disengagement to that of rising engagement which seems to be centrally premised on geo-economics. Often criticised for free-riding the US stabilisation efforts in war-torn Afghanistan, the Chinese geo-economics strategy which is best captured in rising investments and initiation of developmental projects are today effectively shaping and re-shaping the dynamics. Chinese policies towards Afghanistan have largely been motivated by economic outcomes. This has propelled the country to invest hugely in mineral resource extraction and mining projects. Moreover, given its pivotal location at the cross-roads of South Asia and West Asia, Afghanistan carries the potential to be a part of Beijing's ambitious BRI strategy. However, such a constellation faces significant challenges owing to the myriad security issues, the complex internal power dynamics of Afghanistan and the fact that any realistic realisation of the inclusion of Afghanistan in the BRI scheme requires the trilateral cooperation between China, Pakistan and Afghanistan which in itself is a herculean task given the chequered history of bilateral ties between the latter two owing to issues like Durand Line and Pashtun irredentism. Peace and stability in Afghanistan is a pre-requisite to any prospective extension of the CPEC to Afghanistan, a country which holds massive salience in the context of increased need for energy, resources and connectivity.

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Contemporary Issues & Challenges in the Indian Education System

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Abstract: Education is the backbone of every country. A country will not be able to survive in the competitive world, if its education system is not capable of contributing to its development. Now teaching is recognized as one of the most challenging and respected career choices, absolutely vital to the social, cultural, and economic health of our Nation. I would like to explain how teachers' roles have changed in contemporary education. Teachers should act as guides for their students and direct them in their individual processes of development, taking into reflection the challenges of globalization development. We are going to look at teachers changing roles in the 21st century. The teacher's new role is inevitable. It is the challenge of the modern educational system and in society. Together with them the role of teachers will also change.

Keywords: Education System Challenges, government, solution, quality and educator.

Introduction:

Contemporary Education's mission is to transform education to empower students to make meaningful decisions in their lives, considering how they make choices about their own health, how they develop their social relationships with others and how they impact the natural world around them. Contemporary Education is, most fundamentally, a framework for teaching and learning. Based on this framework, Contemporary Education offers curricula, institutes and a blog to reimagining education for the 21st century. The Contemporary Education mission is to transform education to empower students to make meaningful decisions in their lives. The vision is to transform schools into centers of meaningful reflection on how we respond to our human needs practically and theoretically, in the pursuit of healthier lives and more just, peaceful and sustainable societies. There are 5C Principles of Contemporary Education: Connect Care, Critique, Collaborate and Create. The core values of Contemporary Education are: Health (Mental, Physical & Spiritual); Social Justice and Peace; and Environmental Sustainability.

Objectives

1. To understand the status of Indian Education System
2. To evaluate the challenges to Indian Education System
3. Moral and cultural development
4. To provide suggestions for improvement

Major issues of Indian Education

1. Costly higher education

College and specialized institutions have turned out to be expensive in India. The expenses structure of specific and able institutions. Privatization of advanced education has helped the development of the benefit of greedy business people. Now advanced education is a much more expensive undertaking.

2. Lack of money

The absence of sufficient assets is a fundamental issue in the improvement of education. Because of poor economics, most instructive institutions need the framework, science gear and libraries, and so on. Because of this, the desired outcomes can't be achieved. Every year there is a separate budget for the Education sector but it needs to be well directed through the appropriate pipeline so that it reaches every sector, where it's needed the most.

3. Neglect of Indian languages

The medium of teaching especially is English because of the focus on education in English, students are not developing foundational literacy and numerical skills. And then they are piled on with more material in English and as a result, kids mainly from government schools and poorer backgrounds were suffering a lot because of this. Standard distributions are not accessible in native Indian languages.

4. No practical knowledge

In educational institutions, lots of attention is provided to theory and books, and practical knowledge is completely neglected. When these students pass the exam, they forget all the things they have studied due to a lack of practical experience. In India, parents and teachers expect their students to score high in the exam rather than getting quality knowledge. And education becomes a rat race. Practical knowledge and skill-based education are still very far away from scholars who are studying in schools, colleges, and universities.

5. General education structure:

Our education structure is of General Education in nature. The advancement of

specialized and professional education is very unacceptable. So our way of instruction is ineffective. Hence the number of educated jobless people is growing by each day. This has changed into a prominent concern for the Government.

6. Outdated syllabus

There is an urgent requirement to modify the present system of higher education in the country. We are required to ensure quality in education as well as quantity. Students are acquiring knowledge from the outdated syllabus. Lots of technological and scientific advancements are taking place in India. And hence the courses are Graduate and postgraduates need to be updated as per the modern and technological development.

7. The problem of brain drain

Whenever smart, capable, and meriting candidates don't get reasonable positions in the nation. They need to travel to another country to look for employment. So our nation is denied good ability. This wonder is called 'Brain Drain'. Because of that, we lost so many talents that could be utilized in our nation for the betterment of education as well as the overall development of the country.

8. Wastage of resources

Our education system depends on General Education. The dropout percentage is high in the essential and auxiliary dimensions. The huge majority of the understudies in the 7-14 age group leave the school before completing their studies. It implies the wastage of financial and Human Resources.

9. Cast reservation and paid seat

In the Indian education system, seats are reserved for reserved castes and rich students. The education system should give equal chances to all students irrespective of their caste and creed. In India, the child of a good rich family gets a good education just because of ample money whereas the child of a poor family hardly gets a primary education. The government data disclose the better reality that only 1 child out of 7 that takes birth in India goes to school. That problem should be conveyed into notice as soon as possible and do some severe work to change the circumstances as soon as possible.

10. Mass illiteracy

Still, we are not capable of getting 100 percent education. Even now most of the individuals stay uneducated. In India, the quantity of illiterate individuals is approximately 33 percent of the aggregate uneducated people. Propelled nations are almost 100 percent educated, and the situation in India is very unfavorable.

11. Problems of primary education

Our primary education is performed with an extreme number of issues. A huge number of primary schools have no structures, basic facilities like drinking water, furniture and study materials, urinals and power, and many more. Large quantities of grade schools are single educator schools and many schools are even without teachers. So the drop rate is high and a basis for concern. We can say that there is a quantitative extension of training but in subjective improvement, we are still falling behind.

Some of the major challenges faced by the Indian Education System are:

According to the 2018 Annual States of Education Report (ASER), India is creating another generation that can hardly read and write due to the lack of basic reading and arithmetic skills among the students in Indian Colleges But the mere difference now is that these children have spent some years of their lives in schools and colleges.

1. High- dropout rates

The other major challenge in the education system is the high dropout rate in public schools or government schools. It is all due to several factors such as poverty, lack of toilets, long distance to school, child marriages, patriarchal mindset, and cultural factors.

2. Poor governance and lack of responsibility

Another problem of our education is the absence of teachers in government schools. Further, poor management in these schools is also another major problem as these school management committees are barely functional. Also, the parents are oblivious of their rights and do not know whom to address in such conditions.

3. Lack of infrastructure

Though online learning doesn't require huge buildings, big classrooms, chairs, tables, blackboards, chalk doesn't mean there are no infrastructural requirements. The need for a computer, adequate software, constant electricity and high-bandwidth internet is quite a big demand. In most developed nations, this infrastructure is available to the public through public libraries if they cannot personally afford it. But for developing countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and many others, this quality of infrastructure is only available to a select few percent of the population.

4. Quality of teachers

Lack of trained and skilled teachers is another problem mostly faced by our education

system. Besides the lack of skilled teachers, they are also burdened with a non-academic workload which diverges their focus from teaching. Thus, according to a study by the National Institute of Education Planning and Administration (NIEPA) the teachers only spend around 19per percent of their time in teaching while their rest of the time is filled mostly on non-teaching administrative work.

5. Closure of Schools

Due to the low strength of students and lack of teachers many government schools are closed. This is due to the competitions raised by private schools.

6. Corruption and leakages of funds

Most of the funds which are granted for the advancement of schools are mostly consumed by corrupt mediators. As these funds transferred from central government to state government to schools involve many intermediaries. Due to which a right beneficiary only gets a certain part of the fund.

7. Lack of Motivation in Students

It was thought that online learning would be the new interactive and immersive method to teach the new generation of students. Though, the results speak on the contrary. Endless oceans of texts, quizzes, frequent learning assignments and MCQ's have led to students losing motivation to keep revisiting the learning portal. Students complain of lacking motivation due to a lack of interpersonal touch between the students and the teacher in the online classes. The need for physical interaction between the students is also a necessity for maintaining engagement which the online learning methodology has no answers for yet. Institutions need to deliver interactive lessons to students.

8. Digital Literacy and Technical Issues

Though the new generation is proficient in working with computers doesn't necessarily translate to Digital Literacy. To proficiently learn through an online system requires understanding the workings of multiple software, which presents a huge learning curve. Also, students need to understand online communication etiquette and know student rights and responsibilities in an online learning environment. A bigger problem is with constant technical issues faced by both teachers and students on these platforms. These problems often require technical support to rectify, causing frequent disruption in the learning flow.

9. Lack of In-person Interaction

Humans are social animals. The growth of the internet hinged on the principle that

humans will always be curious to interact and know more about one another. That said, on a psychological level, virtual interaction cannot mimic that of a physical one. The physical presence inside a classroom with a teacher and fellow peers often leads to an atmosphere that can't be replicated through virtual means. The physical model also ensures discipline as students cannot switch off webcams and doze off. Physical classrooms also allow for teachers to provide more personal attention to each student's needs. However, interactive eLearning modules can help improve student engagement.

10. Lack of EdTech and Online Learning Options for Special Needs of Students

The segment of students who have been completely ignored in the evolution of online learning is students with special needs. Special needs students need a more personalized and hands-on method of teaching. Though technology has improved drastically, it is still heavily dependent on the need for an expert or a teacher to be there full-time to guide the student through the tasks. These problems have caused special needs students to fall behind others in their academic pursuits.

11. Course Structure and Quality

The shift to online learning and other modern teaching tools was thought to bring about a modernization even in the course curriculum and structure. Sadly, that hasn't been the case. Institutions have retained their obsolete course curriculum and structure even after shifting online. With companies such as Google and Tesla choosing to forego college as a prerequisite for employment, students are reconsidering college as a whole.

12. Lack of Accredited Degrees From Top Universities

Education has more to do about branding than learning. It matters more from where you studied than what you studied. In such a market where the brand is a huge factor, the online learning sphere is yet to convince prestigious higher learning institutions to offer their courses through online/ distance learning modes. The online courses for degrees are often not accredited and mostly not recognized by the job market or other institutions. Though schools have embraced the online learning system, the higher educational institutions and the governments have yet to recognize them as legitimate methods of obtaining a professional degree.

13. Abundant Distractions, Lack of Discipline

With recurrent technical issues, bandwidth problems and monotonous lectures,

online attendance has seen a drastic dip. Most students find learning online boring and often complain of lacking the motivation to make it through a class. Even teachers often complain of a lack of tools to make the classes engaging, leading to a loss of interest from both parties. With the lack of any accountability in the online teaching method, education quality often becomes compromised. Coupled with the free use of laptops and mobile phones during classes, distractions have become countless, often coming at the cost of focusing during class.

Conclusion:

Contemporary Education is all about connecting school learning to the lives we lead and that means changing how we do school consciously, deliberatively and intentionally.

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Nowadays most schools are set up for teachers to transmit abstract knowledge in standardized fragments and students are expected to reproduce it on tests and be obedient. This is what school has become in many places and it is what we take to be normal. Yet, just as school became this way over time, it can become something different - in which learning is for life - to question how we live and why we live that way, to use knowledge to lead more meaningful lives. Education is a country's lifeline, and it has to be given more importance than defence in any country. There is a dire need for revolutionary changes in the India's education system, not only in the syllabus and pedagogy, but also in the attitude towards the test and marks system.

Making of Indian English Poetry: A Discussion in the light of 19th century Indian English Poets

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Abstract: The role of 19th century Indian English poets in the making of Indian English poetry in particular and Indian English Literature in general is immense. It is through poetry Indian English literature registers its name and establishes its strong hold in the literary arena of the world. In fact, no other literary genre could mark its presence so distinctly as did poetry during the 19th century. The whole of 19th century bristles with great poets like Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, Totu Dutt, Sri Aurobindo, Rabindranath Tagore and Sarojini Naidu. These poets not only created a strong literary platform but also kept the literary spark burning and paved the way for the growth of Indian English Poetry during Post-Independence and post-colonial era. These poets vividly portrayed different aspects of Indian life; its natural beauty, culture, religion, philosophy and tradition. Had these poets been not there, Indian English Poetry couldn't have got the momentum to grow and create its identity in the world. Any study on the making of Indian English poetry is incomplete without referring to the contribution of these poets. In this paper an attempt has made to throw light on contribution of these Indian English poets in the making of Indian English Poetry.
Key words: registers, distinctly, bristles, post-Independence, momentum, genre and literary spark

Introduction:

Indian English Poetry is one of the vibrant genres of Indian English literature. Today this genre of Indian English literature is widely acclaimed and viewed at par with English Poetry or American poetry. In the evolution of Indian English Literature, Indian English poets have a significant the role. Looking at the history of this literature one can see how it is the poets who were actively involved in pushing this literature forward during 19th century. In the first quarter of 19th century poets like Henry Derozio, Kashiprasad Ghose and Michael Madhusudan Dutt sprinkled the seeds of Indian English poetry. The later poets like Totu Dutt, Sri Aurobindo, Rabindranath Tagore and Sarojini Naidu pushed this genre for further growth and development. The making of Indian English Poetry and its subsequent growth is directly linked with the efforts of these poets.

Discussion:

The first phase of Indian English Poetry begins with Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809-1831). As a poet his contribution to Indian English poetry is great. Unfortunately, he could not live long and passed away early, however, in his short span of poetic career he has left behind two volumes of poetry such as *Poems (1827)* and *Fakir of Jungheera: A metrical collection and Other Poems (1828).* An ardent lover of India his poetry showed an intense patriotic fervor. In one of his sonnets "To India-My Native Land" he writes about the country's glory with a nationalistic spirit. In his long narrative poem "The Fakir of Jungheera", Derozio narrates the story of a young

widow's tragic death in her lover's arm. In his poetry one may locate a splendid depiction of Indian landscape-its myths and legends. As far as his style is concerned Derozio was highly influenced by the Romantic poets. H. Prasad rightly observes Derozio is, "Obviously influenced by the English romantic poets, he composed poems revealing love for Nature and a wistful melancholy. The major themes of his poetry are patriotism, death, love or transitoriness of life…" (Qtd.from singh-22)

Next to Derozio is Kashiprasad Ghose (1809-73) a staunch follower of Derozio. His talent as poet lies on his work *The Shair or Minstrel and Other Poems* (1830). His "Shair" is an imitation of Sir Water Scott's The *Lay of the Last Minstrel.* Like Derozio, some of Ghose's poems breathe an air of patriotism. His poem, "The Farwell Song" has a deep resemblance with Derozio's, "The Harp of India". M.K.Naik writes, "Kashi Prasad Ghose seems to intimate by turns the stylized love lyrics of the great cavalier's poets, the moralizing note in neo-classical poetry and the British romantics, his Shair being obviously Scott's minister in an Indian garb, slightly disheveled as a result of the arduous voyage across the sea's" (P-68)

Another noteworthy poet of this period is Michael Madhusudan Dutta (1824-73). He is a bi-lingual poet. He has written poetry in Bengali and English. Michael Madhusudan Dutta has produced only two long poems, "The Captive Lady" (1849) and "Visions of the Past" (1848) in

English language. Dutta's "Visions of the Past" is cast in Miltonic blank verse. It deals with the theme of the temptation and fall and redemption of Man. His "The Captive Lady", deals with Muhammad Ghazni's attack on Delhi and the pathetic condition of the people there after. Krishna Kant Singh writes, "The contribution of Michael Madhusudan to Indian English poetry is marvelous and convincing, although he is not bulky. His narrative power was wonderful and he has shown stern stamina and consistency in the presentation of some historical themes". (P-30)

The above three poets can rightly be called as the inaugurators of Indian English Poetry during the early 19th century. In the words of Gokak, "The first quarter of the nineteenth century was the period of incubation for Indo-Anglian poetry and Derozio was the moving spirit". (qtd. from Rizvi-10)

The next phase of Indian English Poetry begins after 1857. The poets of this period wrote in a different tone and temper. The aim was to instill nationalistic spirit among the people by way of highlighting the essence of India and its past glory. The poetry of the post 1857 period was, "an attempt of a reawakened nationalist spirit to find a new impulse for self-expression which shall give the spiritual force for a great reshaping and building" (qtd. from Sharma-7). This is an important period in the history of Indian English poetry because from here it takes a new turn.

The first poet of this phase is Toru Dutt (1856- 1877). Indian English poetry takes a mega leap in the hands of Toru Dutt, one of the significant poetic voices of this period. Like Derozio this shining star of Indian English poetry could not glitter for long due her early demise. Toru's famous work, *A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields* (1875) and *Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindustan (1882)* shows her immense poetic potentiality. The most significant aspect of Dutt's literary career was her use of the rich Indian heritage, its legends, myth and folklore. In *Ancient Ballads and Legends,* she has converted popular stories from the Ramayana, Mahabharata and the Puranas into English verse. Her master piece "Our Casuarina Tree" is widely acclaimed for its superb lyricism and technical dexterity. Singh writes, "Toru Dutt is the typical flower of the Renaissance in India. She became the dominant voice in Indian English literature. She prepared the background for the future and her contribution is marvelous and

unique in this regard. She gave the real identity to the Indian English literature for which every poet, dramatist or novelist is aspiring" (P-67)

Next in the line is Manmohan Ghose (1869 - 1924). He is a London studied man with friends like Stephen Phillips and Lawrence Binyon. While at Oxford, Manmohan's poems appeared in *Primavera (1890)* along with Stephen Phillips, Lawrence Binyon and Arthur Cripps. His poems got well appreciated in London. During his lifetime he could publish one complete volume of poetry entitled, *Love Songs and Elegies* (1898). Ghose's talent as a poet lies in his short lyrics where one may locate a beautiful blend of thought and emotion. To quote K.R.S. Iyengar, "Manmohan's genius worked best in the atomic scale, and he was thus able to make his short exquisitely chiseled lyrics the enduring monuments of those fleeting, if also poignant, moments of his inner and outer life" (P-93).

After Man Mohan Ghose, Indian English poetry, not only gains massive popularity through the versatile poetic like Tagore- Aurobindo- Naidu but also climbs to the apex of success. Rabindranath Tagore's (1861-1941) is a versatile poet whose poetry is characterized by elegance and restraint accompanied by subtle touches of imagery. Life and Death, God, Nature and Love are his recurrent subject matter. As a poet he sings with the ancient wisdom of *Upanishads* in his bones and Indian ethos in his mind. His fame as a poet rest on his collection of poems, *Gitanjali* (1912) a translation from his own Bengali version into English. This translation or transcreation won him the Nobel Prize and took the western world by storms by didn't of his matchless lyricism and spiritual overtones. It contains devotional lyrics in the form of prayers. The sole intention here is to show how divinity can be achieved through self-realization and service to fellowmen. Singh, "Tagore is the master of art and craft which he always uses in his poetic composition" (P-98).

Next to Tagore is Sri Aurobindo (1872 - 1950), is another dominant poetic voice of Indian English literature who is known for his mantric and mystic style. He has left behind massive collection of poetry. His poetry is a symposium of Indian Philosophy, Indian spiritual values, religion, culture and moral. For the first time the magnitude of Indian English Poetry travels from

physical to metaphysical level in his hands Aurobindo. He has written lyrics, sonnets, long narrative poems, dramatic poetry and epics. His *Songs of Myrtilla* (1895) is his first poetic work containing mainly short lyrics in lighter vein. Here the poet writes about his adolescent outbursts of love and beauty, joy and despair and nationalistic feelings. Aurobinda's greatest achievement in poetry lies on the monumental epic *Savitri: A Legend and A Symbol (1954).* It retells the legendary story of Savitri's relentless journey to rescue Satyaban, her husband, from Death. Sri Aurobindo's through this epic raises Indian English poetry to the highest spiritual poetry of the world. This remarkable epic not only enhances the stature of Indian English Poetry but also places Aurobindo in the great chain of epic poets like Homer, Virgil and Milton. Thematically and structurally this epic of Aurobindo satisfies the norms to be called a great epic of all time. In Iyengar's words, "Wide comprehension is the distinguishing mark of all epics, and in Savitri this comprehension is seen in its encyclopedic grasp of the totality of human experience and knowledge, ranging from the institution of the Vedic Rishis to the scientific discoveries and the inventions of our own day. (184). From technical point of view, he is a master craftsman. He has experimented with a variety of meters and at ease with both classical and modern meters.

Another prominent poet of this period is Sarojini Naidu (1879–1949). Her major poetic works are *The Golden Threshold* (1905) followed by *The Bird of Time* (1912) and *The Broken Wings* in 1917. She is a lyric poet of high order. She infuses her poetry with music, melody and emotion. Her major themes are love, common people, beauty of Indian scenes and sights, Indian traditions, philosophy of life and patriotic sentiments of Indians. Love is another recurrent theme of Sarojini Naidu. Her love poetry explores the various aspects of love, such as love in union, love in separation, the pains of love, earthly love, sins of love and divine love. Her language is punctuated with romantic strain coupled with highly decorative images. Rizvi writes, "Sarojini Naidu is one of the most illustrious Indian English poets. Her poetry is a lyric cry of joy and sorrow, zeal and emotion, marked with perfect fusion of thought and expression" (P-31).

Conclusion:

The role of these aforesaid poets in shaping the literary climate of Indian English Literature, particularly, Poetry, is undoubtedly great. The poets of this phase starting from Henry Derozio to Sarojini Naidu had a passion for poetry for which the flow of poetry never stopped at any time. In fact, the incessant effort of these poets not only enriched and the enhanced status of Indian English poetry but also paved the way for its further development during post-Independence period.

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Women's Empowerment and Sustainable Development: In-Depth Analysis

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Abstract: Women, who make up half of the world's population, have benefited more than men from the progress in economic and social development in the last three decades. Nevertheless they continue to be overrepresented among the world's most vulnerable groups, as access to resources and power remains highly skewed towards men. Gender equality is a goal in its own right but also a key factor for sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability. By providing the same opportunities to women and men, including in decision-making in all kinds of activities, a sustainable path of development can be achieved to ensure that women's and men's interests are both taken into account in the allocation of resources.
Keywords: Women empowerment, sustainable development goals, Commitment, gender, equality

Introduction:

For the empowerment of women and girls to be realized through sustainable development, there needs to be more than a commitment to these goals. There must be concerted action across all countries and communities - dedicated resources should be provisioned to empower women of all ages and girls as part of the SDGs. Approaching gender equality as a crosscutting issue in the SDGs requires that gender is included at all stages of policy development, means of implementation, monitoring and accountability. The need for a cross-cutting, inclusive and gender-sensitive approach is clear: without this approach the global transformation envisaged by the SDGs will not be achieved. Women and girls are crucial contributors, implementers and beneficiaries of sustainable development. Their empowerment is fundamental to the achievement of the 2030 Development Agenda. The stand-alone SDG on gender equality (Goal 5) should be celebrated, as it outlines targets for every country to make gender equality a reality. However, Goal 5 does not stand in isolation and will not achieve gender equality alone. A gender-sensitive approach must be implemented across the entire agenda for the 2030 development agenda to be successful.

The Concept of empowerment:

Empowerment can be defined as a "multi-dimensional social process that helps people gain control over their own lives. It is a process that fosters power (that is, the capacity to implement) in people, for use in their own lives, their communities, and in their society, by acting on issues that they define as important".

Empowering power:

Women's empowerment means women gaining more power and control over their own lives. This entails the idea of women's continued disadvantage compared to men which is apparent in different economic, socio-cultural and political spheres. Therefore, women's empowerment can also be seen as an important process in reaching gender equality, which is understood to mean that the "rights, responsibilities and opportunities of individuals will not depend on whether they are born male or female".

Global review of progress on women's empowerment:

In December 2014, the UN Secretary-General issued a report entitled "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the 23rd special session of the General Assembly" 16 which bundles national and regional reviews and discusses progress, challenges and opportunities at the global level. The main findings of the report are the following:

1. Over the past two decades, governments have increasingly removed discriminating laws and have adopted laws promoting gender equality and addressing violence against women. Significant gains are also noted in the enrolment of girls in primary and secondary education.

2. Nevertheless, global progress has been slow, uneven and limited. Despite expanded normative commitments, equality is often undermined by a lack of implementation, institutional barriers and discriminatory social norms.

3. Progress is also hampered by the low levels of participation and leadership of women in decision-making, at all levels – household, local, regional and national governments, the management of environmental resources17,

national planning and development structures, national parliaments and global governance.

4. There continues to be a chronic underinvestment in gender equality globally, a tendency which has been aggravated by the austerity measures adopted in many countries in the post-crisis context.

5. Gender mainstreaming remains limited, and key institutions and mechanisms for promoting gender equality are often under-resourced and lack political support. In addition, monitoring progress is challenged by a severe lack of comparable data of high quality. Many countries are still not producing regular statistics that are of critical importance for gender equality such as time use, asset ownership, women's participation in decision making at all levels, or data on gender-based violence and poverty.

Sustainable Development Goals:

The UN General Assembly adopted in New York on 25 September 2015 the resolution on the post-2015 development agenda entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".20 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ("the 2030 Agenda") entails 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets which came into force on the 1st of January 2016. The specific targets of each SDG are to be achieved by 2030. The 2030 Agenda goes hand in hand with the so-called Addis Ababa Action Agenda, an agreement reached by the 193 UN Member States attending the UN Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 27 July 2015.

The Sustainable Development Goals:

SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

SDG 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

SDG 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

SDG 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries.

SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

SDG 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

SDG 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

SDG 15 Protect restores and promotes sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

SDG 17 strengthens the means of implementation and revitalizes the global partnership for sustainable development.

Countries are expected to establish their own sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks policies.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls SDG 5 includes the following targets:

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere;

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation;

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation;

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate;

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life;

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences;

a. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

b. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women;

c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

Empowering Women And Sustainable Development:

1. Women have a critical role to play in all SDGs, with many targets specifically recognizing women's equality and empowerment as both the objective and part of the solution.

2. The choice of appropriate indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs has an important impact on determining whether policy efforts towards women's empowerment are channeled adequately.

Empowering women in the context of the 2030 Agenda:

"The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, the social and environmental."

Gender equality and women's empowerment figure prominently in the 2030 Agenda. They are reflected in an integrated manner throughout the Agenda, and also considered critical for its achievement: in the Resolution on the Agenda, the General Assembly declares that "realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the goals and targets". The role of women's empowerment in the 2030 Agenda can be further concretized by looking at the SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" and its targets as well as Addis Ababa Action Agenda and Addis Ababa Action Plan on

3. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, endorsed on 27 July 2015 by 193 UN Member States, provides a foundation for implementing the 2030 Agenda. It states that women's empowerment is vital for sustainable development as well as for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth.

4. The Addis Ababa Action Plan on Transformative Financing for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment was launched in July 2015 in the context of Addis Ababa Conference. It calls for accelerating the implementation of existing commitments in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

5. The EU has an active role in promoting women's empowerment and sustainable development, in particular through Official Development Assistance (ODA).

6. In October 2015, the Council adopted the Gender Action Plan 2016–2020 which establishes a new gender framework to be implemented jointly by the Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

Transformative Financing for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

As a significant step beyond the MDGs that emphasized only equality of opportunity, the 2030 Agenda acknowledges that equality must be based on both opportunity and outcome. This is written out in target 10.3 of SDG 5: "Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard".

Not only the targets of SDG 5 but also many targets of other SDGs are linked to women's empowerment: there are targets on gender dimensions of poverty, health, education, employment and security, for example. In fact, gender equality and the empowerment of women are essential across all SDGs and their targets. Therefore, it is crucial to take a holistic view of gender equality throughout the entire framework.

As a result of a wide-ranging consultation process with the UN, Member States, civil society and international organizations, UN Women have put forward a position paper setting out suggestions for global indicators to effectively monitor how the SDGs are being implemented for women and girls. In their paper, UN Women call for including additional gender indicators for the relevant

targets, as well as a systematic disaggregation by sex of all relevant indicators across all SDGs and targets.

Empowering women in the context of Addis Ababa Action Agenda:

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, endorsed on 27 July 2015 by 193 UN Member States,29 provides a foundation for implementing the 2030 Agenda. Women's empowerment is very visible also in this agreement: in their resolution, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives reaffirm that "gender equality, women's empowerment, the full realisation of their human rights and their full and equal participation and leadership in the economy are vital to achieve sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development".

In order to achieve women's empowerment for sustainable development, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives propose, in particular the following actions and means:

- Targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies.
  - Adoption and strengthening of sound policies and enforceable legislation and transformative actions for the promotion of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment at all levels.
  - Promotion and enforcement of non-discriminatory laws, social infrastructure and policies for sustainable development, as well as women's full and equal participation in the economy and their equal access to decision-making processes and leadership.
  - commitment to women's and girls' equal rights and opportunities in political and economic decision-making and resource allocation and removal of any barriers that prevent women from being full participants in the economy.
  - Contribution of the private sector to ensuring women's full and productive employment and decent work, equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, and equal opportunities.
  - Establishment and maintenance by all development banks of social and environmental safeguards systems, including on human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, that are transparent, effective, efficient and time-sensitive.

- Further development of instruments by multilateral development banks to channel the resources of long-term investors towards sustainable development, including through long-term infrastructure and green bonds.
- Forward-looking plans which increase clarity, predictability and transparency of future development cooperation, in accordance with national budget allocation processes.

Addis Ababa Action Plan on Transformative Financing for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

In July 2015, in the context of the Addis Ababa Conference, UN Women launched an Addis Ababa Action Plan on Transformative Financing30 for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment together with the organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Women's Working Group on Financing for Development and the governments of Brazil, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom. The Action Plan calls for accelerating the implementation of existing commitments in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. It also aims to ensure that the gender commitments that were included in the agreed text on Addis Ababa Action Agenda will be turned into actions. The Action Plan proposes policy and financing actions for five different areas of commitments.

1. Domestic policy actions and public resources for gender equality and women's rights.
2. International policy actions and resources for gender equality and women's rights.
3. Enabling environment for women's economic empowerment and sustainable development.
4. Multi-stakeholder partnerships for gender equality and women's rights at country, regional and international levels.
5. Data, monitoring and follow-up.

The EU as an actor in empowering women in the context of sustainable development:

The Lisbon Reform Treaty considers gender equality among its key values and objectives: according to Article 2(3) of the Treaty, the EU "shall combat social exclusion and discrimination, and shall promote social justice and protection, equality between women and men, solidarity between generations and protection of the rights of the child".

The EU, together with its Member States, is the world's largest provider of Official Development Assistance (ODA) with EUR 58.2 billion in 2014. Gender equality is fully integrated in

development cooperation programmes as a core pillar and a prerequisite for socio-economic development and poverty eradication.33 For the year 2013, around 39 % of the EU ODA (EUR 13 700 million) was allocated to gender sensitive objectives.

The European Commission has five instruments for the financing of development cooperation:

The Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) for candidate countries.

Conclusion:

The achievement of Goal 5 alone will not create a gender-equal world. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls must be used as a method of implementation across the SDGs to ensure their success. All countries hold the same responsibility to ensure the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development within their own borders, and to support other countries in achieving the SDGs which includes reaffirming and contributing to the fulfillment of gender equality. Gender equality is a cross-cutting

The European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI).

The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

The Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) for geographic and thematic programmes worldwide, and

The European Development Fund (EDF) for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries (Cotonou Agreement).

development issue, and unless addressed in a multidimensional way gender equality will not become a reality. Not one of the SDGs will be achieved without including women and girls as equal partners. Including women and girls in sustainable development would complement and support state responsibilities. The challenge now is establishing what sustainable development means in practice: how the SDGs, development policies and means of implementation, will empower women and girls at every level. Women and girls must be equal partners in sustainable development.

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राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव

डॉ. जितेन्द्र कुमार

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सारांश   राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से पूरी दुनियॉ में जलवायु परिवर्तन को इक्कीसवी सदी की गम्भीरतम् सुरक्षा चुनौतियों में से एक के रूप में व्यापक तौर पर स्वीकार किया गया है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र इसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शान्ति और सुरक्षा के लिए एक खतरे के रूप में देखता है। सुरक्षा परिषद के महासचिव बान की मून ने सन् २०११ में अपने एक वक्तव्य में कहा था कि 'जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रतिकूल प्रभाव दीर्घ अवधि में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शान्ति और सुरक्षा के कुछ वर्तमान खतरों को उग्र बना सकते हैं।' जलवायु परिवर्तन मानव सुरक्षा को उत्तरोत्तर चोट पहुॅचा रहा है तथा भविष्य में भी जीवन के लिए जरूरी प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की गुणवत्ता तथा संसाधनों तक मनुष्य की पहुॅच को धीरे-धीरे घटाकर मानव सुरक्षा को क्षतिग्रस्त करने के साथ ही राज्यों के भीतर तथा राज्यों के मध्य भी संघर्ष को बढ़ावा देकर राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष गम्भीर चुनौतियॉ खड़ा कर सकता है। यहॉ तक कि यह जनता को उसकी आजीविका चलाने में मदद देने के लिए अवसर तथा सेवायें प्रदान करने की राज्य की क्षमता को भी नुकसान पहुॅचा सकता है। यह प्रबल आशंका है कि आने वाले दशकों में जलवायु परिवर्तन विश्व में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता और हिंसात्मक संघर्ष के खतरों को गुणित अनुपात में बढ़ा सकता है। भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पर भी जलवायु परिवर्तन के दूरगामी और भयावह प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका है। भारत की विशाल जनसंख्या, कृषि पर इसकी निर्भरता और तेजी से बढ़ते इसके शहर इसे जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिहाज से विश्व के सर्वाधिक असुरक्षित देशों में एक बना देते हैं।

मुख्य शब्द : राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शान्ति, मानव सुरक्षा, जलवायु परिवर्तन ।

प्रस्तावना

शीत युद्ध के अवसान ने कई पारम्परिक अवधारणाओं को परिवर्तित कर दिया जिनमें सुरक्षा की अवधारणा अत्यन्त चर्चा का विषय रहा क्योंकि सुरक्षा के दायरे में सैनिक सुरक्षा या हमले से सुरक्षा के अतिरिक्त भी कई चीजें शामिल होने लगीं। बदले माहौल में व्यापक स्तर पर यह स्वीकार किया गया कि राज्य की सीमाओं की अपेक्षा उन सीमाओं के भीतर निवास करने वाले लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरों में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है। ऐसा महसूस किया गया कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रणाली में राज्यों की सुरक्षा को खतरे की तुलना में व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा को खतरे एक अधिक व्यापक समस्या हो गई है। क्योंकि विश्व की एक बड़ी आबादी को जल, भोजन, स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा, प्राकृतिक संसाधन तथा मूलभूत सुरक्षा की सम्प्राप्ति में अस्वीकार्य गिरावट आई है जो राज्यों के भीतर संघर्ष को बढ़ावा देने के साथ-साथ राजनीतिक अस्थिरता का कारण बन रहा है। इस प्रकार यह स्वीकार किया गया कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए खतरे विभिन्न स्रोतों जैसे, आर्थिक अवसरों के अभाव, वाह्य वाणिज्यिक कारकों, केन्द्रीय मूल्यों को चुनौती देने वाले आन्तरिक कारकों, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं और पारिस्थितिकी के गिरावट से भी पैदा हो सकते हैं। यह माना गया कि यद्यपि सैन्य सुरक्षा शायद अभी भी सुरक्षा का एक प्रमुख प्रतिमान है, परन्तु उत्तरोत्तर यह महसूस किया गया कि सैन्य सुरक्षा का प्रतिमान मानव जाति की कुछ मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं जैसे गरीबी तथा व्यक्तियों और समूहों को अन्य कई सारे स्रोतों से उत्पन्न खतरों से मुक्ति का मार्ग प्रदान नहीं कर सकता है। इस प्रकार यह स्थापित किया गया कि सुरक्षा केवल सैन्य मुद्दों तक सीमित नहीं है बल्कि अपनी प्रकृति में काफी व्यापक है, जिसमें कई अन्य तत्व जैसे, अर्थव्यवस्था,

कूटनीति, उर्जा सुरक्षा, खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं प्राकृतिक विपदाओं से सुरक्षा इत्यादि समाहित है। अतः शस्त्रों द्वारा सुरक्षा की बजाय मानव विकास और सशक्तिकरण द्वारा सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई। इस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का नया प्रतिमान सैन्य सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ मानव सुरक्षा, पर्यावरण सुरक्षा, सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा आर्थिक सुरक्षा को भी अपने एजेण्डे में शामिल करता है। वी०आर० राघवन का यह मत सर्वथा उचित है कि प्रादेशिक हमलों के विरूद्ध देश की प्रतिरक्षा तक सीमित राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का वर्तमान राज्य-केन्द्रित विचार जनता के लिए खतरों के वृहत् समूह को शामिल करने के सुरक्षा विचार तक विस्तृत हो गया है। सोवियत संघ के विघटन के बाद यह उम्मीद जगी कि विश्वव्यापी संघर्ष और हिंसा का दौर खत्म हो जायेगा तथा शांति, स्थिरता और समृद्धि के एक नये युग का आगमन होगा। अनुमान के मुताबिक अन्तर्राज्य संघर्ष खत्म होने लगे परन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश उनका स्थान राज्य-भीतर संघर्षों ने ले लिया जो नृजातीयता, धर्म और अलगाववाद पर आधारित था। शरणार्थियों के तीव्र प्रवाह, कुशासन, आर्थिक गिरावट, पर्यावरणीय क्षरण इत्यादि ने मानव स्वतंत्रता और सुरक्षा के लिए अतिरिक्त समस्यायें खड़ी करनी शुरू कर दी। इस प्रकार यह महसूस किया गया कि एक अर्थपूर्ण सुरक्षा के लिए दुनियॉ के देशों को एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। व्यापक सुरक्षा का यह विचार इस धारणा पर आधारित था कि केवल राज्यों को ही सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता नहीं होती बल्कि राज्य के निवासियों, संसाधनों तथा साथ ही साथ राज्य के सामाजिक-आर्थिक ढॉचे को भी सुरक्षा की उतनी ही जरूरत है। अर्थात् राज्य की सीमाओं और उसकी सम्प्रभुता की सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ राज्य ही जनता और उसके सम्पूर्ण परिवेश की सुरक्षा भी अपरिहार्य है। इस प्रकार सुरक्षा के व्यापक विचार का मूल राज्य की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के साथ ही साथ सामाजिक, आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय आयामों को सुरक्षित रखना रहा है।

पर्यावरणीय कारकों की भूमिका दृ

मानव समाज का उसके पर्यावरण पर हमेशा से प्रभाव पड़ता रहा है। पर्यावरणीय संसाधनों को अक्षय मानते हुए मानव जाति द्वारा उसके अंधाधुंध दोहन ने समय-समय पर विभिन्न आपदाओं को आमंत्रित किया जिसके कारण उसे काफी क्षति भी उठानी पड़ी। मानव इतिहास के अधिकांश कालखण्ड में पर्यावरण प्रदुषण अथवा संसाधनों के अधिकाधिक दोहन का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव स्थानीय ही रहा। लेकिन आधुनिक समय में व्यापक औद्योगिक एवं तीव्र जनसंख्या वृद्धि ने स्थिति में युगान्तकारी परिवर्तन ला दिया है। दुनियॉ के लगभग सभी क्षेत्रों में संसाधनों के असंपोषित तथा आत्यन्तिक दोहन से पर्यावरण को काफी गम्भीर क्षति पहुँची है जिसके कारण बीसवी सदी के अन्त तक आते-आते पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव का स्वरूप वस्तुतः वैश्विक होने लगा। आज वैश्विक तापमान में वृद्धि, समुद्री सतह में वृद्धि, ओजोन परत के क्षरण, मौसम प्रतिरूप में अनिश्चित बदलाव इत्यादि पर्यावरणीय समस्यायें सभी राष्ट्रों की सुरक्षा चिन्ता को बढ़ाते हैं। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा विमर्श में पर्यावरणीय कारक एक महत्वपूर्ण आयाम के रूप में सामने आये हैं। पर्यावरण के प्रति पूरी दुनियॉ में चिन्ता और जागरूकता बढ़ी है। स्टाकहोम सम्मेलन इस दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ साबित हुआ। इस सम्मेलन के बाद से शांन्ति और सुरक्षा के वैश्विक एजेण्डे के एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे के रूप में पर्यावरण सुरक्षा के लिए चिन्ता में तेजी से बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। ब्रंटलैण्ड कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में पहली बार पर्यावरण सुरक्षा की अवधारणा का उल्लेख किया गया। आईपीसीसी (इण्टर गवर्नमेंटल पैनल आन क्लाइमेट चेंज) की चौथी ऑकलन रिपोर्ट ने दुनियॉ में जलवायु परिवर्तन के मुद्दे पर जागरूकता फैलाने में अहम् भूमिका निभाई है। आईपीसीसी की स्थापना संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा ने १९८८ में एक घोषणा पत्र के द्वारा की थी। इस रिपोर्ट में वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों पर टिके ऐसे निष्कर्ष शामिल हैं जो दुनियॉ के समक्ष जलवायु परिवर्तन के विभिन्न पहलुओं के कपाट खोलते हैं। रिपोर्ट ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों में अन्तर्निहित शांति,

स्थिरता और मानव सुरक्षा के प्रति खतरों की संभावनाओं की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत की है तथा शांति और सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में निष्कर्षों पर पहुँचने के लिए वैज्ञानिक निष्कर्ष प्रदान किए है। इसके अलावा भी विभिन्न विद्वानों और अध्ययन समूहों ने भी पर्यावरणीय कारकों के मानव समाज पर प्रभावों का अध्ययन किया है। इन अध्ययनों से प्राप्त निष्कर्षों के आधार पर इस तथ्य को व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया कि 'अधिकांश पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं के कारण सम्पत्ति के उत्पादन और वितरण, ज्ञान और शक्ति, तथा ऊर्जा उपभोग के पैटर्न, औद्योगीकरण, जनसंख्या वृद्धि, धनाढ्यता तथा गरीबी से निकटता से सम्बन्धित है।'संसाधनों के अंधाधुंध दोहन तथा पर्यावरण अवक्रमण के कारण उत्पन्न संसाधनों की कमी तथा उपलब्ध शेष संसाधनों पर स्वामित्व को लेकर राज्य भीतर तथा राज्यों के मध्य बढ़ते विवाद और संघर्षों ने पर्यावरण सुरक्षा की ओर वैज्ञानिकों, बुद्धिजीवियों, पर्यावरणविदों और नीति निर्माताओं का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है। यह व्यापक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया कि पर्यावरणीय अवक्रमण तथा संसाधनों की कमी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा करते हैं। पर्यावरणीय बदलाव का लोगों के कुशलक्षेम और आजीविका पर सीधा और तात्कालिक प्रभाव पड़ता है। यह स्वास्थ्य, आर्थिक उत्पादकता और राजनीतिक स्थिरता पर प्रभाव डाल सकता है। होमर डिक्सन ने इन प्रभावों को चार प्रकारों में वर्गीकृत किया है: अ) घटता कृषि उत्पादन, ब) आर्थिक गिरावट, स) जनसंख्या विस्थापन, और द) विघटित संस्थायें और सामाजिक सम्बन्ध। इस प्रकार पर्यावरणीय बदलाव तथा राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध को स्वीकार करते हुए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की अवधारणा के विकास की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया। ब्रंटलैण्ड आयोग ने कहा कि 'स्थानीय, राष्ट्रीय, क्षेत्रीय तथा वैश्विक स्तर पर पर्यावरणीय दबावों के बढ़ते प्रभावों को शामिल करते हुए सुरक्षा की अवधारणा का विकास अवश्य किया जाना चाहिए।' इसी प्रकार लेस्टर ब्राउन, जेसिका ट्चमैन मैथ्यूज, माइकल रेनर और नार्मन मायर्स ने संसाधन और पर्यावरणीय खतरों को

सम्मिलित करते हुए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को पुनः परिभाषित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा। जलवायु परिवर्तन एवं राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य अन्त सम्बन्धों को आबादी के बड़े स्तर पर पलायन, ऊर्जा संकट, खाद्य सुरक्षा, जल एवं अन्य संसाधनों के लिए बढ़ते संघर्ष, प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की घटनाओं में वृद्धि इत्यादि के सन्दर्भ में समझा जा सकता है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के 'तीन प्रमुख प्रभाव' हैं जिनके सुरक्षा मायने हो सकते हैं- १) नवीकरण प्राकृतिक संसाधनों जिनपर मानव की आजीविका निर्भर होती है, के पैदावार में बढ़ता अभाव और परिवर्तनशीलता, २) समुद्री सतह में वृद्धि जिसमें एक अनिश्चित समय सीमा में एक बड़ी जनसंख्या के विस्थापन की क्षमता की बात की जाती है, और ३) प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का तीव्रीकरण जो समाज के संसाधन आधार, आधारभूत संरचना और आवास ढाँचे को प्रभावित करेगा।

भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए चुनौतियॉं

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव अत्यन्त गम्भीर प्रकृति के हो सकते हैं। यद्यपि कि मानव जाति के लिए इससे अधिक अस्पष्ट खतरा शायद ही कोई और होगा क्योंकि जलवायु परिवर्तन के स्पष्ट सुरक्षा खतरों की अपेक्षा अस्पष्ट सुरक्षा खतरे कहीं अधिक, व्यापक और परस्पर उलझे हुए हैं। अतः स्पष्ट रूप से कोई निष्कर्ष निकालना शायद उचित नहीं होगा। अवश्य ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन के कई खतरे आज दुनियॉ के कुछ हिस्सों में वास्तविकता में बदल गये हैं। वर्तमान वैज्ञानिक आकलनों के अनुसार जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव काफी चौंकाने और विचलित करने वाले हैं। भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सन्दर्भ में इन प्रभावों पर संक्षेप में विचार करने का प्रयास प्रस्तुत पत्र में किया गया है। भारत जैसा विकासशील देश जलवायु परिवर्तन की दृष्टि से काफी असुरक्षित है। बढ़ता तापमान, मौसम की उग्रता और अनिश्चितता, समुद्री सतह में वृद्धि, चक्रवातीय गतिविधियों में तेजी इत्यादि के रूप में जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष दोनों तरह से भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए संकट का कारण बन सकते

है। उक्त प्रभाव कई क्षेत्रों में स्थितियों को बदल सकते हैं तथा आजीविका के साधनों को नष्ट कर सकते हैं। आत्यन्तिक मौसमी घटनाएं तथा बिगड़ती स्थितियाँ बहुत से लोगों को अस्थाई रूप से और स्थाई रूप से भी, अन्य गाँव, शहर, क्षेत्र अथवा देश के लिए अपने घरों को त्यागने के लिए विवश करेंगी। जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामों का सर्वाधिक प्रभाव देश के ४०० मिलियन से अधिक गरीब लोगों पर पड़ेगा क्योंकि इनमें से अधिकांश अपने भोजन, आवास तथा आमदनी के लिए प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर निर्भर करते हैं। उल्लेखनीय है कि भारत में ७६ प्रतिशत से अधिक जनसंख्या कृषि कार्यों में संलग्न है जबकि अन्य बहुत सारे लोग तटीय क्षेत्रों में अपनी आजीविका प्राप्त करते हैं। इस प्रकार समाज के वंचित तथा अरक्षित समुदाय जलवायु परिवर्तन के आसान शिकार बनेंगे। चूँकि यह समुदाय क्षमता विहीन तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर होते हैं, अतः इन पर जलवायु परिवर्तन का विनाशकारी प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इनकी आजीविका के साधन छिन्न-भिन्न हो सकते हैं और ये अन्य सुरक्षित स्थानों के लिए विस्थापित होने को विवश हो सकते हैं।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग एवं समुद्री सतह में वृद्धि

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग जलवायु परिवर्तन का अहम् हिस्सा है। इसका तात्पर्य धरती के तापमान में वृद्धि से है। तापमान में यह वृद्धि वायुमण्डल में ग्रीन हाउस गैसों की बढ़ती मात्रा के कारण है। मानव अपनी विभिन्न गतिविधियों जैसे औद्योगीकरण, गहन कृषि, जीवाश्म ईंधन के अत्यधिक उपयोग इत्यादि के कारण वायु- मण्डल में ग्रीन हाउस गैसों का भारी मात्रा में लगातार उत्सर्जन करता है। वायुमण्डल में ग्रीन हाउस गैसों की सघनता के कारण धरती तथा समुद्र का तापमान बढ़ रहा है। विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक अध्ययनों से प्राप्त निष्कर्षों के आधार पर यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि वर्ष २१०० तक धरती का औसत तापमान १.४ से ७.८ डिग्री सेल्सियस तक बढ़ जायेगा। जबकि भारतीय क्षेत्र का तापमान सन् २०७० तक २ से ३ डिग्री सेल्सियस तक बढ़ सकता है जिसके काफी विनाशकारी परिणाम सामने आयेंगे।सन्

१९७० से २००५ की अवधि के दौरान भारत में गर्म दिनों की आवृत्ति धीरे-धीरे बढ़ने की रही जबकि मानसून पूर्व के मौसम के दौरान ठंढे दिनों की आवृत्ति सार्थक गिरावट दर्शाती है।१८ जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण भविष्य में मौसम का मिजाज तेजी से बिगड़ेगा। गर्म दिनों की संख्या में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ धरती का तापमान सन् २०३० तक १.७ से २ डिग्री सेल्सियस तक बढ़ेगा। गर्म दिनों की संख्या तथा उष्णता में वृद्धि के कारण उष्णता लहरें जन्म लेंगी जो तीव्र और बढ़ती जायेंगी। ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के कारण हिमालय तथा तिब्बत के पठार स्थित ग्लेशियर जो भारत के साथ-साथ सम्पूर्ण दक्षिण एशियाई सभ्यता का संपोषण करते हैं, तेजी से पिघलेंगे जिससे आकस्मिक बाढ़ तथा व्यापक पैमाने पर भू-स्खलन की घटनाओं में भारी वृद्धि होगी, कृषि योग्य भूमि का तेजी से क्षरण होगा, जल उपलब्धता में कमी आयेगी, पन बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता घटेगी तथा महत्वपूर्ण नदियों के प्रवाह पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। गंगा, यमुना और ब्रह्मपुत्र जैसी नदियों जिनपर २७ करोड़ से अधिक लोगों की आजीविका निर्भर है, का अस्तित्व संकट में पड़ सकता है। देश गम्भीर जल संकट का सामना करने को विवश होगा।ग्लेशियरों के पिघलने से समुद्र के सतह में होने वाली वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप मुम्बई, गोवा, कोलकाता, गुजरात जैसे शहरों के तटीय क्षेत्र निवासियों के लिए गम्भीर सुरक्षा समस्यायें पैदा होंगी। ७७०० किमी से अधिक लम्बी भारतीय तटरेखा क्षेत्रों में देश की ३७ प्रतिशत आबादी निवास करती है जिनके लिए जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव विनाशकारी साबित होंगे। समुद्र की सतह में वृद्धि ने सुन्दरवन के कई निचले क्षेत्रों को पहले ही समुद्र में निमग्न कर दिया है तथा हजारों लोगों को विस्थापित कर दिया है। बाढ़ संकट के अलावा बंगाल की खाड़ी तथा अरब सागर में चक्रवातीय गतिविधियाँ बढ़ेंगी। इससे तटीय क्षेत्रों में कृषि, पर्यटन और मछुवाही उद्योगों को नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा, इसके साथ ही तटीय आधारभूत ढाँचे तथा अन्य भौतिक सम्पत्तियों को भारी क्षति पहुँचेगी। सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या पर इसका खराब असर पड़ेगा वह

व्यापक पैमाने पर विस्थापित होने के लिए बाध्य होगी। यह विस्थापन आगे चलकर तनाव और संघर्ष को बढ़ावा दे सकता है और जन्म दे सकता है।

कृषि एवं खाद्य सुरक्षा

भारत में कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था का एक मुख्य आधार है जो जनसंख्या के एक व्यापक हिस्से को भोजन तथा आजीविका सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है। यह ग्रामीण और शहरी भारत में प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार का प्रमुख स्रोत है। यहाँ कृषि अधिकांशतः मानसून पर निर्भर है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण मौसम में हो रहे व्यापक बदलाव का सीधा असर मानसून की स्थिति पर पड़ा है। पिछले दो दशकों का अनुभव यह बताता है कि मानसून की अनिश्चितता भविष्य में कृषि को बुरी तरह प्रभावित कर सकती है। कृषि के केवल वर्षा जल की मात्रा में कमी या वृद्धि से ही प्रभावित होने की संभावना नहीं है बल्कि वारिश के समय में बदलाव का भी इस पर गम्भीर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। वर्षा के क्रम और आवृत्ति में बदलाव का एक बड़ा प्रभाव सूखे के रूप में सामने आ सकता है। आपदा प्रबन्धन की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 'देश का लगभग ६८ प्रतिशत हिस्सासूखा क्षेत्र के रूप में जाना जाता है। वर्षा के पैटर्न में बदलाव कृषि और इस प्रकार अर्थव्यवस्था और खाद्य सुरक्षा को खतरा पहुँचाती है। खाद्य सुरक्षा के चार आयाम होते हैं- भोजन की उपलब्धता, भोजन आपूर्ति के स्रोत, भोजन तक पहुँच तथा भोज्य पदार्थों की गुणवत्ता। जलवायु परिवर्तन इन चारो आयामों पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव डालेगा। कृषि उत्पादकता और खाद्य सुरक्षा में सीधा सम्बन्ध है। कृषि उत्पादकता में कमी से खाद्य असुरक्षा बढ़ेगी, खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों

स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा

जलवायु परिवर्तन का मानव स्वास्थ्य से सीधा रिश्ता स्थापित किया गया है। अध्ययन निष्कर्ष देते हैं कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव अनेकानेक तरह से मानव स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं को उग्र बनायेंगे साथ ही नई समस्याओं को जन्म भी देंगे। विकासशील देशों की अपेक्षाकृत गरीब जनता पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के चलते स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी

में वृद्धि होगी तथा देश मॅंहगाई की तेजी से बढ़ती समस्या से रूबरू हो सकता है।दिसम्बर २००९ में कोपेनहेगन में आयोजित सम्मेलन में ग्लोबल क्लाइमेट रिस्क इंडेक्स २०१० द्वारा एक सूची जारी की गई जिसमें भारत को उन शीर्ष १० देशों में शामिल किया गया है जो जलवायु परिवर्तन से सर्वाधिक प्रभावित होंगे। एक अध्ययन के अनुसार सन् २०७० तक शीतकाल के तापमान में ३ से ४ डिग्री सेल्सियस की बढ़ोत्तरी संभावित है। इस तापमान वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप मानसूनी वर्षा में १० से २० प्रतिशत की कमी आ सकती है। मानसूनी वर्षा में यह कमी कृषि उत्पादकता में गिरावट और खाद्य असुरक्षा को जन्म देगी। कृषि वैज्ञानिक डॉ० एम०एस० स्वामीनाथन ने भारतीय कृषि पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का उल्लेख करते हुए स्पष्ट किया कि 'इससे ६४ प्रतिशत लोगों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा जिनके जीवन यापन का साधन कृषि है।' उन्होंने कहा कि 'सबसे बड़ा डर खाद्य सुरक्षा को लेकर है।' सूखे के कारण खरीफ की मुख्य फसलों के उत्पादन में २० प्रतिशत तक की गिरावट हो सकती है। एक अन्य अध्ययन के अनुसार 'तापमान में १ से ४ डिग्री सेल्सियस तक की वृद्धि होने पर खाद्य पदार्थों के उत्पादन में २४ से ३० प्रतिशत तक कमी आ सकती है।' सिन्हा और स्वामीनाथन (१९९१) के अनुसार 'तापमान में २ डिग्री सेल्सियस की वृद्धि उच्च उपज वाले क्षेत्रों में चावल की पैदावार को लगभग .७५ टन प्रति हेक्टेयर घटा सकती है जबकि जाड़े के तापमान में .५ डिग्री सेल्सियस की भी वृद्धि गेहूँ की पैदावार में .४५ टन प्रति हेक्टेयर की गिरावट ला सकती है।

गुणनकारी प्रभाव पडेंगे ऐसा आकलन है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण पर्यावरण अवक्रमण से वर्ष में २३७ मिलियन लोगों का स्वास्थ्य गम्भीर रूप से प्रभावित हो सकता है। तापमानबढ़ने से लू से होने वाली मौतें ३-४ गुना बढ़ जायेंगी। ऐसा अनुमान है कि उष्णता लहरों की बढ़ती बारम्बारता और उग्रता तथा अन्य आत्यन्तिक मौसमी घटनाओं के कारण मानव मौतों की संख्या में पर्याप्त वृद्धि होगी।

घटती भोजन आपूर्ति, कृषि, पशुधन तथा मत्स्य उद्योगों से घटती आय से लाखों लोग कुपोषण के शिकार होंगे। जल की कमी के कारण जल जनित बीमारियों जैसे कालरा में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ आबादी के बड़े हिस्से को स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी गम्भीर समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ेगा। अन्य बीमारियों जैसे डेंगू बुखार और मलेरिया में भी वृद्धि की संभावना है। समुद्री सतह में वृद्धि तटीय क्षेत्र के ताजे जल को लवणीय बना देगा। इससे पेयजल की आपूर्ति के लिए कुओं और भूमिगत जल पर निर्भर लाखों लोगों के लिए पेयजल का गम्भीर संकट खड़ा हो जायेगा। यह कालरा सहित कई जल जनित बीमारियों की संभावना बढ़ा देगा। आंकड़े दर्शाति है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष लगभग ८ लाख लोग वायु प्रदूषण जनित कारणों १.८ मिलियन लोग स्वच्छ जल की आपूर्ति, सफाई प्रबन्ध तथा खराब स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान तक पहुँच के अभाव के परिणाम स्वरूप डायरिया से, ३.५ मिलियन कुपोषण से तथा लगभग ६०,००० प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से मरते हैं।

निष्कर्ष

भारत को जलवायु परिवर्तन से जुड़ी सुरक्षा चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक सामना करने के लिए सावधानी पूर्वक सक्षम रणनीति का निर्माण करना होगा। उसे जलसंसाधन प्रबन्धन, कृषि क्षेत्र में आवश्यक सुधार, तटरक्षा, जोखिम कटौती रणनीति पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जलापूर्ति के बुनियादी ढाँचे और सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में पर्याप्त सुधार और निवेश की आवश्यकता है। हमें विकास के ऐसे माडल को अपनाना चाहिए जो संसाधनों का क्षरण न करता हो और जिसमें कार्बन या ग्रीन हाउस गैसों का उत्सर्जन न के बराबर हो। इस सन्दर्भ में डॉ० ब्रटलैण्ड का सतत विकास का माडल काफी सहायक हो सकता है। जलवायु परिवर्तन का मुद्दा किसी एक देश या क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। यह पूरे विश्व के लिए खतरे की घण्टी है। दुनियाँ के सभी देशों को इस खतरे के विरूद्ध एक जुट होकर प्रयास करने की जरूरत है। विकसित देश इसमें महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते है। परन्तु दुनियाँ के अन्य देशों को भी ग्रीन हाउस गैसों के उत्सर्जन में कमी लाने के लिए ईमानदारी से प्रयास करना चाहिए। यह सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी का प्रश्न है। क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर भी जलवायु परिवर्तन के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों से जनता को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए सामूहिक सहयोग की आवश्यकता है। दक्षिण एशियाई देश आपसी सहयोग के द्वारा जलवायु परिवर्तन के दुष्प्रभावों को कम कर सकते हैं अथवा टाल सकते हैं। परन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश इन देशों की सरकारें अपनी जनता को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति, शिक्षा में पर्याप्त निवेश रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने, सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने इत्यादि में काफी कमजोर साबित हुई हैं जिसके चलते जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति असुरक्षित बनते जा रहे हैं। आज पर्यावरणीय अवक्रमण को व्यापक रूप से एक प्रमुख सुरक्षा खतरा स्वीकार किया जा रहा है। आज सुरक्षा का तात्पर्य मानव सुरक्षा से है जो मानव विकास और सशक्तिकरण पर आधारित है। किसी भी में, उस स्थिति में सुरक्षा की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती जहाँ मानव को पर्याप्त भोजन, शुद्ध जल, शुद्ध वायु, उचित स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँतथा रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध न हो। अतः सुरक्षा की व्यापक अवधारणा को ध्यान में रखते हुए मानव विकास के लिए तीव्र और सतत् प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है। अन्ततः हम विकास के जो भी माडल अपनायें उसमें पर्यावरण सुरक्षा का सदैव ध्यान रखें।

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गोषवारा :- आज देशभरात डेंग्यू मलेरिया सारख्या आजाराने ग्रस्त कित्येक रुग्ण आढळून येत आहेत. आजच्या काळात जगाच्या 40% लोकसंख्येच्या प्रदेशांमध्ये या आजारांच्या संक्रमणाचे प्रमाण सगळ्यात जास्त आहे. डेंग्यू हा जगातील जवळपास 100 पेक्षा जास्त देशांमध्ये पसरला आहे. 2000- 2005 मध्ये 60 पेक्षा जास्त देशांमध्ये वर्षाला जवळजवळ 1 दशलक्ष प्रकरणे होती. भारतात 2018 च्या तुलनेत 2019 मध्ये या आजाराच्या केसेस 17.6% नी कमी झाल्या आहेत. केंद्रीय पातळीवर व राज्य पातळीवर विविध उपक्रमांतर्गत डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभाग कार्यरत आहे. राज्य पातळीचा विचार करता महाराष्ट्र शासन सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभागाअंतर्गत नागरी हिवताप योजनाही राबवली जाते. राष्ट्रीय किटकजन्य रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रमाच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी जिल्हा व स्थानिक पातळीवरही प्रयत्न केले जातात. नाशिक जिल्हाअंतर्गतही या योजनांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी नाशिक महानगरपालिकेतील डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभाग कार्यरत आहे. नाशिक महानगरपालिकेतील डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभागातील कर्मचारी गृहभेटी, सर्वेक्षण, उद्रेकग्रस्त परिसरात धूरफवारणी यांसारख्या उपाययोजनांच्या माध्यमातून त्यांची भूमिका बजावत असतात. या डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभागातील कर्मचाऱ्यांना काम करताना विविध प्रकारच्या समस्या येतात. या कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये शासकीय व ठेकेदारी कर्मचारी या दोन प्रकारच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांचा समावेश होतो. या कर्मचाऱ्यांना अस्वच्छ ठिकाणी काम केल्याने आरोग्यविषयक, शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या तुलनेत कमी वेतन असल्याने कमी सामाजिक दर्जा व आर्थिक समस्या, लोकांच्या असहकार्यामुळे समस्या येतात. यामुळे त्यांच्यावर मानसिक ताणही येतो. या समस्यांचा अभ्यास संशोधिकेने सदरच्या संशोधनात केला आहे.

संबंधित शब्द:- कर्मचारी (ठेकेदारांचे कर्मचारी), आर्थिक समस्या, आरोग्यविषयक समस्या, सामाजिक समस्या, मानसिक ताण.

प्रस्तावना :-

2020 पासून 2022 पर्यंतच्या जवळजवळ 2 वर्षांपासून कोरोनाने थैमान घातले आहे. परंतु वातावरणात बदल होताच डेंग्यू मलेरिया यासारखे आजार त्यांची डोकी वर काढताना दिसतात. कोविड 19 महामारीमुळे जगभरातील आरोग्यसेवा आणि व्यवस्थापन प्रणालींवर प्रचंड दबाव येत असताना डेंग्यू व मलेरियासारखे साथीचे आजार टाळण्यासाठी त्यावर उपचार करण्यासाठी प्रयत्नांमध्ये सातत्य ठेवण्यावर WHO ने भर दिला आहे. भारताचा विचार करता दक्षिणेकडील राज्यांमध्ये (76)%, यानंतर पश्चिमेकडील (62.3%) आणि उत्तरेकडील (60.3%) राज्यांमध्ये डेंग्यूच्या प्रसाराचे प्रमाण आहे. जगभरातील मलेरिया आजाराच्या रुग्णसंख्येचे अंदाज वर्तवणाऱ्या मलेरिया जागतिक परिस्थिती अहवाल (WMR) 2020 जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने प्रसिद्ध केला. त्यानुसार भारताने मलेरियाचा धोका कमी करण्यात सातत्यपूर्ण यश मिळवले आहे. 2021 या वर्षात महाराष्ट्रात ऑगस्टपर्यंत 11 मृत्यूंची नोंद डेंग्यू व मलेरियामुळे झाली असून त्यामध्ये 2 मृत्यू नाशिक जिल्हयामधील आहेत. राज्यांच्या आरोग्य विभागाच्या अहवालानुसार नाशिक जिल्हात डेंग्यूचे 110 रुग्ण तर नाशिक महानगरपालिका क्षेत्रात 353 रुग्ण 2020 च्या ऑगस्टपर्यंत होते. कोरोनामुळे सर्वजण त्रस्त असताना वातावरण बदलामुळे डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभागातील कर्मचाऱ्यांवर कामाचा ताण वाढला. तसेच त्यांना अनेक समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागला. त्या सर्व समस्यांमध्ये आर्थिक, सामाजिक, कौटुंबिक व आरोग्यविषयक समस्यांचा समावेश होतो. या सर्व समस्यांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी तसेच डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभागातील कर्मचाऱ्यांची कार्यपद्धती जाणून घेण्यासाठी या विषयाचे संशोधन करणे गरजेचे व महत्त्वाचे आहे. त्याचबरोबर ठेकेदारांच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांसाठी भविष्यकाळात उपाययोजना करताना हे संशोधन महत्त्वाचे ठरेल.

डेंग्यू व मलेरिया

डेंग्यू : डेंग्यू ताप हा एक विषाणूजन्य रोग आहे. हा ताप डेंग्यू (DENV) विषाणूमुळे होतो. एडीस इजिप्ती डासाच्या चाव्यामुळे तो प्रसारित होतो. हा एक तीव्र फ्लूसारखा आजार आहे. संक्रमणात्मक डासाच्या चाव्यानंतर पाच ते सहा दिवसानंतर व्यक्तीला हा रोग होतो.

डेंग्यूची लक्षणे - ताप, डोकेदुखी, अंगदुखी, डोक्याच्या मागे दुखणे ,भूक मंदावणे, पोटदुखी इत्यादी

डेंग्यू या आजारावर निश्चित असे औषधोपचार नाहीत, तथापि रोगलक्षणांनुसार उपचार करावे. या आजारावर प्रतिबंध करण्यासाठी काही उपाययोजना कराव्या लागतात- नियमित सर्वेक्षण- अ) प्रत्यक्ष ब) अप्रत्यक्ष, नमुने गोळा करणे व तपासणी करणे, उद्रेकग्रस्त गावात धूरफवारणी, भांडी तपासणी सर्वेक्षण करणे, ज्या भांड्यांमध्ये एडीसच्या अळ्या आढळून आलेल्या आहेत, ती सर्व भांडी रिकामी करणे.

मलेरिया

मलेरिया हा एक किटकजन्य रोग आहे. मलेरियाचा प्रसार प्लाझमेडीयम या जातीच्या अँनाफिलीस डासाच्या मादीमुळे होतो. हा एक सौम्य फ्लूसारखा आजार आहे.

मलेरियाच्या अवस्था -

थंड अवस्था, उष्ण अवस्था, घाम येण्याची व्यवस्था

प्रतिबंधात्मक आणि नियंत्रणात्मक उपाययोजना-

औषधोपचार, डासांवर नियंत्रण आणि डासांच्या चावण्यापासून बचाव करणे ही मलेरिया रोखण्याची त्रिसूत्री आहे. त्याचबरोबर रोगवाहक डासांवर नियंत्रण, रासायनिक नियंत्रण, जीवशास्त्रीय नियंत्रण, वैयक्तिक सुरक्षेचे उपाय, जनतेचा सहभाग, पर्यावरण व्यवस्थापन आणि डासोउत्पत्ती स्थाने कमी करण्याचे उपाय करणेही गरजेचे असते.

नाशिक महानगरपालिकेतील डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभाग, कर्मचारी व त्यांची कार्यपद्धती

नाशिक महानगरपालिकेअंतर्गत डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभाग 6 उपविभागांमध्ये विभागून डेंग्यू-मलेरियाच्या प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाययोजनात्मक उपक्रम राबवले जातात. त्याअंतर्गतच सर्व आरोग्य कर्मचारी हे कार्यरत असतात. या आरोग्य कर्मचायांची विभागणी दोन प्रकारांमध्ये होते. त्यामध्ये शासकीय कर्मचारी व ठेकेदारांच्या अंतर्गत काम करणारे कर्मचारी यांचा समावेश होतो.

विभाग, त्याअंतर्गत कार्यरत असणाऱ्या कर्मचाऱ्यांची संख्या पुढीलप्रमाणे,

विभाग	आरोग्य कर्मचारी	
	शासकीय कर्मचारी	ठेकेदारांचे कर्मचारी
द्वारका	5	60
पंचवटी	3	65
सिडको	2	63
सातपूर	1	67
नाशिकरोड	13	73
शालिमार, गंगापूर रोड	50	10
एकूण	74	338

(स्त्रोत- https://nmc.gov.in/)

अशा रितीने 412 एकूण कर्मचारी आहेत. यामध्ये एकूण 74 शासकीय कर्मचारी तर 338 ठेकेदारांचे कर्मचारी आहेत. द्वारका या विभागात 5 शासकीय, 60 ठेकेदारांचे कर्मचारी मिळून 74 कर्मचारी आहेत. पंचवटी या विभागात 3 शासकीय, 65 ठेकेदारांचे कर्मचारी मिळून 68 कर्मचारी आहेत. सिडको या विभागात 2 शासकीय, 63 ठेकेदारांचे कर्मचारी मिळून 65 कर्मचारी आहेत. सातपूर या विभागात 1 शासकीय, 67 ठेकेदारांचे कर्मचारी मिळून 68 कर्मचारी आहेत. नाशिकरोड या विभागात 13

शासकीय, 73 ठेकेदारांचे कर्मचारी मिळून 86 कर्मचारी आहेत. शालिमार या विभागात 50 शासकीय, 10 ठेकेदारांचे कर्मचारी मिळून 60 कर्मचारी आहेत. हे सर्व कर्मचारी नाशिक महानगरपालिके अंतर्गत डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभागात कार्यरत असतात.

नाशिकरोड परिसरात 86 कर्मचारी काम करतात. ज्यामध्ये (साहेबराव शेवाळे) यांच्याकडे Labour Liencence आहे. त्याचबरोबर पेस्ट कंट्रोलचे काम

(ऋषिकेश चौधरी) पाहतात. या आरोग्य कर्मचाऱ्यांचे दैनिक वेळापत्रक पाहता, सकाळच्या सत्रात 8 ते 11, त्यानंतर 11 ते 11:30 या वेळेत विश्रांती, दुपारच्या सत्रात 11:30 ते 2:30 या वेळेत हे कर्मचारी काम करतात. नाशिकरोड परिसरातील कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये 24 कर्मचारी परिक्षक म्हणून परिक्षणाचे काम करतात. 13 कर्मचारी फवारणी पंपाद्वारे फवारणीचे काम करतात तर 39 कर्मचारी हे प्रत्यक्ष सर्वेक्षणाचे काम करतात. यांमधील 4 परिक्षक कर्मचारी, 2 कर्मचारी चालक म्हणून, 10 कर्मचारी धूरफवारणीसाठी सायंकाळच्या सत्रात काम करतात. हे सर्व कर्मचारी मिळून खालील कामे करतात.

1. पाण्याचे सर्व साठे उदा. टाक्या, बॅरल, हौद, रांजण आठवड्यातून एकदा स्वच्छ करायला लावणे, साठवलेल्या पाण्याची तपासणी करणे.

2. फिजचा ड्रिप पॅन, कुलर, फुलदाणी, झाडांच्या कुंड्यातील पाण्याचा निचरा करण्यासाठी जनजागृती करणे, त्यांची तपासणी करणे.

3. टायर वा भंगार निरुपयोगी वस्तूंमध्ये पाणी साठल्यास त्यामध्ये अळयानाशक फवारणे व ती रिकामी करणे.

आरोग्यविषयक समस्या :-

1. कर्मचाऱ्यांनाच डेंग्यू, मलेरियाची लागण होते.

2. कामाच्या ठिकाणी साप, कुत्रा चावणे.

3. फवारणीच्या औषधांमुळे श्वसनाचे त्रास (सर्दी)

4. अतिरिक्त काम केल्यामुळे डोकेदुखी, मायग्रेनचा त्रास, मधुमेह, BP यांसारखे आजार होतात.

5. एबेट हे किटकनाशक बऱ्याचदा हातावर पडल्याने त्वचाविकार होतात.

6. काम करताना बऱ्याचदा जखमाही होतात.

7. अतिरिक्तच्या कामामुळे मानसिक आरोग्यही बिघडते.

आर्थिक समस्या :-वेतन कमी झाल्यामुळे मूलभूत गरजांची पूर्तता होत नाही.

1. कुटुंबियांच्या दवाखान्याचा वा आजारपणाचा खर्च पूर्ण करण्यास असमर्थ

4. डासोत्पत्तीच्या ठिकाणी एबेटची फवारणी करणे. डासोत्पत्तीच्या स्थानांमध्ये डासांच्या अळया खाणारे गप्पी मासे सोडणे.

5. डासांच्या प्रजनन ठिकाणांचा शोध घेणे.

6. वेळोवेळी परिसरात धूरफवारणी करणे.

7. डासांच्या उत्पत्तीच्या ठिकाणांवर किटकनाशक व अळयानाशकांची फवारणी करणे.

या कर्मचाऱ्यांमधील ठेकेदारांच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना तसेच शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांना विविध समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो. त्यामध्येही मुख्यतः ठेकेदारांच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना वेतन कमी असते. शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांना 60,000 रुपये तर ठेकेदारांच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना 23.000 रुपयांपर्यंत वेतन असते. त्यामुळे ठेकेदारांच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना अनेक समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो. मूलभूत गरजा पूर्ण न झाल्यामुळे ठेकेदारांच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना अनेक मानसिक समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो. त्याचबरोबर लोकांनी सहकार्य न केल्यामुळे कर्मचाऱ्यांना लोकसंवादादरम्यानही समस्या येतात, अस्वच्छ ठिकाणी काम केल्याने या कर्मचाऱ्यांसमोर आरोग्यविषयक समस्याही उद्भवतात . या सर्व समस्यांच्या अभ्यासासाठी संशोधिकेने 'डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभागातील कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या समस्यांचे अध्ययन' हा विषय निवडला आहे. या सर्व समस्यांचा आढावा पुढीलप्रमाणे :-

2. मुलांच्या शिक्षणाच्या खर्चाची पूर्तता होत नाही.

3. किराणा, घरपट्टी, लाईट बिल सारखे घरगुती खर्च वेळोवेळी पूर्ण करता येत नाहीत.

4. कर्मचारी दगावल्यास कोणतीही आर्थिक सुविधा उपलब्ध होत नाही.

लोकसंवादादरम्यानच्या समस्या :-

1. स्थानिक लोक कर्मचाऱ्यांकडे दुर्लक्ष करतात.

2. टाक्या, हौद, फ्रिजचे पॅन, पाण्याची भांडी तपासण्यापासून रोखतात.

3. अळयानाशक टाकण्यापासूनही रोखतात.

4. कोरड्या जागेत औषध फवारणी करण्याचा अट्टाहास लोकांकडून केला जातो.

5. परिसरात स्थलांतरित लोक असल्याने भाषा वेगळी असते, त्यामुळे संवादात अडचणी येतात.

6. लोक सहकार्य न करता बऱ्याचदा भांडतात, वाद घालतात व शिवीगाळही करतात.

सामाजिक समस्या :-

1. शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांना पेक्षा ठेकेदारांच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांचा सामाजिक दर्जा कमी असतो.

2. कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या कामाबाबत लोकांमध्ये साशंकता.

3. कामाची असुरक्षितता.

मानसिक समस्या :-

1. नैराश्याची भावना.

2. कामात उत्साह, रस न वाटणे.

3. कमी वेतनामुळे कार्यक्षमता कमी.

4. कामाप्रती समाधानाची भावना नसणे.

संशोधनाची व्याप्ती :-

भौगोलिक व्याप्ती:-

नाशिक महानगरपालिकेतील डेंग्यू-मलेरिया विभागातील कर्मचाऱ्यांना कामादरम्यान येणाऱ्या समस्या या विषयावरील अध्ययनासाठीनाशिकरोड परिसरातील डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभागांमध्ये काम करणाऱ्या कर्मचाऱ्यांची मुलाखत ही अध्ययनाची व्याप्ती आहे.

सामाजिक व्याप्ती :-

सदरचे संशोधन डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभागातील कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक परिस्थितीवर प्रकाश टाकते. त्याचबरोबर या कर्मचाऱ्यांना कामादरम्यान येणाऱ्या सामाजिक समस्या, आर्थिक

विश्व

डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभागातील कर्मचाऱ्यांची एकूण संख्या 338 इतकी आहे त्यामुळे संशोधनाचे विश्व हे 338 इतके आहे.

नमुना आकार

सदरच्या संशोधनातील नमुना म्हणून 50 कर्मचाऱ्यांची निवड केली आहे. त्यामुळे नमुना आकार 50 इतका आहे.

तथ्य संकलन पद्धती :-

प्राथमिक तथ्य संकलन

समस्या, आरोग्यविषयक समस्या, लोकसंवादादरम्यानच्या समस्या, मानसिक समस्या व कौटुंबिक समस्यांना स्पर्श करते. त्यामुळे सदरच्या संशोधनाची सामाजिक व्यक्ती कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या समाजातील स्थानापर्यंत आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-

कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या सामाजिक, आरोग्यविषयक व अतिरिक्त कामामुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्यांचे अध्ययन करणे.

कमी वेतनामुळे उद्भवणाऱ्या आर्थिक समस्यांबाबत अध्ययन करणे.

कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या समस्यांवर उपाययोजना सुचवणे.

संशोधनाची गृहीतकृत्ये :-

स्थानिकांनी सहकार्य न केल्यामुळे कर्मचाऱ्यांना सामाजिक समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो.

सर्वेक्षणादरम्यान अस्वच्छ ठिकाणी काम केल्यामुळे कर्मचाऱ्यांसमोर आरोग्यविषयक समस्या उद्भवल्या.

कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या कमी वेतनामुळे उपजीविकेच्या गरजांची पूर्तता होत नाही.

संशोधन पद्धती :-

सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण

डेंग्यू मलेरिया विभागातील कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या समस्यांचे अध्ययन करण्यासाठी संशोधिकेने सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण या संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर केला आहे. कारण या कर्मचाऱ्यांची सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्थिती व कार्यपद्धतीमुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या समस्या विचारात घेता, सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण ही पद्धत योग्यरित्या लागू होते.

प्राथमिक तथ्य संकलनासाठी संशोधिकेने मुलाखत अनुसुचीचा वापर केला आहे.

द्वितीयक तथ्य संकलन

सदरच्या संशोधनासाठी संशोधिकेने मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे व लेख इ. साधनांचा वापर केला आहे.

तथ्य विश्लेषण आराखडा :-

मुलखात अनुसुचीद्वारे उपलब्ध झालेल्या तथ्यांचे गट व वर्गीकरण करून त्याद्वारे सारणी व वर्तुलालेख यांच्या माध्यमातून तथ्यांचे विश्लेषण करण्यात आले असून त्या तथ्यांच्या आधारावर पुढे निष्कर्ष मांडण्यात आले आहेत

.**सारणी विश्लेषण :-**

सारणी क्र. 1 आर्थिक समस्या व अपूर्ण गरजा यांच्यातील सहसंबंध

अ.क्र	अपूर्ण गरजा ➡		आरोग्याच्या गरजा	मुलांच्या शैक्षणिक गरजा	अचानक उद्भवलेल्या समस्या
	आर्थिक समस्या ⬇				

1	शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या तुलनेत कमी वेतन	43 (86%)	44 (88%)	37 (74%)
2	प्राथमिक गरजांची पूर्तता होत नाही	42 (84%)	45 (90%)	35 (70%)
3	कौटुंबिक गरजा भागात नाहीत	42 (84%)	42 (84%)	36 (72%)
4	उदरनिर्वाहाच्या समस्या	35 (70%)	36 (72%)	37 (74%)

वरील सारणी कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या अपूर्ण गरजा व आर्थिक समस्या यांच्यातील सहसंबंध दर्शविते. यानुसार शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या तुलनेत कमी वेतन असल्यामुळे 86 % कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या आरोग्याच्या गरजा, 88% कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या मुलांच्या शैक्षणिक गरजा, 74% कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या अचानक उद्भवलेल्या समस्या अपूर्ण राहतात. प्राथमिक गरजांची पूर्तता होत नसल्यामुळे 84 % कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या आरोग्याच्या गरजा, 90 % कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या मुलांच्या शैक्षणिक गरजा, 70 % कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या अचानक उद्भवलेल्या

समस्या अपूर्ण राहतात. कौटुंबिक गरजा भागात नसल्यामुळे 84 % कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या आरोग्याच्या गरजा, 84 % मुलांच्या शैक्षणिक गरजा, 72 % कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या अचानक उद्भवलेल्या समस्या अपूर्ण राहतात. उदरनिर्वाहाच्या समस्या उद्भवत असल्यामुळे 70 % कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या आरोग्याच्या गरजा, 72 % मुलांच्या शैक्षणिक गरजा, 74 % कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या अचानक उद्भवलेल्या समस्या अपूर्ण राहतात

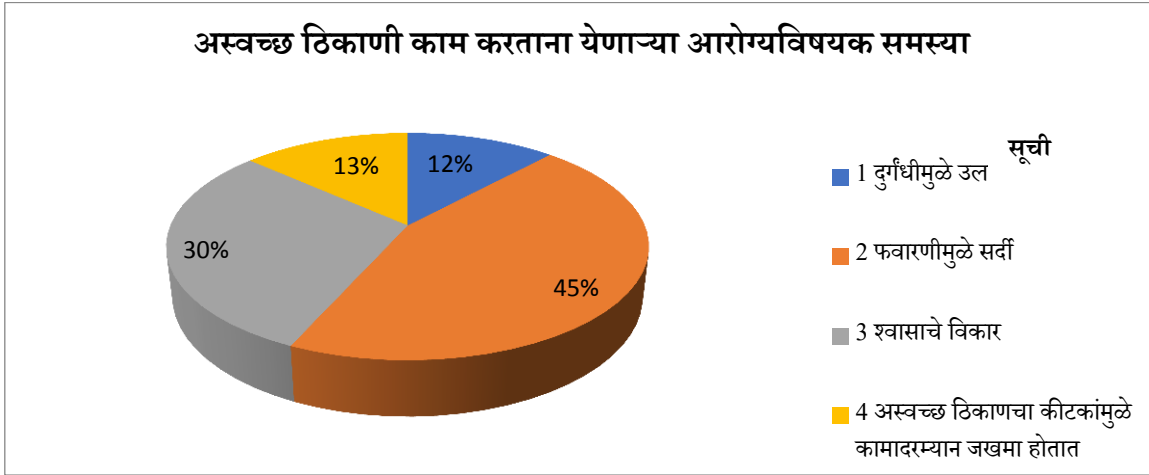**सारणी क्र. 2 कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या मानसिक समस्या व आर्थिक समस्या यांच्यातील सहसंबंध**

अ.क्र	मानसिक समस्या ➡ कौटुंबिक समस्या ⬇	कौटुंबिक वादविवादामुळे मानसिक ताण तणाव	नैराश्य	निरुत्साही वृत्ती वाढली	हरलेपणाची भावना	आत्मविश्वासाची कमतरता
1	किराणा,घरपट्टी,लाईट बिल सर्वच खर्च भागत नाहीत	44(88%)	46(92%)	49(98%)	42(84%)	48(96%)
2	आकस्मित दवाखान्याचा खर्च आल्यास पूर्तता होत नाही	43(86%)	45(90%)	46(92%)	41(82%)	47(94%)
3	मुलांच्या शिक्षणाचा खर्च पेलताना अडचणी येतात	43(86%)	45(90%)	46(92%)	41(82%)	47(94%)
4	कुटुंबात वादविवाद होतात	44(88%)	46(92%)	48(96%)	42(84%)	48(96%)

वरील सारणी ही कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या मानसिक समस्या व आर्थिक समस्या यांच्यातील सहसंबंध दर्शविते. यामध्ये किराणा, घरपट्टी, लाईट बिल सर्वच खर्च भागत नसल्याने कौटुंबिक वादविवादामुळे मानसिक ताणतणाव निर्माण होण्यासारख्या समस्या 88% कर्मचाऱ्यांना येतात, यामुळेच 92% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये नैराश्य, 98% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये निरुत्साही वृत्ती

वाढली, 84% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये हरलेपणाची भावना तर 96% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये आत्मविश्वासाची कमतरता दिसून आली. आकस्मित दवाखान्याचा खर्च आल्यास पूर्तता होत नसल्याने कौटुंबिक वादविवादामुळे मानसिक ताणतणाव निर्माण होण्यासारख्या समस्या 86% कर्मचाऱ्यांना येतात, यामुळेच 90% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये नैराश्य, 92% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये

निरुत्साही वृत्ती वाढली, 82% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये हरलेपणाची भावना तर 94% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये आत्मविश्वासाची कमतरता दिसून आली. मुलांच्या शिक्षणाचा खर्च पेलताना अडचणी येत असल्याने कौटुंबिक वादविवादामुळे मानसिक ताणतणाव निर्माण होण्यासारख्या समस्या 86% कर्मचाऱ्यांना येतात, यामुळेच 90% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये नैराश्य, 92% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये निरुत्साही वृत्ती वाढली, 82% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये हरलेपणाची भावना तर 94%

कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये आत्मविश्वासाची कमतरता दिसून आली. कौटुंबिक वादविवादामुळे मानसिक ताणतणाव निर्माण होण्यासारख्या समस्या 88% कर्मचाऱ्यांना येतात, यामुळेच 92% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये नैराश्य, 96% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये निरुत्साही वृत्ती वाढली, 84% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये हरलेपणाची भावना तर 96% कर्मचाऱ्यांमध्ये आत्मविश्वासाची कमतरता दिसून आली.

सारणी क्र. 3 अस्वच्छ ठिकाणी काम करताना येणाऱ्या आरोग्यविषयक समस्या

अस्वच्छ ठिकाणी काम करताना येणाऱ्या आरोग्यविषयक समस्या

सूची
- 1 दुर्गंधीमुळे उल
- 2 फवारणीमुळे सर्दी
- 3 श्वासाचे विकार
- 4 अस्वच्छ ठिकाणचा कीटकांमुळे कामादरम्यान जखमा होतात

वरील सारणी अस्वच्छ ठिकाणी काम करताना येणाऱ्या अडचणी दर्शविणारी सारणी आहे. यानुसार 16 % लोकांना दुर्गंधीमुळे उलट्यांचा त्रास होतो. 60% लोकांना फवारणीमुळे सर्दीचा त्रास होतो. 40% लोकांना *श्वासाचे* विकार आहेत. तर 18% लोकांना अस्वच्छ ठिकाणी कीटकांमुळे कामादरम्यान जखमा होतात. यावरून असा निष्कर्ष निघतो की, डेंगू मलेरिया विभागात काम करणाऱ्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना अस्वच्छ ठिकाणी काम करताना अनेक आरोग्यविषयक समस्या येतात. यामध्ये सर्वाधिक प्रमाणात कर्मचाऱ्यांना फवारणीमुळे सर्दीचा त्रास होतो. त्याचबरोबर विविध श्वासाचे विकारही कर्मचाऱ्यांना झाल्याचे दिसून आले. दुर्गंधीमुळे उलट्यांचा त्रास व अस्वच्छ ठिकाणच्या कीटकांमुळे कामादरम्यान होणाऱ्या जखमा याही अडचणी येतात, परंतु यांचे प्रमाण तुलनेने कमी आहे

निष्कर्ष :-

कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या मुख्य समस्या म्हणजे शासकीय कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या तुलनेत कमी वेतन व त्यांच्या प्राथमिक गरजांची पूर्तता न होणे. त्याचबरोबर कौटुंबिक गरजा

व उदरनिर्वाहाच्या समस्याही त्यांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात जाणवत असल्याचे दिसून येते.

डेंगू मलेरिया विभागात काम करणाऱ्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना अस्वच्छ ठिकाणी काम करावे लागत असल्याने त्यांना विविध आरोग्यविषयक समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागतो. या कर्मचाऱ्यांपैकी सर्वाधिक कर्मचाऱ्यांना मलेरिया झाल्याचे दिसून येते. त्याचबरोबर काही कर्मचाऱ्यांना डेंगूही झाल्याचे आढळले. तर काहींना फवारणीमुळे त्रास झाला व चिकनगुनियाही झाल्याचे दिसून आले.

पाण्याच्या साठ्यात अळ्या असल्याचे सांगितल्यावर पाणी साठले असल्यास नकार देऊन लोक असहकार्य दर्शवतात. त्याचबरोबर महानगरपालिकेकडून येणाऱ्या पाण्यातच अळ्या असल्याचा दावा करून व सांगण्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करून लोक असहकार्याची भूमिका घेतात.

उपाययोजना :-

कर्मचाऱ्यांना त्यांच्या कार्यपद्धतीमुळे विविध मानसिक समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागत असल्याने त्यांचे समुपदेशन करण्याच्या दृष्टीने व्यवसायिक

प्रशिक्षण घेतलेल्या, MSW/BSW च्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मदतीने कर्मचाऱ्यांचे समुपदेशन केले जावे.

कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या आरोग्यविषयक समस्यांचा आढावा घेण्यासाठी स्थानिक PHC अंतर्गत सर्व कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या आरोग्य तपासणीसाठी शिबिरांचे आयोजन केले जावे.

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महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग एक सामाजिक अध्ययन

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सारांश : भारतीय इतिहासात महिलांचा राजकारभारात व स्वातंत्र्याच्या लढाईमध्ये महत्वपूर्ण सहभाग होता. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या काळखंडात महिलांनी राजकरणात सक्रीय सहभाग घेऊन महत्वाची पदे भूषविली आहेत व त्यांनी त्यांच्या कार्याचा ठसा आपल्या कामाच्या माध्यमातून नोंदविला आहे. त्यामुळे महिलांना आपण कमी लेखून चालणार नाही किंबहूना पुरुषाच्या तुलनेत महिलांच्या कामाचा आलेख चांगला आहे. परंतु समाजाने स्त्रियांच्या नेतृत्वाला पाहिजे त्याचप्रमाणात स्विकारले नाही असेच, म्हणावे लागते. कारण राजकारणातील उच्चपदावर संधी स्त्रियांच्या तुलनेत पुरुषांनाच अधिक मिळते किंबहूना मिळवून घेतली जाते. स्त्रियांना राजकारणात येण्यासाठी मज्जाव केला जातो किंवा त्यांच्यासमोर राजकारणातील चित्र हे स्त्रियांस अशा पध्दतीने मारक आहे, हे दर्शविण्यात येते व त्यामुळे स्त्रियां राजकारणात येण्यास घाबरतात. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये महिलांना ५०% आरक्षण देण्यात येते व त्या माध्यमातून पुरुष मंडळीच राजकारण करतांना दिसून येतात. आरक्षणानुसार ते पद महिलांना देणे गरजेचे आहे. म्हणूनच त्या पदावर तीला आरूढ केल्या जाते. मात्र कामकाज करण्यास पुरुषच पुढे धजावतात किंवा पुरुष मंडळीच्या मतानुसार/ सोईनूसार निर्णय घेण्यास बाध्द करतात. याला अपवाद काहिच स्त्रिया आहेत की ज्या स्वतंत्ररित्या निर्णय घेऊन आपल्या कामकाजाची पावती देत आहेत. पायाभूत सुविधा, महिला सुरक्षीतता, स्वच्छता, कुटूंब नियोजन, महिला बचत गट या वरती महिलांनी चांगले काम केले आहे. बचत गटाच्या माध्यमातून अनेक महिलांना रोजगार प्राप्त झाले आहे. बचत गटाच्या माध्यमातून स्त्रियांमध्ये नवचेतना निर्माण झाली आहे. आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्य, निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सहभाग, सामाजिक कार्यात सहभाग, आर्थिक व्यवहार, व्यक्तिमत्व विकास, सामाजिक विकास, कौटूंबिक विकास इत्यादी बाबी महिलांचा बचत गटातील सहभागामुळे शक्य झालेले आहेत. ग्रामीण महिलांच्या विकासामध्ये बचत गटाचे महत्वपूर्ण योगदान आहे, असे आपल्याला दिसून येते.

बचत गटाच्या माध्यमातून महिलांचा विकास होत आहे. हे जरी आपण बघीतले तरी त्याचे प्रमाण पाहिजे तेवढे नाही, असेच म्हणावले लागेल. कारण अजूनही ग्रामीण भागातील महिला या विकासापासून दूरच आहेत. महिलांचा विकास करण्यासाठी पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती ही अतिशय जबाबदार आहे. करिता महिलांच्या विकासाकरीता पुरुषांनी महिलांना मदत करणे, प्रोत्साहन देणे, प्रेरणा देणे आवश्यक आहे. परंतू कुटूंबियांकडून पाहिजे ती मदत स्त्रियांना मिळत नाही. बन्याचदा स्त्रियांना पुरुषांचा व कुटूंबियांचा विरोध पत्करुन प्रत्येक गोष्ट करावी लागते. विरोध आला की तणाव, भांडण, संघर्ष हा आलाच म्हणून स्वतंत्र्याच्या ६० वर्षानंतरही स्त्रियांची अवस्था फारशी बदललेली नाही का?

प्रस्तावना :

महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग

मतदार करतांना महिला चालतात, पण सत्तास्थानावर महिला का नाहीत. असा विचार मनात येतो तेव्हा अनेक प्रश्न डोळ्यासमोर उभे राहतात. समाज परिवर्तन झाले, समाज विकसीत होत आहे, समाज पाश्चात्याचे अनूकरण करत आहे, जागतीकीकरणाकडे भारत वळला असतांनाही महिला सुशिक्षीताचे प्रमाणात वाढ झाली. तरी सुध्दा महिलांचा पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात राजकारणात सहभाग नाही, यास जबाबदार कोण ? हा नक्कीच प्रश्न माइयासमोर आहे.

तसेच अनेक अभ्यासकांसमोर असेलच यात शंका नाही. भारतासारख्या अविकसीत देशाने सर्वच बाबतीत प्रगतीचे शिखरे गाठत असतांनाच महिलांच्या प्रगतीत मागे का पडला याचा विचार करावे लागेल. स्त्रि व पुरुष दोन्ही समाजाचे महत्वाचे घटक आहेत. दोन्ही घटकांचा समप्रमाणात विकास होणे गरजेचे आहे. किंबहूना निसगनिच स्त्रि—पुरुष असा भेद कधी केला नाही तर समाजात हा प्रवाह कुठून आला व कसा रुढ झाला. हे कुणालाही कळण्या अगोदरच स्त्रि व पुरुष असे दोन वर्ग पडून त्या दोन्ही वर्गाचे मापदंड सुध्दा समाजाने वेगवेगळी ठरवली. हे जर

आपण बघीतले तर नक्कीच समाज कुठेतरी प्रवाहाच्या विरोधी दिशेने काम करत आहे, त्यामुळे समाजाच्या विकासाला खिळ बसल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. स्त्रियांच्या सहभागाशिवाय, मदतीशिवाय, सहकार्याशिवाय समाजविकास करुच शकत नाही. करीता स्त्रियांना अर्थ, कुटूंब, राजकारण, समाजकारण, कुटूंब, शिक्षण, नियोजन, कृषी इत्यादींच्या निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सहभाग घेणे आवश्यक आहे. सत्ताधारी लोक महिलांच्या विचारांना तिलांजली देऊन त्यांच्या मताविरोधी निर्णय घेतात. त्यामुळे महिलांची प्रत्येक ठिकाणी मुसकूटदाबी होत असते व मुक्याचा मार सहन करुन महिला जिवन जगत आहेत.

कुटूंबामध्ये महिलांना अनेक त्रास सहन करुन जिवन जगावे लागते. परंतू कुटूंबाची प्रतिष्ठा, बदनामी, अपमान म्हणून आपल्यावर होत असलेला अन्याय अत्याचाराची कुठेही वाच्यता न करता महिलांकडून समाजउपयोगी कामे होत आहेत. डॉ. ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम यांनी बघीतलेले स्वप्न आपल्याला सरकार करायचे असेल. तर आपल्याला जुन्या वाईट प्रथा, परंपरा, चालीरिती या सोडून प्रसंगी विरोध पत्करुन निर्णय घ्यावे लागतील व महिलांना समाजव्यवस्थेत पुरुषांच्या समानतेने वाटेकरी केल्याशिवाय विकसीत भारताचे स्वप्न पूर्ण होऊच शकत नाही. स्त्रीची जागा घराच्या उंबरठ्याच्या आत आहे, हे मत आता कालबाह्य झाले आहे. 'स्त्रि विरुध्द पुरुष' असा सामना आता इतिहास जमा झाला आहे. सामाजिक प्रगती व आर्थिक विकासासाठी स्त्रियांनी घराच्या बाहेर पडून पुरुषाच्या बरोबरीने काम करुन अर्थजन करणे आवश्यक आहे.

स्त्री आणि समाज यांचा अनन्य साधारण संबंध आहे. स्त्री एक शक्तीस्त्रोत आहे. म्हणून स्त्रियांना कुठेही कमी न लेखता पुरुषांनी त्यांना समानतेची वागणूक देऊन समाजसंमतीने त्यांना जगण्याचा मार्ग सुकर करण्यास मदत करावी.

स्त्रीचा राजकारणातला सहभाग लक्षात घेता. त्यामध्ये उल्लेखनिय वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये स्त्रियांचा सहभाग मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. पायाभूत सुविधा, बचत गट, महिला सुरक्षितता, स्वच्छता, लिंगनिदान या प्रश्नावर त्यांनी काम केले. ग्रामीण महिलांच्या कार्याचा विशेष उल्लेख करावा लागेल. अनेक महिला सरपंचाच्या पुढाकारातून गावात दारुबंदी झालेली आहे. बचत गटाच्या माध्यमातून महिलांनी रोजगार प्राप्त केला आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचा विचार करता राजकीय स्थितीत महिलांचा सहभाग अतिशय कमी प्रमाणात आहे. आजतागायत महिला मुख्यमंत्री महाराष्ट्राला लाभलेली नाही. विधानमंडळामध्ये महिलांचा सहभाग ४.५% एवढाच आहे. त्यामुळे पुरोगामी राज्य म्हणून महाराष्ट्राचा विचार करता हा विरोधाभास दिसून येतो. २०१९ च्या निवडणूकीमध्ये फक्त २४ महिलाच निवडून आलेल्या आहेत. १९८० मध्ये २० महिला निवडून आलेल्या होत्या. १९६२ मध्ये १३ व १९९५—२००९ या कालावधीतील निवडणूकीमध्ये १२ ते १३ महिलाच निवडून आलेल्या आहेत. या आकडेवारी वरुन असे लक्षात येईल की, राजकारणात महिलांचा सहभाग किती कमी आहे.

सामाजिक सुधारणा चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून महाराष्ट्रामध्ये महिलांच्या विकासासाठी ज्या महात्म्यांनी आपले आयुष्य पणास लावले. त्यांच्या प्रयत्नांच्या माध्यमातून स्त्री मुक्मीची प्रेरणा दिली. त्यांना अपेक्षित यश मिळाले. परंतू त्यांनी ज्या महिला विकासा संदर्भात कल्पना केली ते पूर्ण करण्यात आपण अपयशी झालेलो आहोत, असे मला वाटते. राजा राममोहन रॉय, स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती, न्या. रानडे, महात्मा फुले, डॉ. आंबेडकर यांच्या सामाजिक सुधारणेच्या चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून जी महिला प्रगती प्रेरणा मिळाली ती प्रेरणा पुढे पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात मिळत गेलेली दिसत नाही.

स्त्रियांनी अर्थजन करणे, स्त्रियांनी मुक्तपणे संचार करणे, शिक्षणाचे स्वातंत्र्य, संपत्तीमध्ये अधिकार, घटस्फोटाचा अधिकार म्हणजे स्त्रियांना स्वातंत्र्य दिला, असा अर्थ होत नाही. स्त्रियां अर्थजन करतात पण पैशाचा विनियोग कसा लावायचा याचा निर्णय पुरुष घेतो. घरगुती हिंसाचाराचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे. बलात्काराचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे, घटस्फोटाचा अधिकाराने प्रश्न सुटले नाही तर प्रश्न वाढले. म्हणून स्त्रियांना स्वातंत्र्यांची कल्पना

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करतांना त्यांना काय अपेक्षीत आहे याचे विचार करणे गरजेचे आहे. स्त्रियांच्या संरक्षणासाठी, विकासासाठी, मदतीकरीता अनेक कायदे शासन स्तरावर राबवून सुध्दा महिलांच्या विकासात अडसर का निर्माण होत आहे. याचा गांभीर्यपूर्वक विचारमंथन गरजेचे आहे. जोपर्यंत विचारमंथन होणार नाही. तोपर्यंत त्यावरती तोडगा निघणार नाही. याकरीता वास्तविकता लक्षात घेऊन मत व्यक्त करणे अपेक्षीत आहे.

७३ व्या घटनादुरुस्ती विधेयकाप्रमाणे स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थामध्ये महिलांना ५० आरक्षण दिले आहे. ग्रामपंचायत, पंचायत समिती, जिल्हा परिषद यामध्ये महिलांचा सहभाग आहे. सरपंच, पंचायत समिती सभापती, जिल्हा परिषद अध्यक्ष अशा विविध पदांच्या माध्यमातून आपल्या कार्याचा ठसा उमटविला आहे. महिलांनी आपल्या कारभारातून चांगले निर्णय घेऊन समर्थपणे आपली भुमिका पार पाडत आहेत.

महिलांच्या सामाजिक, कौटूंबिक, आर्थिक, स्थितीत सुधारणा होत असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे. तरी देखील महिलांना ज्या प्रमाणात संधी, समानता, वागणूक द्यायला पाहिजे. त्या प्रमाणात अजूनही समाज देऊ शकलेला नाही. तरी यांचा गांभीर्यपूर्वक विचार करुन महिलांच्या उन्नतीसाठी समाजातील प्रत्येक वर्गाने प्रयत्न केले पाहिजे.

अध्ययनाचे उद्देश :
१. महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभागाचा अध्ययन करणे.
२. महिलांची राजकारणातील कामगारीचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. महिलांची सामाजिक स्थितीचे अध्ययन करणे.

अध्ययनाचे उपकल्पना :
१. महिलांची राजकारणामध्ये सहभाग पुरुषाच्या तुलनेत कमी आहे.
२. महिलांची राजकारणातील कामगीरी चांगली आहे.
३. महिलांच्या सामाजिक स्थितीत सुधारणा दिसून येते.

तथ्य संकलनाचे स्रोत :
प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध लिहिण्याचे अभ्यासकाने मासीक, वर्तमानपत्रे, शोधनिबंध, संशोधन, इंटरनेट इ. च्या माध्यमातून माहितीचे संकलन करुन शोधनिबंध पूर्ण केले आहे.

निष्कर्ष :
१. महिलांचा मतदानामध्ये सहभाग हा चांगला आहे.
२. महिला मतदानासंबंधी निर्णय घेत असतांना पुरुषांशी चर्चा करतात.
३. निवडणूकी संबंधीचा निर्णय अधिकतम महिला स्वत: घेण्यास सक्षम दिसत नाही.
४. राजकारणात काम करतांना महिलांना कुटूंबियांकडून अनेक प्रकारची कामे सांगीतली जातात.
५. महिलांना राजकारणात पुरुष पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात सहकार्य करीत नाही.
६. महिला राजकारणाकरीता कुटूंबाच्या जबाबदारीमुळे वेळ कमी प्रमाणात देतात.
७. महिलांच्या हाताखाली काम करणे पुरुषांना रुचत नाही. करीता स्त्रीयांना सहकार्य करीत नाही.
८. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये महिलांना ५०% आरक्षणानूसार पद प्राप्त होत आहेत.
९. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या माध्यमातून महिला चांगले समाज उपयोगी कामे करीत आहेत.
१०. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये महिलांच्या निर्णयात पुरुष अधिक प्रमाणात हस्तक्षेप करतात.
११. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था व्यतिरिक्त इतर ठिकाणी स्त्रियांचा सहभागाचा प्रमाण अत्यंत कमी आहे.
१२. पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीचा वरचष्मा आजतागायत राजकारणात दृढ आहे.
१३. सामाजिक प्रथा, परंपरा, चालिरीती यामुळे महिलांना काम करतांना अडचणी भेडसावत आहेत.
१४. महिलांच्या व्यक्तिमत्व विकास वाढ होत असल्याचे आपल्याला दिसून येते.
१५. महिलांची सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा वृध्दीगत होत आहे.
१६. महिलांची राजकारणातील कामगीरी ही चांगल्या स्वरुपाची दिसून येत आहे.
१७. महिलांचा राजकारणात पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात सहभाग दिसून येत नाही.
१८. महिलांना कौटूंबिक निर्णय प्रक्रियेत काही प्रमाणा सहभागी करुन घेतले जाते. परंतू

अंतीम निर्णय हा पुरुषाचाच असतो, म्हणजेच आपल्याला असे दिसून येईल की पुरुषच निर्णयक आहे.

उपाययोजना :

१. महिलांना राजकारणात काम करण्यासाठी कुटूंबाने, समाजाने प्रोत्साहन देणे.

२. महिलांना स्वत: निर्णय घेण्याकरीता सक्षम बनविण्यास समाजाने प्रयत्न करणे.

३. महिलांना राजकारणात काम करण्यासाठी कुठल्याही प्रकारच्या बंधनात अडकवू नये.

४. पुरुषांनी महिलांना कुठेही कमी न लेखता त्यांच्या हाताखाली काम करण्यास कचरु नये किंवा त्या प्रकारची मानसीकता बनवू नये. ज्यामुळे स्त्रियांना कामे करण्यास अडचण होईल.

५. महिलांनी निर्णय घेत असतांना ते कसे समाज उपयोगी आहे याचे महत्व लोकांना पटवून देणे.

६. महिलांच्या राजकारणातील सहभाग वाढीसाठी कुठल्याही प्रकारची भिती न बाळगता काम करावे. सभोवतील व्यक्तींनी, कुटूंबियांनी सुध्दा भितीचे वातावरण निर्माण करु नये.

७. महिलांना कौटूंबिक जबाबदारी पार पाडावे लागत असते. त्याकरिता कामाचे व्यवस्थित नियोजन करुन राजकारण—कुटूंब—समाज यांचा योग्य मेळ कसा घालता येईल, यासाठी प्रयत्न करावे.

८. महिलांसोबत काम करणाऱ्या प्रशासकीय अधिकाऱ्यांनीसुध्दा महिलांना योग्य सहकार्य करावे.

९. कुटूंबियांनी देखील महिला राजकारणात काम करीत असेल तर त्यांच्या कौटूंबिक जबाबदाऱ्या कमी करुन त्यांना राजकारणात काम करण्याची संधी द्यावी.

१०. महिलांनी राजकारणात कठोर निर्णय घेत असतांना दबाव झुगारुन देण्याची हिंमत

१९. महिलांना राजकारणाकरीता वेळ कमी पडतो आहे.

२०. महिलांकडे पुरुषापेक्षा अधिक जबाबदारीची कामे आहेत. बाळगावी व वेळप्रसंगी विरोध पत्करण्याची मानसीक तयारी देखील ठेवावी.

११. शासनाने महिलांसाठी राजकारणात सहभागी होण्यासाठी प्रचार व प्रसार करणे.

१२. राजकीय महिलांसाठी विशेष सुरक्षा प्रदान करावी. ज्यामुळे त्यांना काम करण्यास मदत होईल.

१३. महिलांसाठी प्रशिक्षण वर्ग राबविणे आवश्यक आहे.

१४. महिलांसाठी विशेष कक्ष स्थापना करावे. ज्यामुळे महिलांना काम करतांना येणाऱ्या अडथड्याचे निवारण करता येईल.

१५. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था बरोबरच इतर ठिकाणी देखील ५०% आरक्षण देण्याची तरतूद करावी.

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कामकाजी महिलाएं: सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति, चुनौतियां एवं समस्याएं

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सार- मनुष्य की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति उसकी शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सहित समग्र मानव कामकाज को प्रभावित करता है। महिलाएं समाज में अपनी पहचान बनाने के लिए, आत्म निर्भर बनने के लिए और घर की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए, घर से बाहर निकलकर काम करती हैं और कुछ विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त करती है, लेकिन साथ ही यह महिलाएं लैंगिक असमानता और पुरुषवादी सोच के कारण बहुत ज्यादा आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रही हैं। इन महिलाओं को पग-पग पर अनेक प्रकार की समस्याओं और चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। मेरा उद्देश्य इन कामकाजी महिलाओं की सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थिति से जुड़ी समस्याओं और चुनौतियों को जानना है।

मुख्य शब्द-कामकाजी महिला ,सामाजिक- आर्थिक स्थिति, समस्याएं, चुनौतियां, लिंग उत्पीड़न ।

प्रस्तावना-

महिलाएं समाज की अभिन्न अंग हैं, स्त्री और पुरुष सामाजिक संरचना के दो इकाई माने जाते हैं। प्राचीन समय से इनके कार्य बाँटे हुए रहे हैं। महिलाएं गृहिणी के रूप में व पुरुष घर का आर्थिक कार्यभार संभालते रहे हैं, परंतु आज की सामाजिक परिवर्तन में एक प्रमुख तथ्य महिला की भूमिका में परिवर्तन होना है। आज सभी स्त्रियां शिक्षित हो रही है और शिक्षित स्त्री परिवार के विकास के लिए, आय में वृद्धि करने के लिए योगदान कर रही हैं। महिलाओं के कामकाजी होने से उनकी सामाजिक आर्थिक दोनों ही परिस्थितियों में बदलाव आ रहे हैं । सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति में न केवल आय बल्कि शैक्षिक प्राप्ति, वित्तीय सुरक्षा, सामाजिक स्थिति और सामाजिक वर्ग की व्यक्तिपरक धारणाएं शामिल है। सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति के जीवन की गुणवत्ता की विशेषताओं के साथ-साथ समाज के भीतर लोगों को दिए गए अवसरों और विशेष अधिकारों को शामिल किया जा सकता है। सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति हमारे शारीरिक और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सहित समग्र मानव कामकाज को प्रभावित करता है। एक महिला की सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति महिलाओं के समग्र कल्याण और जीवन की गुणवत्ता को प्रभावित करती है। महिलाओ के घर से बाहर निकलकर काम करने से उनकी सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थितियों में सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक रूप से परिवर्तन आ रहे हैं। सकारात्मक रूप में-महिलाएं आत्मनिर्भर बन रही हैं, वह निर्णय लेने की क्षमता रखती हैं। घर के, बच्चों से जुड़े सभी मामलों में उचित निर्णय ले रही हैं। वे अपने आप को स्वतंत्र व आत्मविश्वास से भरी पाती हैं जो पहले कम पाई जाती थी । एक महिला शिक्षित होने के साथ ही साथ अगर कामकाजी भी हैं तो वह दूसरी महिला के लिए प्रेरणा का स्रोत बन रही है।

इन महिलाओं से प्रेरित होकर आज पुरानी पीढ़ी के लोग भी अपने घर के बेटी, पुत्रवधू को पढ़ाने व काम करने के लिए प्रेरित कर रहे हैं, उनकी सहायता कर रहे हैं। आज कार्यरत महिलाओं का स्वयं का एक वर्ग बन गया है।

अंब्रेला योजना-

यह योजना महिलाओं के सुरक्षा, देखभाल और विकास के लिए बनाया गया है | इसमें महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तर के हब, महिला हेल्पलाइन, वन स्टॉप सेंटर, बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ, कामकाजी महिला छात्रावास, कामकाजी महिलाओं के बच्चों के लिए क्रेच आदि जैसे घटक शामिल हैं। चुनौतियों के रूप में-कामकाजी महिला को पुरुष प्रधान समाज व सोच के कारण बहुत सी समस्याएं एवं चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है जैसे दोहरी भूमिका को निभाना, बच्चों की सही परवरिश एवं उनका सामाजिकरण और विकास ,कार्यस्थल से जुड़े लोगों का अशोभनीय व्यवहार, उनके द्वारा अपशब्द बोलना, भद्दे मजाक, गंदी नजर से देखना, यौन उत्पीड़न, लैंगिक भेदभाव, कार्यस्थल से बाहर विभिन्न तरह की चुनौतियां एवं समस्याएं इत्यादि । महिलाएं तनाव से बचने के लिए, अपने आप को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए, अपनी समस्याओं को कम करने के लिए घर से बाहर निकलकर काम करती है, लेकिन बाहर निकलने पर उन्हें उपरोक्त चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है, यह चुनौतियां उनके सामने इसलिए आती हैं क्योंकि अभी भी हमारे समाज में पितृवादी सोच, पुरुष प्रधान समाज, लैंगिक भेदभाव अभी भी विद्यमान है। हालांकि हमारे समाज की बुनियादी ढांचा टूट रही है पर यह अभी धीरे-धीरे टूट रही है, इसमें पूरी तरह से बदलाव आने में समय है। अपनी दोहरी भूमिका के कारण वे अपने बच्चों को उचित

समय नहीं दे पाती हैं, बच्चों की उपेक्षा करना नहीं चाहती हैं पर ऐसा करने के लिए विवश हो जाती हैं | उनके बच्चों में समायोजनात्मक दोष उत्पन्न हो जाता है, इनके व्यवहार और स्वभाव दूसरे बच्चों से अलग दिखने लगते हैं, विद्यालयों में भी कभी-कभी ये समस्यात्मक बालक बन जाते हैं | कामकाजी महिलाएं गैर कामकाजी महिलाओं की अपेक्षा ज्यादा मानसिक तनाव, चुनौतियों एवं समस्याओं का सामना करती हैं।

विधानसभा चुनाव-
प्रत्येक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कम से कम एक मतदान केंद्र का प्रबंधन महिलाओं द्वारा किया जाएगा । चुनाव आयोग ने कहा है कि लैंगिक समानता और चुनावी प्रक्रिया में महिलाओं के अधिक रचनात्मक भागीदारी हो , इसके लिए यह निर्देश दिया है कि जहां तक संभव हो सके , प्रत्येक विधानसभा में विशेष रूप से महिलाओं द्वारा प्रबंधित कम से कम एक मतदान केंद्र स्थापित किया जाएगा ।

मेगन मैक्स वेल ने कहा है कि कामकाजी महिलाएं वित्तीय निर्णय के संबंध में उच्च स्वायत्तता का आनंद तभी लेती है जब वे अपने स्वयं के काम से प्राप्त आय पर अधिक स्वतंत्रता से निर्णय ले सकती हैं। इन्होंने अपने अध्ययन में यह भी पाया कि महिलाओं की काम की स्थिति चाहे जो भी हो, परिवारिक बजट पर अंतिम निर्णय पुरुषों द्वारा दिए जाने की अधिक संभावना है। इसका तात्पर्य है कि महिलाओं की भुगतान योग्य श्रम शक्ति की भी भागीदारी से सबसे मजबूत लाभ परिवार के भीतर महिलाओं के स्वतंत्र वित्तीय स्वायत्तता के बजाय परिवार के पुरुषों मे अधिक होती है |

उद्देश्य-
1) कामकाजी महिला की सामाजिक समस्या को जानना।

2) कामकाजी महिला की आर्थिक समस्या को जानना।

3) कामकाजी महिला की वास्तविक समस्या एवं चुनौतियां को जानना।

उपकल्पना-
1) कामकाजी महिलाएं दोहरी भूमिका के भंवर मे फंसी रहती हैं।

2) कामकाजी महिलाओं को गैर कामकाजी महिलाओं के अपेक्षा ज्यादा यौन उत्पीड़न का सामना करना पड़ता है

साहित्य समीक्षा-
Jara Sochiye उच्च वर्ग मध्यमवर्ग एवं निम्न वर्ग की कामकाजी महिलाओं की चुनौतियां एवं समस्याओं के बारे में लिखा है और बताया कि उच्च वर्ग की महिलाएं शिक्षित अति शिक्षित होती हैं इन्हें हमेशा से ही अपने परिवार में मान सम्मान मिलता रहा है लेकिन निम्न वर्ग की महिलाएं कम शिक्षित या अशिक्षित होती हैं। क्योंकि यह ज्यादातर मजदूर का काम करती हैं इसलिए इन्हें मजदूर वर्ग में गिना जाता है यह कामकाजी होने के बाद उस समाज के रूढ़िवादी सोच की वजह से यह हमेशा से ही अपमानित होती आ रही है मध्यम वर्गीय परिवार की महिलाएं शिक्षित होती हैं ,अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक होती हैं अपना खुद का व्यापार चला रही हैं। और पुरुषों को कड़ी से कड़ी टक्कर दे रही हैं। आजकल की महिलाएं पुलिस विभाग आई थी वकील सीए डॉक्टर पार्लर सभी क्षेत्रों में बढ़-चढ़कर भाग ले रही है और पुरुषों को पीछे छोड़ रही हैं। फिर भी हमारे समाज का ढांचा कुछ इस प्रकार है कि उन्हें कुछ नए प्रकार के संघर्षों से जूझना पड़ रहा है यह महीना घर में सम्मान पाने से बचने के लिए सलमान की रक्षा के लिए घर से निकलती हैं लेकिन ये पुरुषवादी समाज वहां भी इन का अपमान करता है।

प्रवीण कुमार ने अपने शोध 'प्रॉब्लम्स ऑफ वर्किंग वूमेन' में पाया कि महिलाओं द्वारा नौकरी करने, आर्थिक स्थिति में सहयोग देने के बावजूद उनकी पारंपरिक भूमिका में विशेष बदलाव नहीं आए। इन्होंने अपने शोध में यह भी पाया कि वर्तमान युग में पुरुष तथाकथित स्त्रियोचित कार्य करने में शर्म महसूस नहीं करते, वे गृह प्रबंधन में सहयोग करते हैं । महिलाएं भी संयुक्त परिवार की जगह एकल परिवार में रहना पसंद करती हैं जिसमें वे अपने अनुसार स्वतंत्र जीवन व्यतीत करती हैं साथ ही परिवारिक मामलों में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं । अतः आज महिलाएं पुरुषों के समान समाज में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती हैं।

डॉ भारती जोशी ने अपने लेख 'समस्याओं में फँसी कामकाजी महिलाएं' में लिखा है कि जो महिलाएं रोजगार कर रही हैं उन्हें परंपरागत कठिनाइयों के अलावा नए समस्याओं का अंबार सौगात के रूप में मिल रहा है। अपने कार्य क्षेत्र में बने रहना या ना रहना आज भी उनका स्वयं निर्भर न होकर विवाह से पहले मायके वालों पर, विवाह के बाद ससुराल वालों पर निर्भर करता है, लड़के भी शादी ऐसी लड़की से करना चाहते हैं जो घरेलू कामकाजी होने के साथ-साथ नौकरी पेशा वाली भी हो । उनसे उम्मीद की जाती है कि वे अपने दोनों भूमिकाओं में निपुण हो । इन्होंने लिखा है की नौकरी पेशा वाली वे महिलाएं जो पुलिस, नर्स, होटल जैसे क्षेत्रों से जुड़ी है उन्हें हमेशा रात्रि ड्यूटी की वजह से अज्ञात भय बना रहता है। रात की ड्यूटी का असर उनके गृहस्थ जीवन पर भी पड़ता है। कभी-कभी पति-पत्नी के अलग-अलग शहरों में होने से महिलाओं में घर के प्रति, पति एवं बच्चों के प्रति जिम्मेदारी अच्छे से

न निभाने पाने के कारण अपने आप को दोषी मानने लगती हैं और नौकरी उन्हें बोझिल सी लगने लगती है।

नीरा देसाई ने अपनी पुस्तक 'आधुनिक भारत में महिलाएं' मे लिखा है कि महिलाएं घर के तनाव से दूर रहने के लिए बाहर जाकर काम करती हैं । लेकिन यही कामकाजी महिलाएं जब कार्यालय में काम के घंटे अधिक होने पर अपने पारिवारिक जिम्मेदारियों तथा अपने परिवार के प्रति उत्तरदायित्वो का ठीक से निर्वाह नहीं कर पाती, अपने पति व बच्चों की देखभाल ठीक से नहीं कर पाती, यद्यपि उनके स्नेह व प्यार में कोई कमी नहीं होती है तो इस स्थिति में पति-पत्नी और परिवार के मध्य तनाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है।

जुनी ख्यात (जुलाई 2020) – अपने प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र में 'शिक्षा में कार्यरत महिलाओं की सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन' मे इन्होंने उच्च शिक्षा क्षेत्र के शासकीय एवं अशासकीय क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं की आर्थिक एवं अपने आय पर उनकी स्वयं की स्वतंत्रता को जानने का प्रयास किया । उन्होंने पाया कि शासकीय क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं की अपेक्षा अशासकीय क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं की आर्थिक स्थिति कम अच्छी होती है एवं दोनों क्षेत्र की कार्यरत महिलाओं परिवर्तन की ओर नई दिशा का संकेत है |

अध्ययन पद्धति :–

प्रस्तुत शोध की अध्ययन प्रणाली निम्न चरणों पर आधारित है|

(1) निदर्शन इकाइयों का चयन उद्देश्य पूर्ण निदर्शन द्वारा किया गया है , इसके अंतर्गत 50 विवाहित कामकाजी महिलाओं को लिया गया है | जिनका उम्र 20 से 30, 31 से 40, 41 से 50, 51 से 60 व 60 वर्ष से अधिक है|

(2) अध्ययन क्षेत्र – इस शोध का अध्ययन क्षेत्र पटना नगर के फुलवारी शरीफ ब्लॉक, संपतचक ब्लॉक एवं पटना सदर ब्लॉक को लिया गया है|

**तथ्यों का संकलन एवं वर्गीकरण-**

सारणी – 1 परिवार का आकार

को अपने आय को खर्च करने की समान स्वतंत्रता होती है। दोनों ही क्षेत्र की महिलाओं को लगभग समान समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, घर का वातावरण संतुलित नहीं रहने की वजह से इन्हें मानसिक तनाव से गुजरना पड़ता है और उन्हें परिवार व पति का कम सहयोग प्राप्त होता है। जिसकी वजह से उन्हें दोहरी भूमिकाओं को निभाने में संघर्ष का सामना करना पड़ता है।

शुक्ला डॉ. सुनीता (2019) – प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र "कार्यरत महिलाओं के पारिवारिक जीवन का अध्ययन" के अंतर्गत लेखिका को यह पता चला की महिलायें अपनी सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास कर रही हैं | शिक्षा के प्रभाव के कारण सामाजिक मूल्यों व पारिवारिक परंपराओं में परिवर्तन देखने में आया है | कार्यरत महिलाओं की माँ के रूप में सामाजिक स्थिति एवं विभिन्न भूमिकाओं का मूल्यांकन करने से ज्ञात होता है कि बच्चों के पालन पोषण का उत्तरदायित्व माँ का ही है | पारिवारिक निर्णय लेने में महिलायें अहम भूमिका निभा रही हैं | महिलायें पुरुषों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलकर चल रही हैं एवं सभी सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक गतिविधियों का संचालन पूर्ण रूप से कर रही हैं | यह सामाजिक

(3) तथ्यों का संकलन - तथ्यों का संकलन प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीयक दोनों स्रोतों के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया गया है|

1. प्राथमिक स्रोत के अंतर्गत अवलोकन विधि एवं साक्षात्कार अनुसूची का प्रयोग किया गया है|

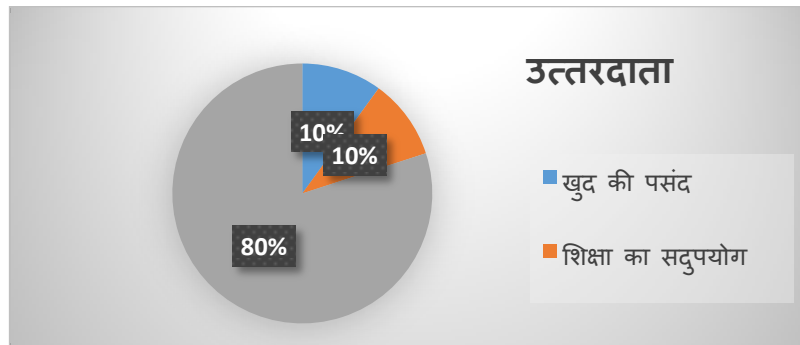2. द्वितीयक स्रोत के अंतर्गत पत्र-पत्रिकाओं, लेख व इंटरनेट का सहारा लिया गया है|

(4) तथ्यों का वर्गीकरण एवं विश्लेषण- प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर तथ्यों का वर्गीकरण एवं विश्लेषण किया गया है |

विकल्प	उत्तरदाता
संयुक्त परिवार	15
नाभिकीय परिवार	35
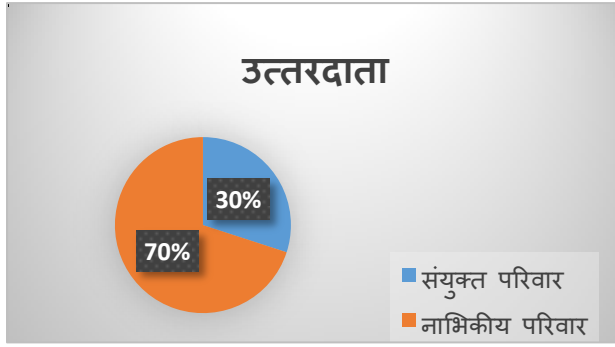
परिवार के आकार के जवाब में 70% उत्तरदाताओं ने कहा की वे नाभिकीय परिवार से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं जबकि 30% लोगों ने कहा की वे संयुक्त परिवार से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं |

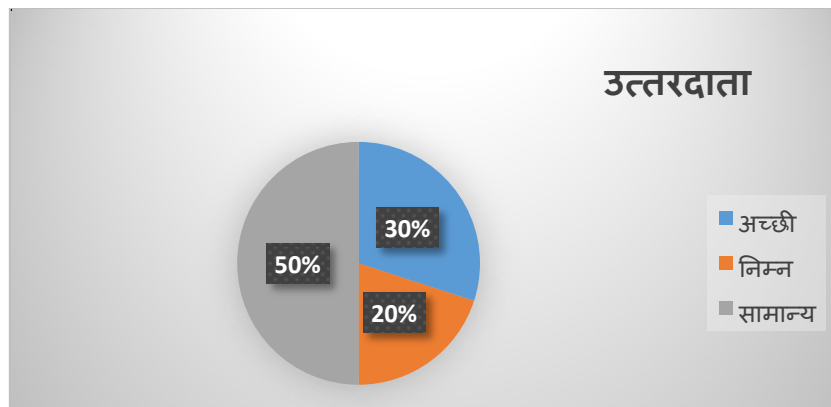सारणी – 2   महिलाओं के कामकाजी होने की वजह

विकल्प	उत्तरदाता
खुद की पसंद	5
शिक्षा का सदुपयोग	5
आवश्यकता,आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए	40

महिलाओं के कामकाजी होने की वजह में 80% उत्तरदाताओं ने कहा की वे आवश्यकता एवं आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए, जबकि 10-10% लोगों ने कहा की वे खुद की पसंद और शिक्षा का सदुपयोग हैं |

सारणी – 3   कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं की स्थिति

विकल्प	उत्तरदाता
अच्छी	15
निम्न	10
सामान्य	25

50% महिलाओं ने कहा की कार्यालय में उनकी स्थिति सामान्य है, 30% महिलाओं ने माना की उनकी स्थिति अच्छी है जबकि 20% ने कहा की उनकी स्थिति निम्न है |

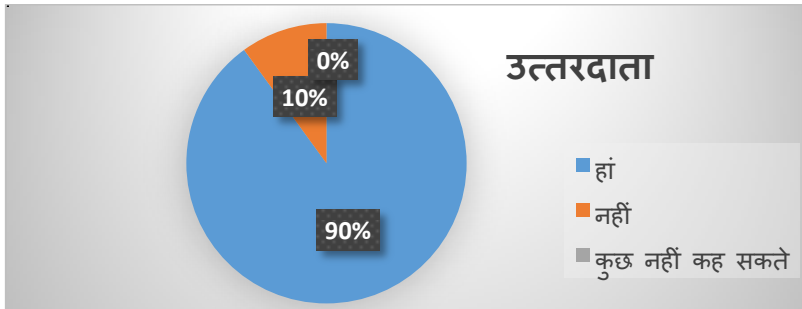सारणी – 4   समाज में महिलाओं की प्रस्थिति उच्च हुई है

विकल्प	उत्तरदाता
हां	50
नहीं	0
कुछ नहीं कह सकते	0
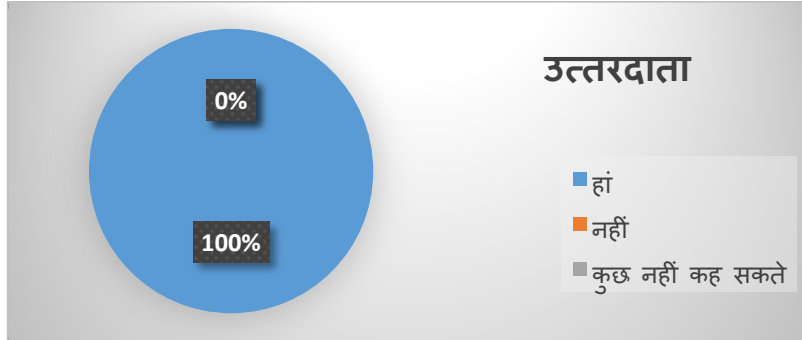
समाज में महिलाओं की प्रस्थिति के बारे में 100% महिलाओं ने कहा की उनकी प्रस्थिति उच्च हुई है |

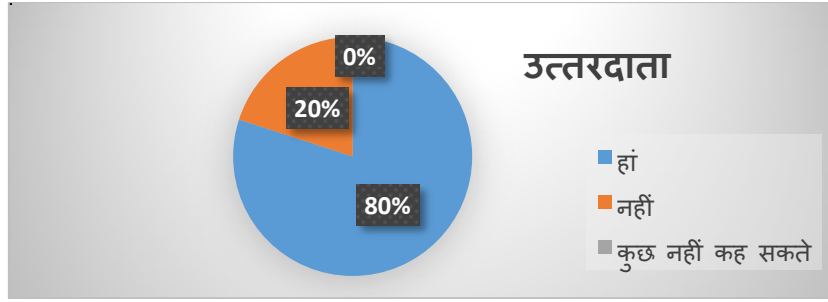सारणी – 5   महिलायें अपने पैसे को खर्च करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं

विकल्प	उत्तरदाता
हां	45
नहीं	5
कुछ नहीं कह सकते	0

महिलायें अपने पैसे को खर्च करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं की नहीं इसके जवाब 90% महिलाओं का हाँ में है जबकि बाकी 10% का जवाब नहीं है |

सारणी – 6   महिलायें घर व नौकरी के साथ-साथ परिवार में सामंजस्य बैठाने में समर्थ हैं
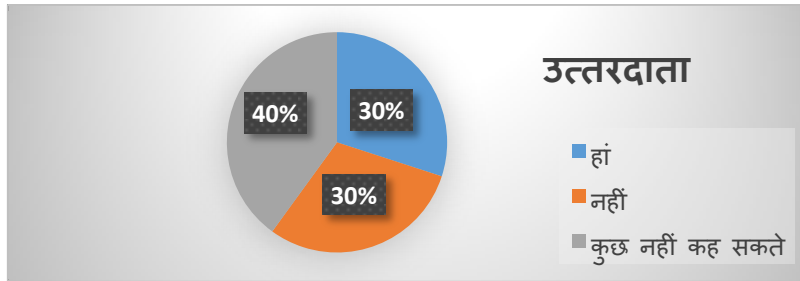
विकल्प	उत्तरदाता
हां	40
नहीं	10
कुछ नहीं कह सकते	0

महिलायें घर व नौकरी के साथ-साथ परिवार में सामंजस्य बैठाने में समर्थ हैं की नहीं इसका जवाब 80% महिलाओं का हाँ मे है जबकि 20% का नहीं मे है |
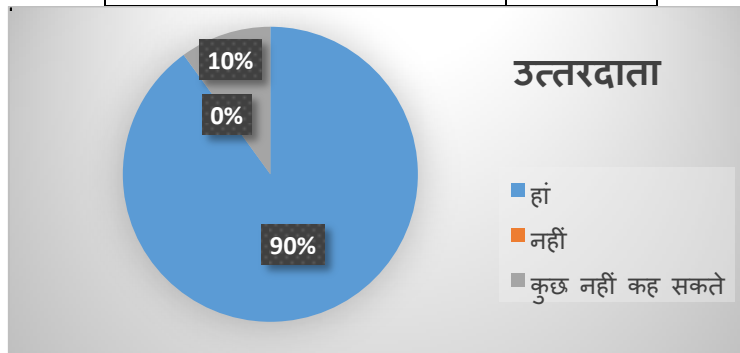
सारणी – 7   कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न का सामना

विकल्प	उत्तरदाता
हां	15
नहीं	15
कुछ नहीं कह सकते	20

कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं को यौन उत्पीड़न का सामना करना पड़ता है की नहीं इसका जवाब 30% ने हाँ मे, 30% ने नहीं मे जबकि बाकी 40% ने कहा की वे कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं |
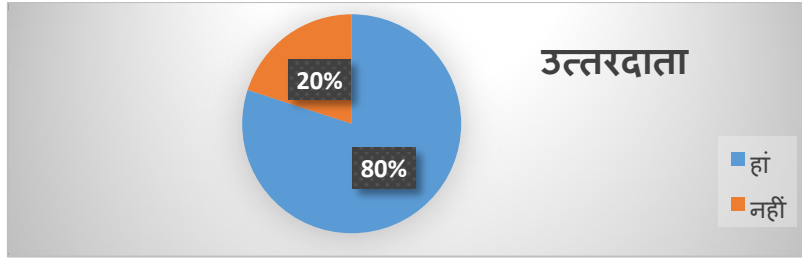
सारणी – 8   अगर हां तो क्या उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाएंगी

विकल्प	उत्तरदाता
हां	45
नहीं	0
कुछ नहीं कह सकते	5

यदि कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं को यौन उत्पीड़न का सामना करना पड़ता है तो वे उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठायेंगी, इसका जवाब 90% ने हाँ मे दिया जबकि 10% ने कहा की वे कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं |

सारणी – 9   आपका वेतन पुरुषकर्मी के समान है

विकल्प	उत्तरदाता
हां	40
नहीं	10

पुरुषकर्मीयों के समान वेतन के जवाब में 80% महिलाओं ने हाँ मे जवाब दिया जबकि 20% महिलाओं ने नहीं में |

निष्कर्ष-

80% महिलाएं कहती है कि वे अपने आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए नौकरी करती हैं, साथ ही आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए भी, कुछ(10%) महिलाएं ऐसी है जो अपनी शिक्षा का सदुपयोग करने के लिए करती हैं । 10% महिलाएं टाइम पास करने के लिए काम करती हैं। ये 10% जो महिलाएं हैं वे उच्च स्तर से जुड़ी हैं। इन सभी महिलाओं का मानना है कि कार्यरत होने से उनकी समाज में, घर में प्रस्थिति उच्च हुई है। निम्न वर्ग से जुड़ी महिलाओं को वेतन की असमानता का सामना करना पड़ता है। जो महिलाएं सरकारी नौकरी में है उन्हें तो पुरुषों के समान वेतन मिलता है परंतु जो महिलाएं असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है उन्हे असमान वेतन का सामना करना पड़ता है। महिलाओं की सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति दोनों ही पहले से उच्च हुई है लेकिन साथ ही उन्हें भूमिका संघर्ष जैसी चुनौतियों का सामना भी करना पड़ता है। 80% महिलाएं कहती है कि वह अपने परिवार के साथ सामंजस्य बैठाने में समर्थ है, मुश्किले तो आती हैं, चुनौतियां भी आती हैं पर परिवार के सहयोग, पति के सहयोग से ये चुनौतियां आसान हो जाती है। चूँकि ज्यादातर महिलायें एकाँकी परिवार से जुड़ी हैं, इसीलिए इन महिलाओं के सामने सबसे बड़ी चुनौती बच्चों के पालन-पोषण की होती है | वर्तमान समय में पुरुषों की सोच सुधरी है और वे बच्चों की पढ़ाई पर, उनके परवरिश में ध्यान देने लगे हैं जिससे महिलाओं का कार्यभार कम होने लगा है। वे घरेलू दायित्वों को आसानी से पूरा कर लेती है, जो महिलाएं संयुक्त परिवार से जुड़ी है उनके परिवार के लोग भी उनका पूरा- पूरा सहयोग करते हैं | इसलिए वह भी भूमिका संघर्ष से जुड़ी चुनौतियों का सामना कर लेती हैं । घर को संभालने जैसे, खाना बनाने से लेकर पति, बच्चे परिवार आदि के देखरेख की जिम्मेदारी महिलाओं की रही है तो समाज इनसे यह अपेक्षा करता है कि महिलाएं ही इन कामों को करें फिर वह कामकाजी ही क्यों ना हो इन परंपरागत सोच एवं रीतियों को बदलना अभी पूरी तरह से मुश्किल है । इसलिए महिलाओं को अभी भी भूमिका संघर्ष जैसी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है । पुरुष, महिला के कार्यों में असमानता की स्थिति में बदलाव आए हैं अभी जहां लगभग 25% महिलाएं कार्यरत हैं पहले वह भी नहीं थी । लिंग उत्पीड़न का सामना कार्यस्थल पर उन महिलाओं को ज्यादा करना पड़ता है जो छोटे पद पर कार्यरत हैं लेकिन कार्यालय के बाहर सभी महिलाओं को इन मुश्किलों का सामना एकसमान करना पड़ता है जैसे अपशब्द ,भद्दे कमेंट, छेड़खानी, बलात्कार इत्यादि । कुछ महिलाएं मुझे ऐसे भी मिली जो अपनी दोहरी एवं तिहरी भूमिकाओं के कारण सामंजस्य नहीं बैठा पाती हैं एवं नौकरी छोड़ने को मजबूर हो जाती हैं | इस असमंजस में फंसी रहती हैं कि वह क्या करें, वे मानसिक तनाव का शिकार हो जाती है । हम अपने शोध में यह पाते है कि परंपरावादी सोच में बदलाव तो आए हैं लेकिन धीरे-धीरे ।

सुझाव –

जो महिलाएं अपनी दोहरी भूमिका को निभाने में असमर्थ हो रही हैं उन्हें मेडिटेशन करना चाहिए । जो लोग आज भी महिलाओं का काम करना पसंद नहीं करते उन्हें अपने सोच में बदलाव करने की जरूरत है। महिलाओ को अपने साथ हो रहे शोषण के खिलाफ आवाज उठाना चाहिए। उन्हें अपने सारे कानूनी अधिकार का उपयोग करना चाहिए। उन्हें डरना नहीं चाहिए। कामकाजी महिला के पति व परिवार को उनका सहयोग करना चाहिए, उन पर डाले गए काम के भार को बांट देना चाहिए | जब औरतें आपकी आर्थिक स्थिति को संभाल रही हैं तो पति के साथ-साथ परिवार के अन्य लोगों को भी उनके घर के काम में हाथ बटाना चाहिए। सार्वजनिक, निजी सभी संस्थानों एवं अन्य सभी क्षेत्रों की महिलाओं को उनके कार्यों के अनुसार पुरुषों के समान वेतन मिलन चाहिए |

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कथाकार प्रा.माधव सरकुंडे यांच्या कथेतील आदिवासी जीवनातील परिवर्तनाचा वेध व समस्या चित्रणाचे स्वरूप

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प्रस्तावना:- कथाकार प्रा.माधव सरकुंडे हे महाराष्ट्रातील विदर्भाच्या मातीतुन उदयास आलेले आदिवासी मराठी कथाकार, कांदबरीकार, लेखक, कवी, विचारवंत, व समाजसेवक असुन, आदिवासी साहित्यांच्या संदर्भात त्यांचा गाढा अभ्यास आहे. मराठी आदिवासी साहित्यामधील ते अग्रणी लेखक आहेत. ग्रामीण आदिवासींचे समाजजीवन, व्यक्तीचित्रण, आदिवासींच्या व्यथा, वेदना, प्रश्न, समस्या त्यांनी आपल्या वाङ्:मयात चित्रित केलेल्या आहेत. कथाकार प्रा. माधव सरकुंडे यांचा 'सर्वा' हा पहिला कथासंग्रह आहे. हा कथासंग्रह १४ एप्रिल २००० मध्ये देवयानी प्रकाशन, यवतमाळ द्वारा प्रकाशित करण्यात आला. माधव सरकुंडे यांनी आपल्या ओघवत्या शैलीत या कथा लिहिल्या आहेत. आदिवासींच्या जीवनातील दुःख, कष्ट, ग्रामीण आदिवासी राजकारण, दारिद्र्य, व्यथा, निरक्षरता, शोषण, अंधश्रद्धा, सामाजिक प्रश्न, सामाजिक बांधिलकी, ग्रामीण आदिवासी माणसाची संवेदनशीलता, यासारखे विषय त्यांनी जीवंतपणे मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. 'सर्वा' हा माधव सरकुंडे यांचा पहिला कथासंग्रह त्यात त्यांनी 'सर्वा', 'डफड', 'दीपस्तंभ', 'बरड', 'एस.टी', 'बैंगणदा', 'लुगडं', 'झड', 'बापू', 'वाट चुकलेली वस्ती' इत्यादी दहा कथा आहेत.

प्रा. माधव सरकुंडे यांचा 'ताडमं' हा दुसरा कथासंग्रह आहे. हा कथासंग्रह सन. २००१ मध्ये साकेत प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद द्वारे प्रकाशित करण्यात आला. माधव सरकुंडे यांनी वऱ्हाडी बोलीत या कथा लिहिल्या आहेत. 'ताडमं' हा कथासंग्रह म्हणजे व्यथांचा संग्रह आहे. 'ताडमं' या कथासंग्रहात आदिवासींच्या जीवनातील दाहकता, व ग्रामीण समाजाशी संबध आलेल्या व्यावहारिक जीवनात आदिवासींची उपेक्षा कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांच्या लेखणीतून प्रतिबिंबित झालेली दिसते. 'ताडमं' या कथासंग्रहामध्ये एकूण नऊ कथा आहेत. त्यात 'ताडमं', 'मेदड', 'माय', 'तळं', 'जागल', 'काटा', 'गोठ्याच्या चुली', 'मी मेलोच नायी', 'करणी', इत्यादी कथा संग्रहित करून ग्रामीण आदिवासी लेखकांच्या पंरपरेतील एक प्रमुख लेखक, कथाकार, आहेत. हे त्यांच्या कथेतील आदिवासी जीवनातील परिवर्तनाचा वेध व समस्या चित्रणाचे स्वरूप खालीलप्रमाणे पाहता येईल.

आदिवासी जीवनातील परिवर्तनाचा वेध :-

देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर सर्व उपेक्षित घटकांचा विकास होणे अपेक्षित होते, पण वास्तवात तसे झाले नाही. आजही अतिदुर्गम भागात राहणाऱ्या आदिवासीपर्यन्त दळणवळण, वीज, पाणी, अशा सुविधा पोहचल्या पोहचल्या नाहीत. आरोग्य शिक्षणाच्या सोयीही म्हणाव्या तितक्या प्रमाणात या भागात पोहचलेल्या नाहीत.

हळूहळू आता ग्रामीण आदिवासी भागात विविध योजना, दळणवळणाच्या सोयी येऊन परिवर्तनाची सुरूवात होत आहे. अगदी याच ग्रामीण आदिवासी परिवर्तनाचे चित्रण कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांनी 'सर्वा' या कथासंग्रहामध्ये अचूकपणे घडविले आहे. 'एस.टी' या कथेत ग्रामीण आदिवासी भागातील समाजपरिवर्तनाचे चित्रण केलेले दिसते. दळणवळण विकास प्रक्रियेची चाहूल एस.टी सुरू होण्याचा प्रवास 'एस.टी' या कथेत कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांनी रेखाटलेला आहे. मुंबईला जाऊन सदुला एक वर्ष झालेले असते. त्यांच्या दोन्ही बहिणींचे लग्न झालेले असते. घरी फक्त म्हातारे आई वडील असतात. व गांवची जमिनही तळ्याखाली जाते. त्यामुळे मजुरांचे काम हातून निघून जाते. मोरवाडीचे लोक कामासाठी गांवोगांवी भटकू लागतात. सदु मुंबईला कामासाठी जातो. तो आखाडीच्या दिवशिच घरी परततो. सकाळी दहा वाजता सदु सारंपुरला येऊन पोहचतो. त्याच दिवशी रविवार हा सारंपुरचा बाजाराचा दिवस असतो. म्हणून सदु बाजाराकडे थोडी चक्कर मारतो. व थोडा बाजार करतो. व जवळच्याच टपरीवर चहा घेत बसतो.

तितक्याच वारकाच्या दुकानातून मोरवाडीचा तुक्या थोडं जवळ जाऊन ओरडतो. "आबे सद्या ! लेका तु तं साहेबच झाला बे!" पुढे तुक्या सदुला सांगतो की, डायरेक सारंगपुर ते मोरवाडी एस. टी सुरू झाली आहे. चहा घेतल्यावर ते दोघेही स्टँन्डकडे जातात. हळूहळू लोक जमा होतात. व गाडीची वाट पाहतात. मध्येच चौकशी कक्षाकडे जाऊन सदु एस.टी अजून लागली नाही याबाबत विचारपुस करतो."साहेब, ओ साहेब, मोरवाडी

गाडी कव्हा लागते हो". पण साहेब काहीच उत्तर देत नाहीत.

सदु प्लॉटकडे वापस येताच मोरवाडीला एस.टी लागते. एस.टी लागताच एकच तोबा गर्दी होते. एस. टी मोरवाडीला निघते. कंडक्टर तिकिटासाठी दाटीत घुसतो. व एस.टी च्या टपाला मारून चिल्लबू लागतो. "चला -चला तिकीट घ्या लवकर ! ये पोरा सरक थोडा, ये बाई तुझं तिकीट झालं का ?". एस.टी थांबल्याने गर्दी जमा होत असते.

एसटीत आढाव म्हाताऱ्यांची टकळी सुरू असते. आढाव म्हातारा कंडक्टरला अजगळ - इंजगळ शिव्या देतो. त्यांच्या बोलण्याने एस. टी तले लोक आरबळतात. व बाया कुरकुर करतात. कुणी त्याला बोलु नको म्हटले की तर तो म्हातारा त्यांच्यावरच तुटून पडतो. लोकांचे कान किट्ट झालेले असतात.

म्हणून सदु म्हाताऱ्याला थोडं दाबण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. "आबा! मुका बस न जरा, तुझ्या बडबडीनं लोकायला तरास व्हत हाय नं". तेव्हा म्हातारा सदुला लयं शाना झाला का रे ? अशा शब्दांत प्रत्युत्तर देतो. सदु म्हाताऱ्याला समजावून सांगण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो व म्हणतो, "आरे आंबा तसं नायी राज्या तुह्या कंडेक्टरला सेवा देल्या त्यान मोठ्या साहेबाला सांगतल आन् एस. टी बंद झालीत". त्यावर उत्तर देताना म्हातारा म्हणतो, "व्हवु दे न बंद, आमाला काय जलमय एसटीच व्हती का? जाय सांग ! कर मनावं एसटी बंद".

म्हातारा अंगातली उतरोसमोर मुक बसणार नाही, म्हणुन सदुच आवरतं घेतो. हा हु करत एस. टी मोरवाडीला येते. समंदे लोक उतरतात. गावात एस. टी सुरू झाल्यापासून आनंदाच वातावरण असते. गावातले पोर शहरांच्या शाळेत जाऊ लागतात. आठ दिवसांनी सदु मुंबईला जाण्याची तयारी करतो. सामान घेऊन तो एस. टी थांब्यावर येतो. दहा - बारा लोक थांब्यावर जमलेले असतात. मात्र एस.टी ला उशीर होत असल्याने ते चिंता करतात.

तेवढ्यात घोणसचा बेपारी सायकलवरून येतो. व एस. टी बंद झाल्याचे सांगतो तेव्हा सर्वांचे चेहरे उतरतात. बातमी गांवभर पसरते. सदु व त्यांची आईवडील थांब्यावरच उभे असतात. एस. टी बंद झाल्याच दुःख सदुच्या अंतःकरणात ऊभे राहते व इथेच कथा संपते.

एकंदरीत 'सर्वां' या कथासंग्रहामध्ये माधव सरकुंडे यांनी ग्रामीण आदिवासी परिवर्तनाचे दर्शन घडविले आहे. तसेच ग्रामीण आदिवासी परिवर्तनाचे वास्तव चित्रण केले आहे. आदिवासी भागात दळणवळणाच्या सोयी हळूहळू पोहचत आहेत. मात्र त्या म्हणाव्या त्या प्रमाणात व किती प्रभावीपणे त्या

सुविधाची अंमलबजावणी होते, यांचे वास्तव चित्रण कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांनी 'सर्वां' या कथासंग्रहात रेखाटण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

'सर्वां' या कथासंग्रहात कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांनी वरीलप्रमाणे दहा कथा लिहून, ग्रामीण आदिवासी जीवनानुभवाचे स्वरूप अचुकपणे मांडले आहे. एकुणच 'सर्वां' कथासंग्रहामधील सर्वच कथांचा आशय व भाषा, संस्कृती, बोली हे ग्रामीण आदिवासी जीवनाच्या जाणिवा जागृत करणाऱ्या आहेत.

आदिवासींच्या जीवनातील समस्यांचे चित्रण :-

समस्या म्हणजे मानवी विकासास अडथळा आणणारी समाजातील वाईट प्रवृत्ती होय. अशी व्याख्या करता येईल. ग्रामीण आदिवासी जीवनामधील विविध सामाजिक संस्थाद्वारे गांवगाडा चालत असताना त्यामध्ये सुद्धा वाईट प्रवृत्तीचा जन्म होऊन ग्रामीण आदिवासी जीवनामध्ये अडथळे निर्माण झाले आहेत. आणि यामुळे ग्रामीण आदिवासी विकासास अडथळा निर्माण होतो. म्हणून कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांनी ग्रामीण आदिवासी समस्यांचे बारकाईने आकलन करून आपल्या कथेमध्ये त्यांचे वास्तव चित्रण करण्याचा प्रामाणिक प्रयत्न केलेला दिसतो.

आज वर्तमान स्थितीतील ग्रामीण आदिवासी जीवनातील अनेक ज्वलंत समस्या आहेत. त्यात भुक, कुपोषण, अंधश्रद्धा, पिळवणूक, जंगलतोड, वृक्षतोड, आदिवासीचे शोषण, आदीवर कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांनी 'ताडमं' कथासंग्रहात ह्या समस्या प्रखरपणे मांडल्या आहेत. 'ताडमं' कथासंग्रहातील 'ताडमं', 'मी मेलोच नायी', 'जागल', 'माय', 'मेदड', 'तळ', 'काटा' अशा कथांमधून कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांनी आदिवासी जीवनाच्या वास्तव समस्या अचुकपणे मांडल्या आहेत.

'मेदड' या कथेत कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांनी आदिवासीची जमिनीसाठीची भटकंती, मेदडासाठीचा संघर्ष यांचे चित्रण केले आहे. 'मेदड' या कथेत परश्या, भाग्या, अन् कान्या वानेरखेड ला जमिन शोधायला जातात. तिथे वानेरखेडला कान्याची चुलत मावशी असते. कान्याचा मावसा त्यांना डोंगरावरची जमिन दाखवतो. व सोबत बंदुकीने मेदडाचा नेम धरतो, पण मेदड काय मिळत नाही. सर्वजण खाली हातानं घरी यायला निघतात.

तेव्हा बंदुक्या म्हणतो, "पावने हो, मायीच ह्ये पयलीच येल व्हयं. आतापसरोक मव्हा हात कव्हाच खाली गेला नायी, बंदुकीचा घोडा दाबला की शिकार

सादलीच मून समजा". त्यावर कान्याचा मावसा म्हणतो, "पावन्यायच्या नसिबातचं नव्हतं मेदड". कान्याचा मावसा भाग्याच्या तोंडाकडे पाहून हासतो. व बोलत – बोलत ते घरी पोहचतात. मेदडाचा पाहुणचार न दिल्याबद्दल कान्यांचा मावसा खेद व्यक्त करतो. दुसऱ्या दिवशी तळयाच्या काठावर मानेवर बंदुकीची गोळी लागून मेदड मरून पडतं, सांबुर - वानेरखेडचे लोक मेदडावर तुटून पडतात.

ही बातमी कान्यांच्या मावशाला समजल्यावर तो तिथे जातो. व मेदडावर आपला हक्क सांगतो, तेव्हा तिथे मेदडावरून आपआपसात मारामारी सुरू होते. कशेबशे भांडण सोडवून सर्वजण घरी येतात. व दुसऱ्या दिवशी भिती मनात घेऊन परश्या, भाग्या, कान्या आपल्या गांवी जाण्यासाठी निघतात. गांवापासून आऊड दोन आऊड गेल्यावर भाग्या परश्याला विचारतो, "काय परश्या येयाचं इकडं जिमिनी धराय ?". तेव्हा त्यावर परश्या उत्तर देतो, "नको आबा, नको ! हात जोडले इकडच्या मुलुखाला. ज्या मुलुखात मेलीला जनावरासाठी जीवंत मानस मारल्या जात्येत, त्या मुलुखात येण्यापरीस आपल्या मुलुखात भीक मांघुन खालीली बरी. इकडंच्या येकीपरीस आपली अर्धीच बरी".

बोलता - बोलता दिवस मावळतीला जातो. अंधारात वाट काढत तिघेही आपल्या गांवाकडे निघतात. व इथेच कथा संपते. एकुणच आदिवासींची भटकंती, जमिनीसाठीची वणवण, मेदडावरूनचा संघर्ष आदिचे चित्रण कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांनी प्रस्तुत कथेत केलेले आहे.

'तळ' या कथेमध्ये कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांनी आदिवासींवर अधिकारी, ठेकेदार वर्गाकडून होणारे जुलूम, जबरदस्ती, पिळवणूक, अत्याचार व शोषण इत्यादी समस्यांचे चित्रण केले आहे. येनीला तळ निघालं ही बातमी टापुत पसरते. घरा घरात तळयाच्या चर्चा होवू लागतात. दूर -दुरून लोक तळयावर काम करण्यासाठी येतात. तेव्हा साहेब लोक मजुरायच्या मजबुरीचा फायदा घेतात. मजुरामधील गंगा नावांच्या आदिवासी मुलीवर ठेकेदार, अधिकारी जुलूम करतात. मग गांवात व तळयावर लोक गंगेला नांव ठेवतात. एकेदिवशी गंगेचा बाप तिला आग लावून पेटवून देण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. तेव्हा गंगा घरातून पळून जाते. ते कधीच घरी परत येत नाही. पुढे सात - आठ वर्षानी गंगा पुसद येथे दादांना दिसून येते. व समोर येऊन दादांना म्हणते, "वळखलं नायी का दादा ?". गंगेने हाक दिल्यावर दादाच्या डोक्यात एकदम उजेड पडतो, की ही आपल्या गांवची गंगा होय. तेव्हा दादा तिला

विचारतात. "गंगा तु इकडं कशी ?". दादांना गंगा सर्व हकीकत सांगते. तेव्हा गंगेच्या मनाची व्यथा व दुःख गंगेच्या डोळयातील अश्रुतून व्यक्त होतात. गंगा म्हणते, "ह्यो मला त्या तळयानं या तळयात आणून सोडलं. इज्जतीनं पोट भरता - भरता, मला पोटासाठी इज्जत इकां लागत हाय". परिस्थितीने मजबूर झालेली गंगा पोटासाठी धंदा सुरू करते, व दुःख, वेदना भोगत जगते. व इथेच कथा संपते. एकुणच या कथेत आदिवासींवर अधिकारी, ठेकेदार, सावकार वर्गाकडून होणारे अत्याचार, शोषण, पिळवणूक व त्यामुळे होणारी जीवनाची वाताहत, गंगेचे मजबुरीने वेश्या व्यवसायात पडने, समाजाचे एकुणच शोषित स्त्रिकडे शंकेने पाहणे, अशा ज्वलंत प्रश्नांवर प्रभावीपणे वास्तव चित्रण कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांनी प्रस्तुत कथेमध्ये केले आहे. 'ताडमं' या कथासंग्रहात कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांनी वरीलप्रमाणे नऊ कथा लिहून ग्रामीण आदिवासी जीवनानुभवाचे स्वरूप अचुकपणे मांडले आहे.

समारोप :-

वाडी, वस्ती, पाडयावरील माणस, ग्रामीण आदिवासी जीवन, समाज, संस्कृती, शेती, आणि निसर्ग यांच्या अनुषंगाने घडणाऱ्या घटना, प्रसंग, त्यातुन आकाराला येणारे लोकमानस या साऱ्यांतुन ग्रामीण आदिवासी जीवनानुभवाचे स्वरूप सिध्द होते. 'सर्वा' व 'ताडमं' या कथासंग्रहामध्ये आदिवासी जीवनातील परिवर्तनाचा वेध व समस्या चित्रणाचे स्वरूप इत्यादी गोष्टीचे चित्रण कथाकार माधव सरकुंडे यांनी त्यांच्या कथेमध्ये केले आहे.

एकुणच माधव सरकुंडे यांच्या 'सर्वा' व 'ताडमं' या कथासंग्रहातील प्रसंग हा वाचकाला ग्रामीण आदिवासी जीवनातील परिवर्तनाचा वेध व समस्या चित्रणाचे स्वरूप, समाजातील प्रासंगिकतेची जाणीव करून देणारा आहे. व ग्रामीण आदिवासी जीवनानुभव समृध्द करणारा आहे.

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बैतूल की ओझा जनजाति ''रीति रिवाज एवं संस्कृति''

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मध्यप्रदेश में विभिन्न प्रकार की जनजाति निवासरत् है। जिनमें गोंड, कोरकू, कोल, सहारिया, बैगा, भारिया, भूमिया इत्यादि प्रमुख है इनकी कुल

जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत २०११ की जनगणना के अनुसार २१.१प्रतिशत है। इनमें से प्रत्येक की अपनी अलग संस्कृति भाषा एवं जीवनचर्या है। इनमे से एक बैतूल में निवासरत् ओझा जनजाती है। ओझा बैतूल में लगभग ६० वर्ष पूर्व परासिया से पलायन करके आये थे। परासिया के बाहमणवाड़ा, जमनिया, जुन्नारदेव, हरीमुजार गांव में इनकी रिश्तेदारी है। इनके समाजिक योगदान के बारे में बहुत ही कम जानकारी है इनसे प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में घोड़ाडोंगरी के मनसू ओझा ने सक्रिय सहयोग किया था। इस हेतू तात्कालिन भारत सरकार ने ५ एकड़ जमीन देकर इन्हें सम्मानित किया था। यह लोग खुद को गोंड जनजाती के भगत/पुजारी बतलाते है। इनके लगभग ३५० से ४०० मकान बैतूल मुख्यालय

की ओझाढाना क्षेत्र में स्थित है । इनसे बातचीत करने पर ज्ञात हुआ है कि इनके दादा-परदादाओं के कुछ १०-१२ परिवार लगभग ८०-६० वर्ष पूर्व बैतूल आकर बस गये थे। उस समय अंग्रजों का शासन था। जिस जगह अभी यह निवासरत् है, वहां जंगल हुआ करता था। आसपास विरले ही लोग निवास करते थे। बैतूल का गंज क्षेत्र अलग ग्रामीण इलाका हुआ करता था। बातचीत के दौरान प्राप्त हुई जानकारी इस प्रकार है ।

जीवन-चर्या एवं व्यवसाय :- ओझा जनजाती के लोग घुमन्तु प्रकार के हुआ करते थे। अज्ञात कारणों की वजह से इनके पूर्वज बैतूल आकर बस गये थे। अपने को महादेव (शिव) के वंशज कहते है। बुर्जुग महिलाओं ने बतलाया कि कम से कम पांच घरों से भिक्षा मांगकर खाना शुभ

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माना जाता है। अतः भिक्षा अवश्य मांगते है। पूर्व में इनका मुख्यकार्य भिक्षा मांगना ही था। ये लोग भिक्षा के अलावा बैतूल रेल्वे ट्रेक पर मालगाड़ी से गिरे हुये कोयले को बीनकर बैतूल में बेचने का कार्य करते थे। डिब्बे एवं पीपा सुधारने का कार्य करते थे। इसके पश्चात केरोसीन को ड्रम नुमा साईकल रिक्शे से गली-गली घूम कर बेचा करते थे। वर्तमान में घरेलू इंधन के साधनों में बदलाव होने की वहज से ये कार्य बंद कर दिया गया है। इसके स्थान पर कबाड़-कचरा बीनना,(महिलाओं द्वारा) एवं घरों घर जाकर कबाड़ खरीदना(पुरूषों द्वारा) किया जाता है। इनकी बस्ती के कुछ लोग इन्हीं की बस्ती में छोटी-मोटी दुकाने जैसे- मांस, अण्डे, नाई, छोटी किराना दुकाने इत्यादि का व्यवसाय भी करते है। महिलायें आस-पास की बस्तियों में घरेलू कार्य हेतू भी जाती हैं, पुरूष दुकान और होटलों में साफ-सफाई एवं हम्माली का कार्य करते हैं।

सामाजिक जागरूकता एवं शिक्षा का स्तरः– इस बस्ती के लगभग ६५ प्रतिशत वयस्क अशिक्षित है। बावजूद इसके इनके कुछ बच्चे सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ने जाते है। ५ प्रतिशत शिक्षित वयस्कों में ५वीं, १०वीं, १२वीं तथा कुछ स्नातक स्तर पर शिक्षित है। सरकारी एवं स्थानीय स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं के लगातार प्रयास इनकी शिक्षा के स्तर को बढ़ाने में सहायक हो रहे है। इन सबके बावजूद कुल बालक-बालिकाओं में से लगभग ५० प्रतिशत बच्चे ही सक्रिय तौर पर शाला जा पा रहे है। कुछ बच्चों के माता-पिता उन्हें स्कूल भेजने की बजाय कचरा बीनने हेतू भेजते है। इस जनजाती के युवा अपने समूह के जीवन स्तर को बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक-सामाजिक स्थायित्व एवं उन्नति हेतू सतत् प्रयासरत् है। स्वयं अशिक्षित होते हुये भी उच्च सामाजिक चेतना प्राप्त हैं एवं विभिन्न स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं से लगातार संपर्क में रहते है। इन्हीं युवाओं के प्रयासों से इन लोगों को आधार कार्ड, जन्म प्रमाण पत्र, मतदाता पहचान पत्र, राशन-कार्ड इत्यादि बनने शुरू हुये हैं। परन्तु अभी भी सभी को यह सुविधायें नहीं मिली है। और ना ही अभी इन पेपर्स की उपयोगिता इन लोगों ने जानी है और यदि जानी भी है तो कहां और कैसे बनेंगें ये इनके लिये कठिन कार्य है।

विवाहः– सभी अन्य जनजातियों की तरह ही इनमें भी विवाह की अपनी पंरपरायें है। इनमें शादी की न्यूनतम उम्र निर्धारित नहीं है, माता-पिता छोटी उम्र में भी रिश्ता तय कर देते है। सगाई या रोका जिसे ओझा भाषा में ''गुड़पान'' कहते है कर दिया जाता है १५-१६ वर्ष की उम्र तक आते-आते शादी भी कर दी जाती है। यदि बचपन में माता-पिता ने विवाह नहीं भी तय किया हो तो भी किशोरावस्था में युवक-युवती भी अपना जीवन साथी चुन सकते है। गुड़-पान अब भी किया जा सकता है। आमतौर पर शादी ८ दिनों तक चलती है। शादी समूह का ''भगत'' करवाता है। विवाह के पूर्व ''पेन्ढा-गवना'' की परंपरा है इसमें दूल्हें के रिश्तेदार और दोस्तों के यहां दूल्हे को बुलाकर उसे नहलाया जाता है। पूरी (खाद्य पदार्थ) दूल्हे के चारों ओर घुमाई जाती है। यह विधि दूल्हे के दोस्तों एवं रिश्तेदारों द्वारा सात घरों में अथवा चौदह घरों में की जाती है, जिसे सात पानी या चौदह पानी कहा जाता है इसमें दूल्हे को नहलाने एवं पूरी(खाद्य पदार्थ) को उसके शरीर के चारों ओर घुमाकर एवं फिर दूल्हे को भोजन करवानों की परंपरा है इस दौरान दूल्हे को गुदगुदी लगाना, छेड़ना, मजाक करना नृत्य करना इत्यादि होता है। विवाह की रस्मों में चार भँवर(फेरे) दुल्हन के घर एवं तीन भँवर(फेरे) दूल्हे के घर में होते है। सामूहिक भोज जिसमें मांसाहार, खास तौर पर सुंअर एवं मुर्गें अथवा बकरे का मांस परोसा जाता है। किसी परिस्थिति में पति-पत्नि के आपस में ना बनने की स्थिति में बड़े-बुर्जुग की उपस्थिति में विवाह विच्छेद कर दूसरा या तीसरा अथवा और अधिक बार पुनः विवाह किया जा सकता है। विवाह से उत्पन्न संतान को माता या पिता में से जो भी अधिक समझदार हो उसे सौंप दिया जाता है। बाद में बच्चे अपने मरजी से माता या पिता किसी के भी पास रह सकते हैं।

प्रमुख त्यौहारः– ओझा जनजाति में समय के साथ सभी सामान्य त्यौहारों को मनाने का चलन हो गया है। दीपावली, पोला, होली, शिवरात्री, प्रमुखता से मनाते है। जिसमें प्रत्येक उल्लेखित त्यौहार की अनोखी पंरपरा है।

दीपावलीः– इस त्यौहार पर लक्ष्मी पूजा की जाती है। आजकल बाजार से लक्ष्मी की मूर्ती लाकर पूजा करते है। पहले मिट्टी की छोटी

मूर्ति बनाकर पूजा की जाती थी। घर में उपलब्ध सारें जेवर, रूपया, यहां तक कि जेब में रखा हुआ प्रत्येक नोट अथवा सिक्का भी पूजा में रखा जाता है और लक्ष्मी जी अपनी कृपा बनाये रखे ऐसी प्रार्थना करते हैं।

शिवरात्रीः– शिवरात्री का त्यौहार १५ दिन पूर्व से शुरू होता है। इस त्यौहार में १५ दिनों तक तला हुआ अथवा कड़ाई में सामान्य तरीके से बना हुआ कुछ नहीं खाते है। यहां तक कि बाजार में उपलब्ध समोसा, कचौरी या कोई भी तला हुआ खाद्य पदार्थ नहीं खाया जाता। सब्जी बनाते समय कढ़ाई में पहले सब्जी, प्याज इत्यादि डालकर उपर से तेल डालकर पकाया जाता है। जो कि सब्जी बनाने का सामान्य तरीका नहीं है। शिवरात्री की एक रात पूर्व शमशान से पत्थर लाकर घर और सड़क पर रखकर उसकी पूजा की जाती है पत्थरों की संख्या ७, ८, ६, १२ इत्यादि रहती है। इनकी संख्या परिवार की पंरपरा पर निर्भर करती है। जिन्हें ७ देव, ८देव, ६देव इत्यादि कहा जाता है। शिव का रूप मानकर इन्हें दुगुनी संख्या मे लाते है। उदा. के लिये जिस घर में ७देव पूजने की प्रथा है वो १४पत्थर लाकर ७ पत्थर घर मे और ७ पत्थर बाहर कहीं सड़क पर पूजते है। पूजा मदिरा, नींबू, खारिक इत्यादि से की जाती है तथा बाड़ी-गवाड़ी(घर-परिवार) की रक्षा की प्रार्थना भगवान शिव से की जाती है। पुराने समय में शिवरात्री की तिथि की गणना चांद को देखकर की जाती थी। आजकल सामान्य सूचना के आधार पर कर लेते है।

पोलाः– किसान बाहुल्य बैतूल में पोला का त्यौहार पशुओं के प्रति कृतज्ञता दर्शाने हेतु

मृत्यु संस्कारः– घर परिवार में किसी की मृत्यु होने पर चार दिनों तक शोक मनाते है। चौथे दिन घर में गेंहू का आटे का छोटा ढेर, कुटकी (एक प्रकार का अनाज) का ढेर एवं मुर्गी या अण्डा इन तीनों को टोकरी के नीचे रखकर एक दिया जलाते है रात भर कुछ गाते-बजाते है फिर अगले दिन टोकरियों को खोल कर यह देखा जाता है कि उक्त व्यक्ति अगले जन्म में किस योनी में जायेगा। आत्मा की मुक्ति एवं शांति के लिये मृत व्यक्ति की पंसद का खाना बनाकर भोग लगाते है। मृत पुरूष के लिये बकरा एवं मृत महिला के लिये बकरी का मांस पकाया जाता है। मृत शरीर को दफन किया

बहुतायत से मनाया जाता है। ओझाओं में इस त्यौहार को मनाने का अपना ही खास तरीका है। इसके लिये पोला से एक दिन पहले पलसा की डाल को घर के सामने दरवाजे पर ला कर रखते हैं। सभी के घरों के मुख्य दरवाजे पर तोरण बांधा जाता है। ढ़ढरा(आटे से बना मीठा पकवान) सहित अन्य पकवान बनाये जाते है। शाम को प्रत्येक घर में कुछ युवक मांगने आते है। ढ़ढरा एवं अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों सहित घर के दरवाजे में बंधा तोरण उन्हें दे दिया जाता है। सभी घर के तोरणों को एक कतार में बांधकर नदी के किनारे पर दो खम्बों से बांध देते हैं। रात्रि में ये युवक सभी घरों से मिले हुये खाद्य पदार्थ को जितना खा सकते है, उतना खा कर, बचा हुआ नदी में विर्सजित कर देते है। अब उछल कूद कर खम्बे से बंधे हुये तोरण को तोड़ दिया जाता है। एवं इसे भी नदी में विर्जसित कर दिया जाता है। उधर प्रत्येक घर में पत्थर को महादेव मानकर नारियल, नींबू, अगरबत्ती से पूजन करते है। इसके पीछे मान्यता यह है कि तोरण और ढ़ढरे के साथ घर की अलायें-बलायें विर्सजित हो गयी है।

होली– होलिका दहन का त्यौहार बहुत उमंग के साथ मनाया जाता है। होलिका दहन के समय घर के प्रत्येक सदस्य के उपर से देसी अण्डा, गेंहू सात बार उतारकर होलिका में जला दिया जाता है। जिससे साल भर के रोग, कष्ट दुःख इत्यादि होलिका में दहन हो जायें। घर में आने वाले कीडे-मकोड़े, खटमल यहां तक की केंसर (रावण गांठा) की बीमारी भी इस उपाय से ठीक होती है। ऐसी इनकी मान्यता है।

जाता है। पितरों की शांति हेतू श्राद्ध पक्ष में श्राद्ध किया जाता है। जिसमें मृत व्यक्ति के पंसद का भोजन बनाकर भोग लगाते है तथा खाते एवं खिलाते है। आमतौर पर मांसाहार जिसमें सूअर, मुर्गी एवं बकरी के मांस का सेवन प्रमुख है। मृत्यु के साल भर के अंदर देवकाम (वार्षिक श्राद्ध) करके ही कुछ अन्य शुभ कार्य जैसे कि विवाह इत्यादि किया जा सकता है।

खान-पान एवं अन्य रिवाजः– समूह के ८०प्रतिशत व्यक्ति महिला एवं पुरूष मदिरापान करते है। चूंकि यह आबादी गरीबी में जीवन

यापन करती है तो महुआ से बनी शराब, (जिसका मूल्य १०रूपये में एक ग्लास बताया गया) का सेवन अधिक करते है। एक सामान्य बजट जो ज्ञात हुआ है उसके अनुसार यदि एक व्यक्ति दिन में ३०० रूपये कमाता है तो उसमें से लगभग २५० रूपये की शराब परिवार सहित पीयेगा। एवं ५० रूपये को खाने पर खर्च करेगा। गरीबी की वजह से आये दिन आपराधिक गतिविधियों मे इनका नाम आता रहता है। बीमार होने पर अस्पताल जाने का चलन इस पीढ़ी में बढ़ा हैं अन्यथा झाड-फूँक से अथवा टोने-टोटके करके ये अपना इलाज करते थे।

किस्से-कहानियांः- ओझे अपने पूर्वजों को गोंड जनजाती के भगत(पुजारी) बताते है। इनके अनुसार इनके पूर्वज तपस्या-साधना करके

सिद्धी हासिल किया करते थे। तथा अपने जादू से लोगों की समस्या दूर कर देते थे। अपने जादू से किसी को भी वश मे कर लिया करते थे। सूचना दाताओं में से एक ने कहा कि उसका गोत्र ''मसान्टी मरार'' है। क्योंकि उसके परदादा ने अपनी विद्या से डायन को अपने वश में करके बांसुरी से बांध लिया था। डायन और परदादा से उत्पन्न सन्तानें ही इनका परिवार है अतः कोई भूत प्रेत कभी इनके परिवार को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा सकता है।

*Madhya Pradesh: DATA HIGHLIGHTS: THE SCHEDULED TRIBES, Census of India 2011, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, retrieved 201004-9.

*List of scheduled tribes in India.

कोरोना महामारी : भारतातील आभासी शिक्षण प्रणाली वास्तव आणि समस्या

डॉ. दिपक प्रकाश महाजन

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गोषवारा-(Abstract) विल्यम वर्ड्सवर्थ या कवीने आपल्या **'माय हर्ट लिप्स अप'** या कवितेत **अ चाइल्ड इज द फादर ऑफ मॅन** अशी एक ओळ लिहिलेली आहे या ओळीचा मतितार्थ बघितल्यास लहान बालक हे देशाचं म्हणजेच एकूणच संपूर्ण विश्वाचं भवितव्य असल्याने अशा या भावी नागरिकांना प्रत्यक्षात आपण कशा पद्धतीने त्यांचं संगोपन करून त्यांना उत्कृष्ट नागरिक बनण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणं गरजेचं आहे हे सुद्धा यातून स्पष्ट होताना दिसते. नेमका याच बाबीचा विचार करून आजच्या आधुनिक युगामध्ये जागतिक पातळीवर राष्ट्राचा विकास डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून जे विविध निर्णय घेतले गेले आहेत त्यात आजच्या काळाला अनुसरून शिक्षणात नाविन्यपूर्ण रचनात्मक बदल केले जात आहेत. त्यानुसार शिक्षणात माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून अध्ययन-अध्यापनासाठी आभासी शिक्षण प्रणालीचा वापर करणे अपेक्षित आहे. यापूर्वीच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये सुद्धा शिक्षणात विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानावर मोठा भर देण्यात आला होता व सध्याचे शैक्षणिक धोरण सुद्धा या बाबींना जास्तीत जास्त महत्त्व देऊन शिक्षणात विविध बदल घडवीत आहे त्यासाठी नावीन्यपूर्ण संशोधन,शिकण्याच्या पद्धतींमध्ये आणि ज्या प्रकारे शिक्षणाची रचना केली आहे त्यात अद्भुतता आणून अधिक चांगली रोजगार क्षमता आणि उज्ज्वल भवितव्याच्या संधी प्राप्त होण्यासाठी शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील नावीन्यपूर्ण संशोधनाचे शाश्वत मॉडेल्स तयार केले जात आहे ज्यातून भावी पिढ्यांना आकार देण्याची क्षमता निर्माण होईल. या हेतूने सरकारने अनेक नव्या योजना कार्यक्रम सुरू केले आहेत.

प्रस्तावना

कोविड 19 महामारीच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोनातून विद्यार्थ्यांचा विकास होण्यासाठी किंबहुना शिक्षणापासून ते वंचित राहू नये त्यांचे शैक्षणिक नुकसान होऊ नये म्हणून सध्याच्या काळात माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाच्याद्वारे अध्ययन-अध्यापन आंतर्गत आभासी शिक्षण प्रणालीचा वापर होताना दिसत आहे. मुळात आपल्या देशात या परिस्थितीत शहरी भागाचे चित्र सकारात्मक दिसून येत असले तरी राज्यातील अनेक तालुके, खेडी,वाड्या तांड्यावरची स्थिती मात्र अगदी याउलट आहे. कारण ज्या ठिकाणी मूलभूत सुविधांची आजही कमतरता आहे तिथल्या शाळांमध्ये आभासी किंवा डिजिटल शिक्षणाची अपेक्षा कशी होऊ शकते म्हणजेच जिथे दैनंदिन जगण्यात एक प्रकारचा संथपणा आहे सर्व व्यवहार ठप्प झाले आहेत सामान्य परिस्थितीतच त्याठिकाणी शाळांमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांची खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात गळती अथवा अनुपस्थिती असते तिथे ऑनलाइन एज्युकेशन कसे शक्य आहे आणि म्हणूनच परिणामी गावकुसावरचे अनेक विद्यार्थी सध्या शिक्षणापासून वंचित दिसून येतात आणि याला अनेक कारणे सुद्धा आहेत. आजचे युग विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाचे

असले तरी माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे त्याचा अध्ययन अध्यापनात वापर करताना देशात परिपूर्ण परिस्थिती नाही त्यासाठी भारतीय शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत जरी बदल होत असले तरी प्रत्यक्षात शिक्षण घेताना ज्या ज्या गोष्टीची आवश्यकता असते त्यात अनेक समस्या आहेत यात आभासी शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी आवश्यक साधने उदा. मोबाईल,लॅपटॉप कम्प्युटर असे साहित्य खरेदी करणे इतपत आर्थिक परिस्थिती नसलेल्या कुटुंबांची संख्या मोठी आहे तसेच यावरील बाबी असल्या तरी आभासी वर्गामध्ये शामिल होण्यासाठी उत्तम नेट कनेक्टिव्हीटी प्राप्त होण्याची सुविधेचा अभाव या वरील कारणांमुळे पालक आपल्या पाल्यांना इच्छा असून सुद्धा उत्तमरित्या शिक्षणामध्ये समाविष्ट करू शकत नाही यासंदर्भात शासनाद्वारे अनेक योजना देखील अस्तित्वात आहेत परंतु त्याचा प्रत्यक्षातील उपयोग हा सार्वत्रिक दिसून येत नाही. तसेच ऑनलाइन क्लास केल्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये अनेक प्रकारच्या शारीरिक, मानसिक आरोग्यविषयक समस्या वाढीस लागल्या आहेत. यांचा विचार करून सरकारने नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात नवीन शिक्षण प्रणाली विकसित करताना यांचा विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे अन्यथा सरकारद्वारे शिक्षणाविषयी घेतलेल्या सध्याच्या

निर्णय ही फक्त घोषणा होईल परंतु प्रत्यक्षात ज्या हेतूने हे निर्णय घेतले गेले आहेत त्याचा मात्र भविष्यात उपयोग तर होणारच नाही मात्र समस्यांमध्ये नक्कीच वाढ होईल. तरी यावर सर्व बाजूंनी विचार करून धोरणात त्याचा प्रत्यक्ष अवलंब करणे महत्त्वाचे आहे.

मुख्य शब्द (Keywords)- कोरोना महामारी, माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञान, आभासी शिक्षण, आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रणाली, वास्तव, समस्या.

उद्देश-(Objective of the Study)

1) शिक्षणातील आभासी शिक्षण संकल्पना अभ्यासणे.

2) आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रणाली अंतर्गत माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाचे महत्त्व जाणून घेणे.

3) करोना महामारी काळात आभासी शिक्षण प्रणालीचा उपयोग करताना निर्माण झालेल्या समस्यांचा आढावा घेणे.

गृहीतकृत्य-(Hypothesis)

1) माहिती संप्रेषण,तंत्रज्ञान यामुळे आजच्या आधुनिक काळात आभासी शिक्षणा संकल्पना अस्तित्वात येऊन शिक्षण क्षेत्रात आमूलाग्र परिवर्तन घडून आले आहे.

2) आजच्या आधुनिकीकरण व जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळात ज्ञान, विज्ञान,तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे अध्ययन-अध्यापनाअंतर्गत आभासी शिक्षणाची आवश्यकता निर्माण होऊन त्यास महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे.

3)देशात करोना महामारी काळात आभासी शिक्षण प्रणाली द्वारे अध्ययन अध्यापन करताना संसाधनांच्या कमतरतेमुळे अध्ययन अध्यापनात विविध कारणांनी समस्या उद्‍भवल्या आहेत.

संशोधन पद्धती-(Research Methodology)

प्रस्तुत संशोधन निबंधाचा अभ्यास द्वितीय स्त्रोतांवर आधारित आहे. त्यासाठी संशोधकाने आभासी शिक्षण प्रणाली, आधुनिक शिक्षण प्रणाली अंतर्गत माहिती संप्रेषण व तंत्रज्ञानाचे महत्त्व व करोना महामारी काळात आभासी शिक्षणाद्वारे अध्ययन अध्यापनातील येणाऱ्या समस्या या मुख्य संकल्पना विचारात घेऊन त्यावर आधारित पुस्तके, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिकं आणि विविध दैनिक वृत्तपत्रातील लेख इत्यादी दुय्यम साधनांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

अभ्यासाचे तर्कसंगत- (Rational of the study)

समाजातील ज्या अनेक महत्त्वाच्या संस्था आहेत उदा. धर्मसंस्था, कुटुंबसंस्था, राज्यसंस्था त्यापैकी एक महत्त्वाची संस्था म्हणून शिक्षण संस्थेकडे बघितले जाते. कारण शिक्षणाचा मूलभूत हेतू त्याच्या माध्यमातून आवश्यक ती मुल्यं जोपासली जाऊन समाजाची जडणघडण करणे हा आहे.देश आणि समाज, वर्तमान आणि भविष्य,वास्तव आणि स्वप्न यांना आकार देण्याचे खरे सामर्थ्य हे शिक्षणामध्ये आहे. दक्षिण आफ्रिकेचे दिवंगत राष्ट्राध्यक्ष नेल्सन मंडेला यांनी शिक्षण हे सर्वात शक्तिशाली शस्त्र असून त्याचा उपयोग जग बदलण्यासाठी केला जाऊ शकतो असे म्हटले होते. भारताचा शिक्षण विषयक इतिहास बघितल्यास त्याला खूप मोठी प्राचीन परंपरा आहे प्राचीन काळी भारतीय शिक्षणात अध्यात्मिक शिक्षणाला महत्त्व होते. शिक्षण म्हणजे आत्मसाक्षात्कार असे मानले गेल्यामुळे त्याच्या प्राप्तीसाठीच शिक्षण दिले जात असे म्हणून धर्म शिक्षणाला महत्त्व प्राप्त होऊन अध्यात्मिक शिक्षणावर भर होता. विद्यार्थी बारा वर्षे गुरु कडे राहून विद्या संपादित करीत असे त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये गुरुप्रती जिव्हाळा, प्रेम व घनिष्ठता मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येत होती मुळात प्राचीन काळी गुरुकुल पद्धतीत समाजातील ठराविक वर्गालाच शिक्षण मिळत असे परंतु आधुनिक कालखंडात ब्रिटिशांच्या आगमनानंतर भारतात हे चित्र पालटले व सर्व वर्गातील लोकांना शिक्षण घेण्याची मुभा मिळाली यासंदर्भात भारताला स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्त झाल्यानंतर सुद्धा राज्यघटनेअंतर्गत राज्याची शिक्षण विषयक भूमिका स्पष्ट करण्याच्यादृष्टीने कलम 45 मध्ये घटना अस्तित्वात आल्यापासून दहा वर्षाच्या आत राज्य 14 वर्षाच्या बालकांसाठी निशुल्क सक्तीचे शिक्षण देण्याचा प्रयत्न करतील अशा स्वरूपाची तरतूद देखील करण्यात आली. आधुनिक काळात औपचारिक शिक्षणसंस्थांचे महत्त्व वाढले.शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थी यांचा संबंध ठराविक काळापुरतं येत असल्याने त्यांच्यामधली घनिष्ठता प्रेम जिव्हाळा तुलनेत कमी झाला. काळ, वेळ व परिस्थितीनुसार समाजातील विविध संस्थांवर त्याचा जसा परिणाम दिसून येतो त्याच प्रमाणे काळानुसार शिक्षणसंस्थेवर सुद्धा परिणाम झाल्याचे

वरील उदाहरणांवरून स्पष्ट होते.शिक्षण प्रक्रिया ही व्यक्ती समाज, देश यांच्या विकासासाठी राबवायची असते त्याद्वारे सर्वांचा विकास साधणारे उद्दिष्ट डोळयासमोर ठेवणे गरजेचे असते. शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत समाजाचा, देशाचा विकास साधणारा केंद्रबिंदू म्हणून विद्यार्थ्याकडे बघितले जाते. प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये निसर्गतः काही क्षमता असतात तर काही क्षमतांचा गुणांचा विकास हा त्या विद्यार्थ्याला मिळणाऱ्या शिक्षणामुळे होत असतो त्यातूनच त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास होत असतो. ॲडम स्मिथ यांच्या मते मनुष्यबळ हे सर्वश्रेष्ठ भांडवल आहे आणि शिक्षणातून त्यात वाढ केली पाहिजे या आधारे प्रत्येक समाजात औपचारिकरित्या शिक्षण देणारी एक पद्धत अस्तित्वात आहे. व्यक्तीच्या व समाजाच्या दृष्टीने मोठे निश्चित मानवी भांडवल म्हणून कुशल मनुष्यबळ निर्माण होण्यासाठी काळानुसार शिक्षण महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत असते . आजचा जमाना हा जागतिकीकरणाचा असल्यामुळे पुढे येणारी वस्तुस्थिती प्रत्येक देशाची इच्छा असो वा नसो त्या देशांना जागतिकीकरणात सामील व्हावेच लागत आहे. आधुनिक काळात तंत्रज्ञानात झालेली प्रचंड प्रगती हे जागतिकीकरणाचे प्रमुख कारण असून या प्रगतीमुळे आपले संपूर्ण सामाजिक जीवन सुद्धा ढवळून निघाले आहे आज तंत्रज्ञान जीवनातील प्रत्येक अंग व्यापत आहे तरीदेखील तंत्रज्ञानाचा शिक्षण प्रणालीत फार मोठा शिरकाव अगदी आता आतापर्यंत झालेला नव्हता. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानात झालेली प्रगती हे जागतिकीकरणाचे प्रमुख अंग असून संपूर्ण जग बदलून टाकण्याची ताकद माहिती तंत्रज्ञानात आहे.आज प्रत्येक गोष्टीवर आधुनिकीकरणाचा प्रभाव पडलेला दिसून येतो या आधुनिकीकरणाच्या स्वीकारा शिवाय शिक्षण क्षेत्रालाही प्रगती साधता येणार नाही त्यामुळे आज संगणक शिक्षण व माहिती तंत्रज्ञान या आधुनिक विचार प्रवाहांचा उगम झाला आहे. संगणक, स्मार्ट फोन, लॅपटॉप, युट्युब,मेमरी कार्ड,इंटरनेट फेसबुक, ट्विटर,विकिपीडिया आणि वर्च्युअलस हे शब्द आता शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांना नवे नाहीत. ई लर्निंग वर्ग अध्यापनात माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून आधुनिक शिक्षणपद्धती शिक्षणाच्या दर्जात सुधारणा घडवणारी व विद्यार्थ्यांना पुस्तकी ज्ञानाच्या पलीकडे नवीन माहिती देणारी शिक्षणपद्धती आहे. ई-लर्निंग

साधनांमध्ये संगणक, प्रोजेक्टर, मोबाईल, रेडिओ, दूरदर्शन,डीव्हीडी,एलसीडी, मॉनिटर यांचा समावेश होतो. ई- लर्निंग साहित्य म्हणून आपण ध्वनीचित्रमिती,ॲनिमेटेड क्लिप्स, एज्युकेशनल सॉफ्टवेअर थ्रीडी मॉडेल,पीपीटी स्लाइट्स, इंटरनेटवरील साहित्य विशेष करून (गुगल,यूट्यूब), वेबसाइट्स, ब्लॉग यांचा समावेश होतो. ई-लर्निंग अंतर्गत इंटरॅक्शन मल्टिमीडिया व्हिडिओ लेसन, टच स्क्रीनचा वापर करून प्रोजेक्टर पडद्यावर अध्यापन करता येते शिक्षकांद्वारे पाठाचे प्रेझेन्टेशन तयार करून अध्यापन केले जाते. सध्याच्या काळात सर्वच क्षेत्रात संगणकाचा वापर अनिवार्य आहे त्याला शिक्षण क्षेत्रही अपवाद नाही. मुले संगणक हाताळू लागल्यामुळे त्याच माध्यमातून त्यांना वेगळे शिक्षण देण्याचे प्रयत्न होत आहेत यालाच ई- लर्निंग म्हणतात. यापूर्वीच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणांमध्ये सुद्धा शिक्षणात विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानावर मोठा भर देण्यात आला होता. परंतु सध्या ऑनलाइन शिक्षण हे नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणांचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे. जगातील इतर देशांनी नेत्रदीपक प्रगती केली असून त्यांच्या बरोबरीने आपणास स्थान प्राप्त करायचे असेल तर आपल्याला सर्वच क्षेत्रात आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान वापरणे आवश्यक झाले आहे व ही दृष्टी शिक्षणातून समाजामध्ये विकसित झाली पाहिजे कारण आजही आपला देश विकसनशील देशांच्या गटात मोडतो.

करोना काळातील ई-लर्निंग शिक्षण प्रणाली वास्तव आणि समस्या-

सध्याच्या काळात कोरोना महामारीच्या संकटामुळे विविध समस्या उद्भवल्या आहेत त्यात शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील समस्या मोठी आहे. करोनामुळे जगभरात शिक्षणक्षेत्रातील घटकांवर परिणाम झाला आहे म्हणजेच यामुळे विद्यार्थी जास्त प्रभावित झाले आहेत. युनेस्कोच्या आकडेवारीनुसार कोरोनामुळे जगभरातील 126 कोटी विद्यार्थ्यांची शिक्षण थांबले आहे यातील 32 कोटी एकट्या भारतातील आहेत. जगभरातील प्रभावित झालेल्यांपैकी हे प्रमाण एकूण विद्यार्थ्यांच्या 72 टक्के आहे त्यामुळे एवढ्या प्रमाणात प्रभावित शिक्षणक्षेत्रावर शासनाने विशेष लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे. कोरोना महामारी सदृश्य आजच्या परिस्थितीत ई -लर्निंग द्वारे विद्यार्थी आज शिक्षण घेत

असले तरी शहरी भागातच या पद्धतीने यशस्वीरित्या शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम उपक्रम विनाअडथळा सुरू आहेत परंतु ग्रामीण भाग व आदिवासी भागात जिथे मुलात सुविधांची आजही वनवा आहे त्याठिकाणी मात्र लक्ष देण्याची गरज आहे कारण मुळात परंपरागत शिक्षण घेताना जिथे मूलभूत सुविधांची कायमस्वरूपी उणीव असते तिथल्या शाळांमध्ये डिजिटल शिक्षणाचे अपेक्षा करणं चुकीचं ठरेल. आज गावाकडच्या अनेकांच्या हातात स्मार्टफोन्स दिसतात परंतु हे प्रमाण तुलनेने कमी आहे व त्यातही त्याचा वापर मनोरंजन व संपर्कासाठीचे माध्यम म्हणूनच केला जात आहे. परिणामी गावाकडेचे अनेक विद्यार्थी सध्या शिक्षणापासून वंचित आहेत अथवा ते मागे पडलेत.

सन 2017 18 चा नॅशनल सॅम्पल सर यांचा देशाच्या ग्रामीण भागातील 15 टक्के पेक्षा कमी घरांमध्ये इंटरनेट उपलब्ध आहे.ग्रामीण भागातील एकूण 13 टक्के लोक इंटरनेटचा वापर करू शकतात. त्यात महिलांचे प्रमाण 8.5 टक्के आहे.सरकारी आकड्यानुसार देशात केवळ अकरा 85 टक्के शाळांमध्ये चालू स्थितीत संगणक उपलब्ध आहेत, तर यासाठी लागणारे वीज कनेक्शन 55.8 टक्के शाळांमध्ये आहे.

इ-लर्निंग अथवा ऑनलाइन शिक्षण घेताना विद्यार्थ्यांना येणाऱ्या समस्या-

सतत संगणक, टॅब , अथवा लॅपटॉप व मोबाईल द्वारे ऑनलाइन शिक्षण घेताना विद्यार्थ्या मध्ये निर्माण होऊ शकणाऱ्या समस्या पुढीलप्रमाणे-

ऑनलाइन क्लास करणाऱ्या मुलांमध्ये मानसिक व शारीरिक आरोग्याच्या समस्या वाढू शकतात.नेत्ररोग उदा. डोळे कोरडे पडणे, एलर्जी, डोळ्याची जळजळ, डोकेदुखी अशा समस्या येऊ शकतात.डोळ्यावर सतत ताण पडून स्मृतीवर परिणाम घडू शकतो. असे तज्ञांचे मत आहे.मानसिक दृष्ट्या चिडचिड वाढणे, आक्रमक बनणे अशी लक्षणे विद्यार्थ्यांनी दिसून येत आहेत. ई -लर्निंग /ऑनलाइन शिक्षणसाठी इंटरनेट हे आवश्यक माध्यम आहे परंतु ज्या वेळेस शिक्षकांच्या मार्गदर्शन व नियंत्रणाशिवाय जेव्हा सरकार मुलांना इंटरनेट खुले करून देणार किंवा त्याची सवय लागणार अशा वेळी इंटरनेटवर असणाऱ्या काही अक्षपाह्य गोष्टी उदा. पॉर्न साईट्स बघणे,इंटरनेट

गुन्हेगारी इत्यादी प्रकारचे कृत्य विद्यार्थ्याकडून घडून येऊ शकते.देशभरातील ग्रामीण आदिवासी भागात शहरी गरीब विद्यार्थ्यांना विजेची उपलब्धता,पुरेसा नेट पॅक इंटरनेट सुविधा स्मार्टफोनची सुविधा नाही. दूरदर्शन आणि रेडिओ व्हिडिओ ही माध्यमे एकतर्फी यात प्रश्न विचारण्याची सोय नाही यामुळे ऑनलाइन शिक्षणात शैक्षणिक विषमता वाढेल अशी मोठी शक्यता दिसते याचा परिणाम सामाजिक विषमता वाढण्यावर होईल हे उघड दिसते आहे. मानसिक परिणाम विचारात घेतल्यास इंटरनेटची सुविधा नसल्यामुळे या कारणासाठी एक लहान मुलीने आत्महत्या केल्याची ताजी घटना आहे. मुलांमध्ये नैराश्य निर्माण होऊ शकते ते निर्माण व्हायला सुरवात झालेली आहे शाळा आणि शिक्षण थांबले तर मुलींचं शिक्षण कायमच थांबेल, लहान वयात लग्न लावून देणे अशा घटना वाढतील, मुलं शाळेत न गेल्यामुळे बालमजुरी वाढण्याचा मोठा धोका आहे त्याचप्रमाणे शैक्षणिक आणि तत्सम प्रकारचं बाजारीकरण होण्याची दाट शक्यता आहे नव्हे तसे प्रयत्न झाल्याचे दिसून येऊ लागला आहे. थोडक्यात सर्वच आर्थिक स्तरातील मुलांना पुन्हा शिक्षण प्रवाहात आणण्यासाठी केवळ ई-लर्निंगच्या उपयोग होऊ शकत नाही अनेक मुलं अशी आहेत की ज्यांना ई लर्निंग म्हणजे काय ते माहित नाही तसेच त्यासाठीची साधनं त्यांच्या घरात उपलब्ध होऊ शकत नाहीत अशा अनेक मुलांचे आई-वडील अल्पशिक्षित असल्याने त्यांची मदतही शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत या मुलांना होऊ शकत नाही.

निष्कर्ष-(Conclusion)

आजच्या आधुनिक विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञान आणि संशोधनाच्या युगात विद्यार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगीण विकास होण्याच्या दृष्टीने प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत शिक्षण पोहोचणे हा सध्याच्या काळाचा प्रमुख उद्देश आहे. तंत्रज्ञानाच्या अत्याधिक प्रगतीमुळे संपूर्ण जग जलद व आधुनिक संप्रेषण माध्यमांमुळे जवळ आले आहे. यासाठीच आजच्या स्पर्धात्मक युगात टिकाव धरणारा भावी नागरिक शिक्षणामुळेच घडू शकतो आणि शिक्षणात हे माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानामुळे घडू शकते ज्या अंतर्गत अध्ययन- अध्यापन,व्यवस्थापन,मूल्यमापन इत्यादीत शिक्षण प्रणाली अधिकाधिक आधुनिक प्रगत करण्यासाठी माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञानाची मदत घेतली जात आहे.

व त्यानुसार सध्याच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणात त्याचा जास्तीत जास्त वापर करण्यावर भर देण्यात आलेला आहे. प्रत्यक्षात मात्र ऑनलाइन शिक्षण प्रणालीचे विद्यार्थ्यांवर विपरीत परिणाम सुद्धा घडून येऊ शकतात परंतु आजच्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगात माहिती तंत्रज्ञानात झालेली प्रगती लक्षात घेता डिजिटल तंत्र-शिक्षण अर्थात आभासी शिक्षण ही काळाची गरज आहे. आजच्या कोवीड-19 महामारी सदृश्य परिस्थितीत ऑनलाइन शिक्षण प्रणालीद्वारे विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षण दिले जात असले तरी ते सर्वच आर्थिक स्तरातील व भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांना

मिळण्यासंदर्भात विविध समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत त्याचप्रमाणे विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये अनेक मानसिक,शारीरिक समस्या उद्भवू शकतात याचा विचार करता सरकारद्वारेसुद्धा प्रत्यक्षात ऑनलाइन शिक्षण प्रणालीमधील समस्यांचा विचार करून काही उपाययोजनात्मक पावले उचलली जाणे आवश्यक आहे. म्हणजेच धोरण कितीही महत्त्वकांक्षी असले व त्यात अनेक चांगल्या गोष्टींचा समावेश असला तरी त्याची अंमलबजावणी योग्य रीतीने होत आहे किंवा नाही यासाठी देखरेख व नियमनाची संस्था किंवा यंत्रणा उभारणे तेवढेच महत्त्वाचे आहे.

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सुभाष भेंडे यांच्या कादंबरीतील सामाजिकता

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प्रस्तावना : सुप्रसिद्ध कादंबरीकार सुभाष भेंडे यांनी मराठी वाङ्मय सृष्टीतील कादंबरी या प्रकारात मोलाची भर घातली आहे. नव्या दमाचे विनोदी व गंभीर लेखक म्हणून त्यांचे नाव घेतले जाते. लघुकथा, कादंबरी, नाटक, विनोद, प्रवास, टी. व्ही. सीरियल इ. अनेकविध प्रकारात त्यांनी आपला स्वतंत्र कर्तृत्वाचा ठसा उमटविलेला आहे. त्यांनी 1970 नंतर कादंबरी लेखनाला सुरुवात केली. 'आमचे गोंय आमका जाय' (1970), अदेशी (1971), अंधारवाटा (1978) , चकवा (1981), पैलतीर (1982), उद्ध्वस्त (1983), जोगीण (1984), बॉनसाय (1988) इ. सुभाष भेंडे यांच्या कादंबऱ्या लोकप्रिय आहेत. गोव्यासारख्या विशिष्ट भूप्रदेश आणि महानगरीय औद्योगिक संस्कृतीमधील सामाजिक जीवनाचे चित्रण त्यांनी आपल्या कादंबरीत उभे केले आहे. मूल्यसंघर्ष, नैतिक अध:पतन, ढासळणारी मूल्ये, मानवी मूल्यांची होणारी पडझड, अध:पतनाच्या मार्गावर वेगाने फरफटत जाणारी माणसं आणि त्यांचे आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व राजकीय परिणाम हे सुभाष भेंडे यांच्या कादंबऱ्यांची वैशिष्ट्ये आहे. मानवी प्रवृत्तीत होणारा बदल हा त्यांच्या कादंबरीचा आशय आहे. स्वभाव आणि परिस्थिती या दोन कारणांमुळे माणसात बदल होतो. याचे त्यांनी सूक्ष्म आणि बारकाईने चित्रण केले आहे. आधुनिक काळात समाजव्यवस्थेत नीती-अनीतीची फारशी पर्वा केली जात नाही. अनैतिक व्यवहाराला प्रतिष्ठेचे स्वरुप प्राप्त होणे, स्वार्थी वृत्ती वाढणे, नैतिक मूल्य कूचकामी ठरणे हा जणू काही सामाजिक व्यवहार होत आहे. याचे चित्रण सुभाष भेंडे यांनी आपल्या कादंबरीत केले आहे. गोमंतकीय परिसरातील सण-उत्सव, रुढी, चालीरीती, परंपरा तपशील त्यांच्या कादंबरीत आढळतो. समाजव्यवस्थेचे चित्रण त्यांच्या कादंबरीत येते. स्त्रीचे दु:ख आणि पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीत तिची होणारी कुचंबणा सुभाष भेंडे यांनी आपल्या कादंबरीत मांडलेली आढळून येते.

कादंबरीतील सामाजिकता

'आमचे गोंय आमकां जाय' ही सुभाष भेंडे यांची पहिली कादंबरी होय. या कादंबरीतील स्त्री-पुरुष पात्र प्रातिनिधिक आहेत. मुक्तीनंतरचा बदलता गोमंतक त्यातील निसर्ग या कादंबरीत येतो. लेखकाने बहुजन समाजाच्या जागृत झालेल्या आशाआकांक्षांचे उत्कट चित्रण केले आहे. त्याचबरोबर प्रस्थापित हिंदू-ख्रिश्चन समाजातील अवनत अवस्थेला पोहचलेला निराश स्त्री-पुरुषाचेही चित्रण केले आहे. गोव्यातील समाजजीवनाचे चित्रण या कादंबरीत आले आहे. रा.भि. जोशी लिहितात की, 'आमचे गोंय....' ही कादंबरी मुख्यत: समाजकेंद्रित आहे आणि तिच्यातील पात्रे गोमंतकीय समाजाच्या वेगवेगळ्या थरांची , प्रवृत्तींची प्रातिनिधिक आहेत. असे म्हणता येईल''**०१** गोव्यातील पराकोटीचे दरिद्री जीवन जगणाऱ्या

लोकांच्या विदारक अवस्था लेखकाने मांडलेली आहे. मुक्तपणे दारु पिणाऱ्या स्त्रियांचे वर्णन एकूणच तेथील जीवनपद्धतीचे वेगळेपण दर्शविणारे वाटते. यात्रेच्या निमित्ताने एकत्र येणे, त्यांच्यातील एकोपा, गाव जेवण, दशावतारी कार्यक्रम या चित्रणातून तेथील परंपरेचे, सामाजिक जीवनाचे दर्शन घडते. या कादंबरीत गोव्यातील पारंपरिक जीवन सुभाष भेंडे यांनी रेखाटले आहे. श्रद्धा-अंधश्रद्धा, भोळेपणा, अज्ञान, अज्ञानाचा फायदा घेणाऱ्या मिनेर भाटकारांचे, भाविणींच्या दयनीय अवस्था लेखकाने मांडलेली आहे. गोव्यातील तत्कालीन सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक जीवनाचे चित्रण आढळते.

'अदेशी' या कादंबरीत 'ब्रेड ड्रेन' समस्येचे चित्रण आढळते. महेश हा या कादंबरीचा नायक आहे. परदेशातून उच्च शिक्षण घेऊन तो मायदेशी येतो. परंतु

त्याच्या शिक्षणाचा मायदेशात उपयोग होत नाही. परिणामी त्याला त्याच्या मनाप्रमाणे नोकरी मिळत नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या समोर अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण होतात. परदेशातील सुखसोयी सुबत्ता, मुक्त लैंगिक जीवन आणि मायदेशातील बेकारी, दारिद्र्य आणि स्वत:ला साजेशी नोकरी न मिळणे यामुळे त्याला उबग येते. जीवनाविषयी त्याला नैराश्य, वैफल्यग्रस्तता, भकासपणा वाटू लागतो. परदेशातील जीवन आणि मायदेशातील जीवन यामध्ये फार मोठी तफावत त्याला जाणवते. मुंबईतील गर्दी, घाणीचे साम्राज्य आणि लुटमार, फसवेगिरी या गोष्टी त्याला नकोशा वाटतात. स्टेशनवर घेण्यासाठी आलेले त्याचे वडील त्याला कुलीसारखे वाटतात. स्वत:चे वडील मुलासमोर लाचारीने वागतात याविषयी त्याला चीड येते. मुंबईतील बऱ्याच गोष्टी त्याला किळसवाण्या वाटतात. एकूणच येथील जीवनपद्धतीबद्दल त्याला घृणा वाटू लागते. परदेशात जाऊन आलेल्या व्यक्तिला शुद्ध झाल्याशिवाय देवदर्शनाला मंदिरात जाता येत नाही हे येथील संकेत त्याला तकलादू वाटतात. इतरांबद्दल नातेवाईकांविषयी आणि स्वत:विषयी सुद्धा त्याला परकेपणा वाटतो. सभोवतालची विसंवादी जीवन व्यवस्थेची त्याला सातत्याने जाणीव होते. एवढे जरी असले तरी त्याला निसर्ग आणि गाव याविषयी ओढ आहे. शहरी संस्कृतीपेक्षा आदिम संस्कृती त्याला जवळची वाटते. महेशसारख्या बुद्धीमान, प्रतिभावंत माणसाची समाजाने योग्य ती दखल घेऊन त्यांची कदर केली पाहिजे. त्यांच्याकडून योग्य ती सेवा करून घ्यावी. त्यामुळे समाजाचा पर्यायाने देशाचा विकास होईल. मात्र आपण अदेशी आहोत ही जाणीव अस्वस्थ करणारी वाटते.

'उद्धवस्त' ही सुभाष भेंडे यांची गाजलेली कादंबरी. निसर्गाच्या अवकृपेने कृषीजीवनाला उद्धवस्त केल्यामुळे जीवनातल्या मूल्य कल्पना कशा बदलतात याची सुरेख मांडणी सुभाष भेंडे यांनी केली आहे. या कादंबरीत गोव्यातील दत्तवाडी या गावाचे चित्रण

आले आहे. समृद्ध संपन्न आणि वैभवशाली असलेले गाव निसर्गाच्या लहरीपणामुळे उजाड कसे होते हे सुभाष भेंडे यांनी चित्रित केले आहे. गावातील अनेक जातीचे व धर्माचे लोक एकत्र गुण्यागोविंदाने व एकदिलाने राहतात. गावातील सण, उत्सव, यात्रा सर्वजण मिळून साजरा करतात. एकमेकांना आपआपल्या घरी बोलावून आगत स्वागत करतात. गावातले सुखी संपन्न आणि शांत जीवन लेखक प्रारंभी चित्रित करतात. सुपारी, नारळ, पपनस, तवशी या झाडांनी नटलेल्या दत्तवाडी गावाचे वर्णन सुरुवातीला येते. गावातील खाणकामामुळे समृद्धी येते पण ती कशी नकली आहे याचे वर्णन लेखक करतात. माणूस माणसापासून दुरावतो. माणुसकीला पारखा होतो. खाणकामावरील मुकादमाच्या श्रीमंतीमुळे बकुळा-पंढरीचे प्रेमसंबंध दुरावतात. खाणकामाचा दुष्परिणाम निसर्गावर होतो. लोखंडाच्या कणाचे थर जमिनीवर साचल्याने त्या नापीक होतात. बळीराजा आणि एकूणच गाव उद्धवस्त होते. यामुळे माणसाच्य जगण्याचे संदर्भ बदलतात. नैतिक मूल्यांना हादरा बसून अनैतिक व्यवहाराला प्रतिष्ठा मिळू लागते. उदा. दुकानदार नरसू गिऱ्हाईकाला आकर्षित करण्यासाठी आपल्या तरुण-मुलीला दुकानात बसवतो. यात आपण अनैतिक काही करतो आहे असे नरसूला वाटत नाही. एकीकडे उद्धवस्त होणारा निसर्ग आणि दुसरीकडे उद्धवस्त होणारी दत्तवाडी गावातली आणसं असे परस्पर पुरक चित्र आहे. डॉ. विश्वनाथ शिंदे लिहितात की, ''समाजाच्या वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात नीतिमूल्यांची होणारी घसरण चित्रित करणे हा भेंडे यांच्या कादंबरीचा एक भाग आहे. ''[02] परिस्थितीमुळे समाजजीवनात बदल होतो हे यावरून सिद्ध होते.

सुभाष भेंडे यांनी **'पैलतीर'** कादंबरीत पाणी प्रदुषणाची समस्या मांडलेली आहे. समाजातील नैतिक मूल्यांची होणारी पडझड लेखकाने दर्शविली आहे. आज ध्येयवादी पत्रकारितेचा काळ संपलेला आहे. संपादकाच्या भोवताली अपप्रवृत्तीमध्ये वाढ होत आहे. त्याविरुद्ध लढा देणाऱ्या नानासाहेब

सरंजामे यांच्या संघर्षाची कहाणी येते. साखर कारखान्यांमुळे होणारे प्रदुषण महाविद्यालयातील भ्रष्टाचार, भोगवती नदीचे दुषित झालेले पाणी, त्यामुळे मरुन पडलेले मासे. तरीही पाणी दुषित नसल्याचा अहवाल देणारे जलतज्ञ याविरुद्ध आवाज उठविणारे नानासाहेबांची व्यक्तिरेखा वाचकाला आदर्श वाटते. समाजाच्या हितासाठी कार्य करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीची फरफट कशी होते? याचे चित्रण करण्याचा प्रयत्न लेखक करतात. पैशाने साऱ्या गोष्टी हाताशी घेता येतात हे समाज जीवनातलं वास्तव या कादंबरीत आढळून येते.

'चकवा' या कादंबरीत सुभाष भेंडे यांनी स्त्रीच्या भावविश्वाचे चित्रण केले आहे. या कादंबरीत व्हनीबाय तिची सून अंजनी आणि तिची मुलगी कमळी या तीन स्त्रियांचे चित्रण आले आहे. घरात कमळीसारखी तरुण मुलगी असतांना आपल्यावर बाळंतपण लादले गेल्याचे व्हनीवायला लाज वाटते. आपल्या जीवनात शेवट करून घ्यावा असे तिच्या मनाला वाटते. तिचा मानसिक कोंडमारा होतो. नवऱ्याचे विचित्र वागणे तिला आवडत नाही. बायको म्हणजे उपभोग्य वस्तु एवढ्याच नजरेने पाहणारा तिचा बेफिकिर वृत्तीचा नवरा असतो. घराची अजिबात काळजी घेत नाही. एकूणच पुरुषसत्ताक कुटुंब व्यवस्थेतील पुरुषी मनोवृत्तीचे चित्रण लेखकाने केलेले आहे. मोठ्या मुलाचा अकाली मृत्यू होतो. सूनेचे ती लहान मुलाशी विवाह लावण्याचा प्रयत्न करते पण तिला या ठिकाणीही चकवा बसतो.

'अंधारवाटा' या कादंबरीत सुभाष भेंडे यांनी महानगरीय जीवन जगणाऱ्या एका समाजगटाचे चित्रण केले आहे. संपत्तीच्या मागे धावणाऱ्या माणसाच्या नीतिव्यवस्थेचे चित्रण या कादंबरीत आढळते. माणसं कशी बदलतात, कधी ते बदलायचं नाकारतात. काही माणसं इतकी बदलतात की त्यांना ते चालत असलेल्या नव्या मार्गावरून इच्छा असूनही मागे फिरता येत नाही. असेच या कादंबरीतील जयू आणि अच्युत यांचे झाले आहे. पैशाच्या सुखाच्या

मागून येणाऱ्या विकृती, अस्तित्व टिकविण्यासाठी होणारी जीवघेणी स्पर्धा आणि त्यात होणारी घुसमट या कादंबरीत येते. आपल्या पत्नीला बॉसच्या घरी सोडण्यापर्यंत या कादंबरीतील नायकाचा अध:पात होतो. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या मराठी उच्च मध्यमवर्गीय जीवनाचे हे विदारक चित्र वाचकांना अस्वस्थ करते. प्रा. म. द. हातकणंगलेकर लिहितात की, ''भेंडे आजच्या मध्यमवर्गीय सांस्कृतिक समस्यांचे चित्र रेखाटतांना कुठेही भावविवश होत नाही.''03 भोगवाद आणि चंगळवादाच्या आहारी गेलेला वर्ग स्वत:च समाजाची फार मोठी हानी करतो. मध्यमवर्गीय माणसाने अंधाराची वाट केवळ भौतिक समृद्धीपायी स्विकारली. तो स्वत: समाजाला अंधाराच्या खाईत लोटत आहे याचे मार्मिक चित्रण सुभाष भेंडे करतात. समीक्षक भालचंद्र नेमाडे लिहितात की, ''ही कादंबरी शहरी पोटसंस्कृतीचे अप्रतिम प्रकटीकरण करते.''04 ते योग्यच वाटते.

सुभाष भेंडे यांची 'जोगीण' ही कादंबरी बर्नी नावाच्या ख्रिश्चन तरुण मुलीच्या जीवनावर आधारित आहे. ती वडीलांच्या इच्छापायी जोगीण बनते. निसर्ग नियमाच्या विरुद्ध प्रवृत्तीच्या वरवंट्याखाली ती भरडली जाते. ती तरुण आणि सुंदर आहे. तरुणांना मोहित करण्यासासारखे गोड व्यक्तीमत्व तिला लाभले आहे. केंद्रीय जगाची अनिवार ओढ तिच्या ठायी आहे. परंतु धर्माच्या, पुण्याच्या नावाखाली तिचे सारे आयुष्य दडपून जाते. बर्नीच्या जीवनातले हे कारुण्य सुभाष भेंडे यांनी मांडले आहे. शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील भ्रष्ट प्रवृत्तीचे विदारक आणि भयावह चित्रण 'बॉनसॉय' मध्ये भेंडे यांनी मांडले आहे. बुद्धीवान लोकांची सारासार विवेकबुद्धी भ्रष्ट कशी होते हे या कादंबरीत सुभाष भेंडे यांनी अधोरेखित केलेले आढळून येते. 'किनारा' आणि 'काजळत्या दिशा' या दोन कादंबऱ्यातून सुभाष भेंडे यांनी उद्योजकांच्या जगातील मार्तंड आणि दलित चळवळीतील प्रा. शिवराम बनसोडे यांचा भाऊ यशवंता ही दोन माणसं कशी बदलत जातात याचे चित्रण आढळते. उद्योग

समुहातील मूल्यहीनता आणि माणुसकीला काळीमा फासणारे व्यापार, व्यवहार आणि भ्रष्ट अत्याचाराचे समर्थन करणारी समाजव्यवस्था चित्रित झालेली आढळून येते. उषा हस्तक लिहितात की, "कादंबरी लेखनाचा विचार करताना देखील त्या युगातील

सारांश

सुभाष भेंडे यांनी आपल्या कादंबरीतून गोवा आणि महानगरातील सामाजिक जीवन मूल्यांचा व संघर्षाचा वेध घेतला आहे. नीती-अनितीच्या बदलत जाणाऱ्या कल्पना त्यातून पैसा-प्रतिष्ठेच्या आहारी जाऊन मानवी मूल्यसंघर्षाचे चित्रण भेंडे यांनी केले आहे. त्यांनी स्त्रीचे दुःख आणि पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीत तिची होणारी मानसिक कुचंबना, भोगवादी व चंगळवादी प्रवृत्तीचा परामर्श कादंबरीतून घेतला

निष्कर्ष

1. सुभाष भेंडे यांनी गोवा, गोमंतकीय परिसर आणि महानगरातील सामाजिक जीवनाचा आलेख आपल्या कादंबरीत अधोरेखित केला आहे.

2. स्त्रीचे दुःख आणि तिची मानसिक घुसमट भेंडेंच्या कादंबरीत आढळते.

3. महानगरातील भोगवादी, चंगळवादी उच्चभ्रू संस्कृतीतील नीति-अनिती व्यवहाराचा परामर्श घेतला आहे.

4. भौतिक समृद्धीसाठी सामाजिक मूल्य पायधुळी तुडविले जातात व ऐहिक सुखाची ओढ निर्माण होते हे वास्तव चित्रण त्यांच्या कादंबरीत आढळते.

5. सुभाष भेंडे यांनी आपल्या कादंबरीतून सामाजिक जाणिवेचा वेध घेतला आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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2) वडेर प्रल्हाद (संपादन), सुभाष भेंडे यांचे साहित्यविश्व, मॅजेस्टिक प्रकाशन, मुंबई, पहिली आवृत्ती ऑक्टोबर 2002, पृ.क्र. 07

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आहे. निसर्गाच्या अवकृपेचा कृषी जीवनावर विपरीत परिणाम होत आहे. एकेकाळचे वैभवसंपन्न गाव उजाड होत आहे. त्याचा समाजव्यवस्थेवर दूरगामी परिणाम होत असल्याचे चित्र वाचकांसमोर सुभाष भेंडे उभे करतात. लेखकाने आपल्या कादंबरीतून पाणी प्रदुषण, ब्रेनड्रेन सारख्या समस्या मांडलेल्या आहेत. एकूणच सामाजिक जीवनात झपाट्याने बदल होत असल्याचे वास्तव सुभाष भेंडे यांनी मांडले आहे.

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